

Grit.

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The Difference Prohibition Makes

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WHEN "SPIRITS" WERE PROHIBITED.

I am constantly reading about the effects (or supposed effects) of Prohibition in America; consequently I was very interested in my reading of late to find that in the years 1758-9, and again in 1796-7, spirits were prohibited from being made in England. Parliament passed this law because of the failure of the harvest. It was deemed necessary to preserve what grain there was, and not to destroy it in "spirit" manufacture.

What was the effect of this prohibitory measure? Smollet's History of England records that "the commonalty appeared more sober, healthy, and industrious." Petitions were addressed to Parliament praying for the continuance of the prohibitory law from Bristol, Liverpool, Bath, and other places.

Smollet says, "It must be owned that the good effects of this Prohibition were visible in every part of the kingdom."

Winskell's History quotes from Mr. Colquhoun's treatise on the Police of London as follows: "During the time when the distilleries were closed (1796-7), though bread and other necessities of life were considerably higher than during the preceding year, the poor were apparently more comfortable, paid their rents more regularly, and were better fed than at any period for some years before, even though they had not the benefit of the extensive charities which were distributed in 1795. This can only be accounted for by their being denied the indulgence in gin which had become inaccessible from its very high price. . . . The effect was evident in the more orderly conduct of the people, and quarrels and assaults were less frequent."

Dr. Lees, in his Prize Essay, writes:—"We arrive at this startling anomaly—a year of scarcity, with Prohibition, is better than a year of plenty without it."—Methodist "Recorder," London.

ECONOMIC COMMON SENSE.

Certain people who care not a rap for the moral aspects of the question talk glibly of the "loss of revenue" through Prohibition. The liquor traffic did not furnish revenue; it merely collected it from the people. As Thomas Gibson, an eminent financial writer, says, "It is axiomatic that government has absolutely nothing except what is contributed by the people, and it consequently cannot give to one without taking from another."

A certain writer, bewailing this imaginary loss of revenue, says: "Money to run the Government must come from somewhere, and what has been lost in taxes formerly paid on beverages must be made up by increased taxes from some other source." This is tantamount to saying that the money Uncle Sam does not dig up from one pocket must come from another. In other words—if the Government does not derive a revenue from the debauchery of its citizens, it must get it honestly; if it cannot get tainted money, it must accept clean money! It might obtain funds by licensing cock-fights, bawdy houses, lotteries, and the liquor traffic, but is it not just as well to raise revenue without raising hell? Is it sensible for the American people to spend two dollars for liquor in order to raise one dollar in taxes?

Prohibition is economic wisdom as well as moral right. As Frank A. Vanderlip said before the Economic Club, "With a clear insight and common sense, we have amended our Constitution and have Prohibition, the greatest single economic factor looking toward material prosperity." And the Supreme Court of the United States has declared: "If a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States (because of Prohibition) she would be a gainer a thousandfold in the health, wealth and happiness of the people."—H. H. Culver.

PASS "GRIT" ON

ALAS, THE POOR GRAPE!

"Every cloud has a silver lining," we were told in childhood. Sometimes the truth of the adage has been doubted.

For instance, before the Prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act made the United States legally "dry," the growers of wine grapes in California saw nothing but disaster staring them in the face, with the razing of their vineyards as the inevitable result.

Yet, since Prohibition became a certainty, prices of wine grapes have soared to greater heights than ever known when they were used only for beverages.

And here are some of the reasons, as discovered by the Federal Department of Agriculture. The stems are producing a good grade of cream of tartar; from the pomace, after the seeds are separated, jelly is produced; after jelly is extracted the dry residue constitutes a good stock feed; the seeds yield oil, which, when processed, is a palatable condiment; from the hulls tannin is extracted; and now it is stated that the waste can be utilised in making grape juice.

Verily this cloud has a silver lining.—"Los Angeles Herald."

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Labor and the Prohibition Pledge.

A GRAVE INJUSTICE TO EX-SENATOR WATSON.

The way the Liquor folk have tried to adopt the Labor Party reminds me of the efforts of the street mongrel that "adopts" an owner in the street, and follows him home, hoping for a home, glad even of a bone. Liquor and Labor is an impossible combination, either in politics or in any other way.

Liquor stands for monopoly. Liquor stands for Capitalism.

Liquor stands for the degradation of the body and the dulling of the mind.

Labor was born in a whirlwind of revolt against all these things.

They have not a single thing in common.

Prohibition stands for thrift.

Prohibition stands for freedom.

Prohibition stands for democracy.

Labor is the full-blood relative of Prohibition, its natural ally.

Liquor has ever been the monkey wrench in the Labor political machinery.

Subtle, volunteering, secretive, financially, tremendously able and as plausible as a roue wooing a young girl this sinister thing like a boa constrictor has slithered the Labor Party when it has not swallowed it.

THE LABOR PLATFORM.

Plank 13 of the A.L.P. Platform previously read as follows:—

LIQUOR TRAFFIC REFORM:

(a) State option, with right to vote as to compensation.

(b) Plebiscite of electors as to nationalising the Liquor Traffic.

(c) Amendment of the Licensing Act to provide for the closing of hotels, &c., on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

There is now no mention of the Plank referred to, nor any mention of Liquor Traffic Reform in any other plank. But Plank 1 is the Initiative and Referendum—which is all the modern pledge asked. Previously there were 39 planks of the State Platform of the Labor Party in N.S.W., besides a very extensive Local Government and Greater Sydney Scheme. This did not include the Federal Platform, which stood separate. The State Platform and Local Government Scheme previously covered 18 printed pages of the Rule Book. As the whole thing was considered altogether too cumbersome, a "Codification Committee" was appointed in 1918, whose duty was to re-arrange and reduce the whole scheme and report back to Conference.

The revised scheme was submitted to the Conference and adopted, and now stands as the accepted Platform. Plank 13, together with a large number of the previous planks, disappeared.

The revised scheme now covers only six pages of the Rule Book.

THE MODERN PLEDGE.

The pledge with which the readers of "Grit" have become familiar has scared the liquor section of the Labor group. Well it might. This pledge is the most reasonable and most effective weapon the Alliance has ever used. We must hold the balance of power in any Parliament if we would get fair legislation. We do not interfere with Party politics; we do not demand a belief in Prohibition, nor yet total abstinence in the politician, but we do demand that he should be in favor of submitting the question of Prohibition to the people.

EX-SENATOR WATSON.

The Central Executive of the A.L.P. has demanded that ex-Senator Watson, a man whose Labor principles no one has ever dared to bring into question, should cease his activities in connection with "the modern pledge" or resign from the Labor Party. It is a pathetic and discouraging decision for the following reasons: First, the pledge only asks that the first preference vote be given to that member of the signer's political party who is in favor of an immediate referendum on Prohibition, to be decided by a bare majority. This is emphatically stated on the back of the pledge as retained by the signer, and establishes the fact that it is not a Party political move. There never has been any doubt about this, since the Alliance is emphatically a non-party organisation, containing on its Executive strong members of all parties—who unanimously adopted the pledge.

Secondly, when exception was taken to Mr. Watson's association with this pledge, he referred it from Newcastle to the Disputes Committee. This committee wrote him and pledged themselves to hear him be-

fore coming to a decision. Mr. Watson was not heard, and the decision adverse to the pledge was given in defiance of fairplay and the written promise of Mr. Carey. Mr. Watson appealed to the Central Executive of the A.L.P., and was given ten minutes in which to state his case. The Executive were called upon to endorse the ex parte judgment of the Disputes Committee, which they knew to be wrong, and in so doing sacrifice a former President of the Miners' Union, and a dyed-in-the-wool Labor man—which was outrageously wrong. Yet they did this inconceivable thing, and the vast majority of Labor men will deplore an indefensible decision.

The third thing is that the pledge only asks Labor men if they are in favor of the first plank of their Platform. It should make no demand on Labor men, though it may affect those parties who have not placed the Referendum on their Platform. It must not be forgotten that the first straight-out Prohibition referendum in Australia was given by the Queensland Labor Party in response to the demand for consistency.

The pledge does not ask a man's views on Prohibition. It limits itself severely to the democratic principle of the Referendum. The decision of the A.L.P. will be resented by all who are loyal to the democratic ideal, love fairplay, and expect a Party to be loyal to its platform.

THE LABOR PLEDGE.

The Pledge still remains the same, and reads as follows:

I hereby pledge myself not to oppose the selected candidate of this or any other Branch of the Australian Labor Party. I also pledge myself, if returned to Parliament, on all occasions to do my utmost to ensure the carrying out of the principles embodied in the Labor Platforms, and on all such questions, and especially on questions affecting the fate of the Government, to vote as a majority of the Labor Party may decide at a duly constituted caucus meeting. I further pledge myself not to retire from the contest without the consent of the Executive of the Australian Labor Party, State of N.S.W.

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The school is open to boys under the age of fourteen years.

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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.

OUR GREETINGS TO YOU.

Christmas comes to us this year with the world more at rest than it has been for quite a long time. Many problems remain, however, to be solved, though there is more reason for hopefulness. Prohibition occupies a much bigger place in the minds of the public, and leaders of thought in all spheres of life are expressing commendation. For this let us be thankful and take courage. To all our workers and friends we send this greeting, and wish each one a Happy Christmas and the Best New Year.

REFERENDUM PLEDGE.

This has assumed a new importance, and is likely to play a big part in coming events.

Have you done all you can in your district? Your efforts up to the present have been deeply appreciated, and the continuance of them would be particularly valuable. The results so far are very satisfactory, and could only have been accomplished by co-operation and oneness of purpose.

The complexity of the political situation makes prompt effort essential. What you can do, do now! The result will be recompense for all personal inconveniences. A Referendum is nearer a place among political events than it was six months ago.

A few more thousands of pledges would make the Referendum a certainty. We are relying upon you especially during the next few weeks.

There are a lot of cards scattered around. We want our friends to gather them up—even though there are only the ones and twos—and send them along to the office as quickly as possible.

A MESSAGE AND A REPORT.

We are in the closing days of 1921—a year that has been remarkable for the greatest activity in the history of the New South Wales Alliance. The splendid success of the Field Day scheme made this possible, and was an indication of the strength of the sentiment in the Prohibition movement.

There has been an expansion of effort reaching out to every part of the State. Where the Prohibition lecturer has not gone, the Prohibition literature has been sent. The Alliance representative has spoken in Deniliquin, Hay, Nyngan, Moree, Tenterfield, and 280 other towns outside the metropolitan and Newcastle areas. "With One Voice," that convincing testimony to the success of a great reform, was made to take up the propaganda and carried it along the Darling, amongst the homesteads of the Western Riverina and the North West, and even across the Paroo. Country newspapers, with their useful reports of our lecturers' speeches, added considerably to the educational value of the campaign.

There were 1411 addresses given by members of the Field Staff to audiences totalling about 110,000 and over 8000 Promise Cards were signed. In addition, the Industrial Organisers carried on a continuous effort in workshops and in meetings of unionists. The campaign for the education of women was extended and made more effective by the linking up of various women's organisations in an Investigation Council. The Business Man's Efficiency League has superseded our effort in that important field of education, and the value of their work is very great. Encouraging success has followed the inauguration of our Young People's Department, from which has sprung the Young People's Prohibition Council, a body intended to assist the Temperance work of affiliated organisations.

The work in the Licensing Court has been an important phase of activity, and especially successful. Applications for new licenses opposed totalled 59. The result was: 32 refused, 13 withdrawn, 13 granted.

Such are the main activities of a very useful year's work, the most valuable results of which are not yet seen. Our plans for the coming year include an expansion of all these efforts and the opening up of new fields of propaganda. We will continue the work with confidence, especially because of the assurance we have of the whole-hearted co-operation of those whose great desire is to eliminate the Liquor Traffic from our social life.

CAMPSIE HOTEL—NOT YET.

Those who had engaged in the campaign to defeat the application for a hotel at Campsie have the gratification which comes with victory. After two days' hearing, the Paramatta Licensing Bench refused to grant the petition, chiefly on the ground that the district had not shown a substantial increase in population. That was the point around which the bulk of the evidence gathered. Five barristers and a solicitor appeared, and a big list of witnesses was examined. Mr. L. Dare (instructed by Mr. W. C. Clegg) appeared for one set of objectors, and Mr. D. R. Hall for the shopkeepers of Campsie.

CRONULLA APPEAL SUCCESSFUL

The effort to secure the removal of Halcrow's wine license from Caringbah to Cronulla has failed. The Metropolitan Licensing Bench granted this application. An appeal was lodged, and this was heard by Judge Beeby, Mr. Clegg appearing for the objectors, and Mr. Higgins for Halcrow.

That Cronulla was in earnest in the opposition to the effort to add to the number of licenses in their town was emphasised by the big array of witnesses. Some of the evidence was remarkable. One police constable stated that the granting of the license would not increase the disorder in the district. The manager of the hotel admitted that it was impossible to carry on a liquor license without having some disorder.

An amusing feature of the case was the expression of satisfaction on the face of the applicant's barrister when he got a witness to acknowledge he was a Prohibitionist. One witness, who made this admission, added that he thought his evidence would be just as valuable as that of the ex-publican who was witness on the other side.

Judge Beeby, held that the requirements of the neighborhood were met by the hotel and spirit merchant's license at present in existence, and upheld the appeal.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

HOLIDAY RALLIES.

Young people going to the Mountains or Manly for holidays should be sure to attend the Y.P. Demonstrations as follows:

Blackheath Hall, Tuesday, January 10:
Public meeting and lantern lecture.

(Continued on page 5.)

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NEW YORK, November 5, 1921.

Mr. W. D. B. Creagh, Macdonell House, Pitt-street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

Dear Mr. Creagh,—Thanks very much for your very splendid letter, which reached me to-day. I am a total abstainer, and have always been one. The life of any athlete, particularly a champion, is usually a short one. I have always been a believer in physical training, and, despite my many engagements, I always find time to devote a little of each day either in a gym or by doing road work. This is a daily habit with me, even when I am not training for a contest.

You can say for me that I am opposed to spirits in any form for any young man who desires to compete in sports.—Yours very truly,

(Signed) JACK DEMPSEY.

TASMANIAN PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

Extract from "The World," Hobart, November 25, 1921:

"At a conference held yesterday morning in the Memorial Hall, Hobart, it was unanimously decided to form a Prohibition League for Tasmania, which should be organised on the basis of similar movements in Canada, U.S.A., and on the mainland. The meeting, which was of a most representative character, was called by the members of the State Council of the Tasmanian Temperance Alliance, and among those present were delegates from the Church of England Temperance Society, the Tasmanian Methodist Assembly, the Presbyterian Assembly, the Congregational Union, the Baptist Union, the Church of Christ Conference, the Tasmanian Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, the Independent Order of Rechabites, and Women's Christian Temperance Union. Provisional arrangements were made for carrying on immediate activities, and a further meeting was fixed, which is expected to be of an even more representative nature. Friends of the movement are encouraged by the trend of recent events, and are determined to get Tasmania into line with other progressive countries which have adopted advanced liquor legislation."

25 HOTELS DELICENSED.

COUNTRY TOWNS AFFECTED.

WAGGA LOSES EIGHT.

At the Licensing Reduction Court this morning 25 hotels in the Murray electorate were deprived of licenses by the Board. It was stated that the electors numbered 37,000 odd, and that under the Act the Court was empowered to delicense 46 hotels.

Wagga was the chief sufferer, eight of its hotels being delicensed. Deniliquin was next with six, while five at Albury must close down.

The Board consisted of Messrs. S. B. Gunn (chairman), R. Shelton, and R. B. Sellors.

The following are the hotels affected:—Golden Fleece, Albury; Salutation, Albury; Waterloo, Albury; Union Bridge, Albury; Race Club, Albury; Federal Exchequer, Mulwalla; The Mill, Howlong; Steam Packet, Corowa; Court House, Jerilderie; Royal Mail, Conargo-road; Star Hotel, Tumbarumba; Golden Fleece, Wagga; Tattersall's, Wagga; Club House, Wagga; All Nations, Wagga; Railway, Wagga; White Horse, Wagga; Viaduct, Wagga; Railway Bridge, Wagga; Victoria, Deniliquin; Union Club, Deniliquin; Oddfellows, Deniliquin; Carriers' Rest, Deniliquin; Bendigo, Deniliquin; Dubbo, Deniliquin.

New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from Page 4.)

Katoomba Town Hall, January 11: Demonstration.

Manly, same week, to be finalised.

At these demonstrations novel features will be introduced and every child attending will be given one of the "New Day" nursery story books.

AUSTRALIAN YOUNG FOLK.

Have you seen the Christmas number of this children's paper? It is splendid, with many interesting stories and pictures. Four pages are devoted to Temperance stories, poems, etc. Give your children a Christmas present which will last twelve months by subscribing to this delightful paper.

OUR BAND OF HOPE UNION.

Affiliation forms, with information re the many benefits, have been sent to all our Societies and workers. Which Society will be the first to affiliate? Start the New Year by thus linking up and making this a Big Union. Our aim is "100 affiliations for 1922." Individual workers and friends may register and participate in many benefits. Write in for full particulars.

THE BANNER OF PROHIBITION.

Up, up with the banner we cherish,
O'er the loyal and true let it wave,
When the drunkard is ready to perish
Let the sober rush forward to save.
The shackles of habit we'll sever,
They that are bound shall be free,
Soon the good cause of Prohibition
Through the wide world victorious shall be.

With the standard of hope waving over us,
With heart and with hand we will strive,
Till the legions of Bacchus before us
As chaff 'fore the gale we will drive,
And his vanquished battalions shall never
Be rallied on land or sea,
For the good cause of Prohibition
Through the wide world victorious shall be.

For the world would have been all the better
Had the grape ne'er been pressed for its wine,
And rarely would prison or fetter
The limbs of a mortal confine;
Then use with goodwill your endeavor
From this thralldom your fellows to free,
And the good cause of Prohibition
Through the wide world victorious shall be.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 15/12/21, and where not mentioned the amount is 10/-:—Mrs. W. James, 30/12/21; G. Lindsay, 20/-, 30/7/23; Miss Andrews, 30/12/22; Rev. G. Cranston, 30/11/22; T. G. Beazley, 30/12/22; Rev. W. N. Lock, 30/12/21; Mrs. Melvin, 2/6, 30/4/22; Miss Simpson, 30/12/21; C. W. B. Halliday, 30/12/22; Miss M. L. Baily, 5/-, 10/3/22; Rev. W. Huey Steele, 15/12/22; S. McHarg (N.Z.), 11/6, 7/11/22.

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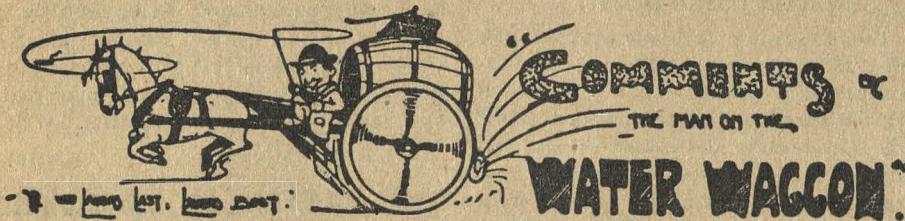
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A MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE

GRIFFITHS BROS.

Signal Cocoa



An American paper of the humorous variety called "Judge" says:

"The late lamented Jack London attributed the world-wide popularity of John Barleycorn to the fact that the latter is the greatest of all liars. The cocktail or the hightail enabled the despondent to listen to non-existent voices that promised him all the kingdoms of the earth. But autosuggestion possesses many advantages over John Barleycorn as a teller of fairy tales to the down-hearted. It costs you nothing, there is no hangover attached to it, and it's not likely to land you in jail. The phrase, "I never felt better in all my life," is an open sesame to happiness, specially well adapted to an era of Prohibition. It is a sort of mental flask that you always carry with you, that you can never find empty, that cheers if you go to extremes in its use.

You can't get a jag from auto-suggestion, but forty times a day, you can make John Barleycorn look like a piker and a liar."

It would seem beyond dispute that we believe lies as readily as a duck takes to water. We are as suspicious of truth as a jealous woman is of a hair on her husband's coat. Queer old world. Time is the great tester; truth wears wonderfully well and lies soon look shabby. Cheer up, we will win out yet.

BY ARRANGEMENT.

We constantly hear of people who read with avidity the liquor advertisements in-

serted under the heading "By arrangement." We are urged to do all sorts of impossibly expensive things to safeguard certain people from the baneful influence of these "smoke screens" which aim to make the truth about Prohibition hard to see.

Such people cannot be won by explanations, they can only be won by the slow, painful process of education. They are wonderfully like the old lady who, meeting the priest in a small Irish village, said: "Pat has been killed."

"Oh, I am very sorry," said the priest. "Did you receive word from the War Office?"

"No," she said. "I got word from himself."

The priest looked perplexed. "But how is that?" he asked.

The letter read: "Dear Mother, I am now in the Holy Land."

Surely that settled it. A son would not lie to his mother.

A SUBJECT FOR PITY.

We often extend pity where it is really not needed. The following advertisement touches a tender spot in our heart, and we suggest that we unite and send "a wave of pity" to his poor "Harry bird"; he is nearly as worthy of it as a liquor seller who after ten years' repeated warning and a lifetime of the unrestricted enjoyment of monopoly profits and absolute protection from competition whines for compensation.

YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

DENTIST REANEY

OPP. GRACE BROS.

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

M1420

WHY THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS IS BAD IN CHARLESTON.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I am going out of business and going quick, IF somebody don't do something, I can't sell any cars; for there is no place to run them. You can't go up Malden Road without being killed, you can't go up Kanawha Street without some drunk running over you at sixty miles per —, and you can only run one way on Capitol Street.

NOW if that isn't a mess! I don't know who is going to buy one of my used cars under those conditions.

TALK about liberty, justice, and everlasting peace, you get about as much in West Virginia as the Kaiser would have in Paris on the Fourth of July.

YOU might think when you read this, "Why don't this bird Harry leave town, if he don't like it?" Listen: I am afraid to. I have not enough money to go by rail, and State policemen carry three guns and travel in flocks, and you have to give them the road or they shoot you at the wheel. If I were to go to the court-house to get a permit to go somewhere and put my hand in my pocket, why a Baldwin-Felt's man would shoot me in self-defence for trying to draw my breath, and if you don't believe me, read the front page of any newspaper. I will take a sworn oath, I am afraid to take my wife and children away from the bright lights of Capitol Street in an automobile.

READ IT AND WEEP.

THE American Eagle is doing it every day, and will continue to do so until somebody who can bring some one to justice does something. I thought I voted for the right man for protection, he was elected—(But)

COME around, we will be more than glad to sell to you. Also have one mule, the mines are not running very much, will sell him so cheap will make you feel like a horse-thief.

A— AUTO W—,

DICKINSON AND HALE STS.

—Advertisement in "Charleston Gazette."

WHOOPIING COUGH AND MEASLES

Epidemics of whooping cough and measles are prevalent at present, and in quite a number of cases pneumonia is supervening, with fatal results. As the whole of these illnesses are due to micro-organisms, it is most important that the mouths, throats, and stomachs of children should be regularly treated with a preparation which, while destroying pathogenic germs, exercises no injurious effect on the human being. For such purpose there is nothing better than

HEENZO

(Registered Name for Hean's Essence),

which has established a world-wide reputation as an effective treatment for colds, influenza, bronchitis, whooping cough, distressed lungs, and the measles cough. It may be taken in the sweetened form as recommended for the making of a family supply of cough mixture, or it may be used by simply adding three or four drops of the concentrated Heenzo to a dessertspoonful of water, and sipping it slowly. The value of Heenzo (which is obtainable from all chemists and stores) as a treatment for all kinds of coughs is so great that a supply should be kept in every home ready for use as occasion demands. The prompt taking of Heenzo will often promptly check an attack of whooping cough, or the measles cough, which would otherwise hang on for weeks, or even months.

Obtainable throughout the Commonwealth

SPEAKING WITH AUTHORITY.

COMMENTS BY OTTO F. THUM, DENVER, COLORADO, Member Denver Typographical Union, No. 49.

Writing under date of October 15, 1921, Otto F. Thum, of the Government Labor Bureau, says:

"The general question is propounded, 'Has Prohibition been of social and economic benefit to the Trade Unionists?' Answering this I wish to state that it most emphatically has been a great benefit to the individual Trade Unionist. There can be no question at all that an economic condition affecting the human family as does the abolition of traffic in liquors and strong drinks also affects favorably all Trade Unionists. In short, the liquor traffic is a waste, pure and simple. In America we have eliminated this waste. Consequently the Trade Unionists, along with all other human beings, are being benefited by Prohibition.

"Question No. 1: Has Prohibition been a contributing factor—

"(a) In causing unemployment.

"Answer: Prohibition has not been a contributing factor in causing unemployment among Trade Unionists. Strange as it may seem, the adoption of Prohibition in America caused very little, if any, friction in that direction. It was my opinion at the time, although I have been a staunch 'dry' all my life, that a complete revolution, such as the elimination of the saloon and the liquor traffic, would cause widespread disemployment. But this did not occur. The trades were only slightly affected. Only one trade—the trade of the brewer—was wiped out. All the others suffered temporarily, if at all. To be sure there is a reason for this, but this does not alter the fact. Two industries, just about that time, were in the beginning of a rapid and permanent growth: (1) the automobile industry and (2) the moving picture show industry. These took over all the activities, primary and secondary, that formerly were fostered by the saloons, at least insofar as the connection with Trade Unionists are concerned. The ramifications of the automobile industry are widespread, as you know, and the social and amusement feature of the moving picture satisfied completely the convivial streak in the make-up of the workers. So that (at least as far as Trade Unionists and workers are concerned) the open saloon never has been missed, and the disemployment following the adoption of the Prohibition amendment to our national constitution was, and is, negligible.

"(b) In reducing wages.

"Answer: No reduction in wages followed the abolition of the liquor traffic in America. This was due, in my opinion, first, to the fact that all trades (Union as well as non-Union) were receiving a very low wage—a wage so low that it could not well be further reduced. The wonder now is how we got along as well as we did and as long as we did on wages so notoriously inadequate; second, to a condition brought about by the world war.

"(c) In weakening the power of Trade Unions.

"Answer: It has no effect on the power of the Trade Union. The power of the Trade Union is not such a power as can be affected by conditions of that kind. If the power of the Trade Union is not based on a solid or firmer foundation than the existence or the non-existence of the saloon, or the continuation of the traffic in liquors, then the Trade Union never would have achieved the results that are now apparent and palpable on every hand. The fact is, the Trade Union power consists of an organized ability to shorten the hours of labor; to better the working conditions of the trade; to foster and protect the craft—to see that the craft is preserved, so that our sons, when the trade is learned, will have a trade to follow that will insure living conditions—to see that those who labor at the trade will receive compensation sufficient for comfort; and further, the power of the Trade Union is directed toward forcing the members of the organization to live up to these ideals; those who do not live up to these ideals are visited by the power of the Union and are disciplined. So that the power of the Trade Union is not affected one way or the other. Prohibition in America has had no more to do with the power of the Trade Union than the abolition of the pari-mutuel system of placing bets would have on the power of the Trade Union in Australia.

"Has Prohibition proved of any economic advantage to the workers?

"Answer: This, in my judgment, is not a debatable question, but a question on which very few Trade Unionists are in agreement. I unhesitatingly state that the abolition of the liquor traffic has been, and is, of immense economic advantage to the worker when we consider economics in the broadest sense, and when we consider it in the last analysis. But somehow the 'wets' have always refused to give it that consideration. Without in any sense criticising the statements of my friends the 'wets,' still I must call attention to the only stand they take—that is, 'the palatable stand.' The 'wets' assume that anything that tickles the palate is best for the human family, and therefore sound economics. I maintain that the palate is a false and fickle guide, which generally leads us in a blind alley. Unfortunately we have no comparative statistics pro or con on this particular point, but I imagine that the 'wets' would have difficulty in proving that the Trade Unionist 'three sheets in the wind' is enjoying a better economic condition than the 'dry' Trade Unionist who possibly is not forced to patronise the pub. On this question of economics I would like to say this: All of a sudden the economic condition of the worker has become the chief concern of the advocates of the licensed traffic in liquors, and as patriotism is the last refuge of the coward and scoundrel, so 'economics' is the

last refuge of the trafficker in liquors. I might add right here: In America the worker does not hold that ale and beer are a necessary part of the daily subsistence, as I imagine they do in Australia (that is my impression of the condition of the worker in England, at least). In the last two years there have been a number of instances where the cost of living was the prime factor in wage disputes. Our general government at Washington, as well as the Industrial Commissions of various States, are in perfect agreement as to the various elements which comprise the complete family budget. Here it is: Food; shelter (rent); clothing; fuel; miscellaneous (sundries). Nowhere is ale or beer or whisky or wine mentioned as one of the necessities; sundries is made up of show tickets, street car fares, haircuts, week-ends, and so on; not once do we find intoxicants mentioned as a necessity in the family—such a one as absence or presence would affect the economic condition of the worker.

"In your opinion would Trade Unionists, by a majority, support a measure which aimed to bring back the open saloon?

"Answer: In my opinion the most of the Trade Unionists in America are opposed to the open saloon, and would not vote for its rehabilitation. I have no data on this—nobody else has. This is my own deliberate opinion, based on long-time association with Trade Union men and women and long-time connection with the Trade Union Movement, as well as with the Federated Movement. In America we have no bloc of Trade Union voters. We do not attempt to force members to favor or oppose this, that or the other social question through the power of the Trade Union. Hence I take it the whole matter would rest on the individual opinion of the Trade Unionist himself, disregarding his Union membership entirely. Recalling the result of other plebiscites in America, I should say that the Trade Unionists in America would not favor the return of the saloon if this question was brought squarely before them without other entanglements."

The proportion of admissions to the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton, due to alcoholism, fell last year from 22 per cent. to 2 per cent. Dr. Henry A. Cotton, the superintendent, credits Prohibition with this blessing.

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A Personal Chat with my readers

GREETINGS. This is the 16th Christmas in which it has been my privilege to extend to an ever-increasing circle the goodwill that Christmas prompts in all of us. So many of you have helped and encouraged me in so many ways that I would that it were in my power to send you a personal and suitable gift and greeting. It seems, however, that I must be content to be a grateful receiver of all your kindness without any way of reciprocating except by an ever-increasing gratitude. May your Christmas be enriched by a deeper appreciation of the wonder of its goodwill message and its divine promise. May it be that we shall so learn to pray that the spirit of Christmas, its generosity, its goodwill, its joyousness shall become the commonplace experience of us all and thus make the old world a suburb of Heaven. Do you know these lines of Imri Zumwalt?:

There was a man who might have been a king
And ruled in all the earth supreme.
He turned his back upon the offered crown,
And chose to dwell with humble, unknown men,
That he might ease the heavy load they bore,
Plant hope and faith in tired human hearts,
And lead them up to higher thoughts and lives.

He threw his life away to aid his race,
And was condemned, at last, and sent to death,
Like any murderer or common thief,
Yet innocent of any charge of guilt,
Save that he lived an honest, fearless life,
Denouncing wrong in places high or low.
He died with words of love upon his lips,
Forgiving all his foes and faithless friends.

Men said he was a failure—yes, a fool—
To yield a kingdom for a martyr's wreath.
They died; their names and all their deeds
are lost.

His name still lives, by multitudes revered
In every land, as deathless as the stars,
And down the centuries still shines the glory
Of far Golgotha and a Roman cross.

HER SACRIFICE. For an example of the highest type of self-sacrificing loyalty to the cause of Prohibition and, indeed, social reform generally, we take the following:

At one of the field services conducted recently in one of the churches in an exceedingly popular residential suburb the first person who signified her willingness to assist in the active propaganda of Prohibition was an ill-clad and obviously hard-worked woman. She had had her share, and more than her share, of sorrow and trouble. She has three children, all young and often sick. For years her husband refused to work and systematically robbed her of the uncertain wages she managed to earn from the washing

and laundry work she was compelled to undertake. Resultant largely from the sorrow-laden and toil-cursed life she has been forced to lead, the woman has fallen victim to a serious illness. As a climax to a series of misfortunes and discouragements she has had to endure, comparatively recently the dissolute husband, while in one of his periodical drunken states, safely hanged himself. This happened less than a month ago. The subscription which this loyal soul is prepared to give to Prohibition work carries with it the fragrance of sacrifice and service. She confessed that she desires to do what she can to encourage her more fortunate neighbor to become more actively interested in our work.

A BOON TO CHILDREN. The number of complaints received by the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty caused by drunkenness shows a marked decrease since the advent of Prohibition, according to figures given in the Society's latest annual report as compared with those in reports of previous years, says the Philadelphia "North American" of August 20.

The superintendent of the children's home in an Ohio county reports that the number of inmates in all the county children's homes in Ohio has decreased 15 per cent. "since old John Barleycorn was licked." In the face of this fact how inane are all the arguments which the wets can produce. Ohio has a tender regard for the welfare of her children, and their best interests and happiness are to be considered rather than the pocket-books of the manufacturers and sellers of liquor.

THE NEED OF TO-DAY. Our person and our property are entirely dependent for protection on the law. The most evident thing to-day is the growing disrespect for law, due largely to foolish law and law-breaking law makers. We do well to remember Abraham Lincoln's famous plea:

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of seventy-six did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws

GRIT

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**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION**

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1921.

be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. In short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

THE EDITOR.

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ALCOHOL and SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

WHAT DRINK COSTS THE COMMUNITY.

(By S. GREIG SMITH, Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society of Melbourne).

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR "GRIT" BY W.A.S.

"I am not a propagandist, and I do not belong to any total abstinence society; but no one who has been engaged in the kind of work that has occupied my attention for so many years could take any stand upon this question but one that was directly opposed to the drink traffic."—S. Greig Smith.

Mr. S. Greig Smith, who has been for 13 years secretary of the C.O.S. in Melbourne, was the ninth of the special lecturers engaged by the Anti-Liquor League to deal with the subject of alcohol and its effect upon the individual, the community and the lives and interests of both.

The Hon. W. A. Finlayson was the chairman, and the lecture was as usual delivered in the Assembly Hall, Collins-street.

Mr. Greig Smith disclaimed any intention of doing propaganda work. He was not, he said, a member of any total abstinence society or anti-Liquor League, but he had been invited to deal with the question of the drink traffic as seen from the standpoint of the social worker, and he proposed to do so dispassionately, and in the same spirit as that adopted by previous lecturers who had spoken on the scientific and the commercial aspects of it, so he had chosen as the title of his talk, "Alcohol and Social Pathology."

But Mr. Greig Smith is anything but a mere official who bases his arguments on statistics and coldly regards his subjects as so many cases. He made his points against alcohol "dispassionately" enough, but his simple statement of facts, and the illustrations from his wide personal experiences, provided all the material for that the most ardent "propagandist" could desire.

He did not come with long lists of figures showing how many drunkards claimed the help of the Society, and with elaborate tables telling to a fraction of a penny what each one cost the community. He said, indeed, that the Society's records showed only 3.2 per cent. of the cases directly due to drink, but it was only necessary to trace back many of the cases recorded under other headings to find that at their root lay the evil of drink. "For instance," he said, "you will find in our reports that many cases of destitution are attributed to desertion, old age, sickness, unemployment, mental derangement, and so on, but those of us who are doing the work know that they are the result of earlier and more obscure causes—namely, alcoholism or habitual drunkenness."

DRINK AND DESERTION.

"Here is a typical and recent case: Two nice little boys of school age are found living in a state of neglect and poverty. Mother is dead, and they seldom see, or want to see, their father—when they do see him it is generally to flee from him to the shelter

of a friendly neighbor. Presently the father clears out and leaves the boys, who are then taken over and placed in an orphanage. Inquiry shows that since his wife's death 18 months before the man has been drinking heavily, and though in a good situation, earning good wages, most of his money goes into the public house, and in the end he deserts his children, and throws the onus and the expense of their upbringing on the community. In the Society's records their case comes under the head of 'desertion,' but, of course, drunkenness is at the root of the desertion.

"Here is another case: A man and wife claim assistance, and are classified as 'old age.' But take a glance at the social history of the case and you find this: Some years ago the husband was a good business man, holding an important position in a large firm. One day he was transferred to the wine and spirit department, and from that day he began to drink. Strange to say, his wife acquired the habit about the same time, and together they go steadily down, till, in their fifties, they are both victims of ill-health, unemployment, and are more or less dependents on charity. We give 'old age' as the cause of their destitution, but as a matter of fact for fifteen years they have been more or less dependent upon the community owing entirely to the excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors."

ASSETS TURNED TO LIABILITIES.

"Again, here's a man comes to us for a medical appliance he cannot buy, and we classify him as 'lack of funds.' But what does his social record betray? Jobs lost through outbursts of drinking, houses broken up one after the other, wife deserted, and finally the old-age pension and dependence upon charity for ten years."

"Now the last two men I have mentioned are men of similar type—naturally healthy, intelligent, with fair education and ability. They ought to have been decided assets to the community, helping substantially to bear its burdens; yet they appear on the debit side as liabilities. I mention them merely to show that when you see 3.2 per cent. of our Society's cases attributed to alcohol, you may not be misled into thinking that represents the total for which alcohol is really responsible. Statistics are sometimes sorry things to express realities."

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

Passing on to causes of drunkenness, the lecturer said that social workers found that

intemperance is closely associated with poverty, both as cause and as effect—poverty and its attendant miseries often leading to drunkenness, and drunkenness increasing the state of destitution. So they came to recognise in connection with drink and poverty the formula of the Vicious Circle.

"There are, in fact, a number of vicious circles, with drunkenness always a persistent factor on the circumference," said Mr. Greig Smith, and he proceeded to detail a few of them, to wit:

"(1) Starting from drunkenness we come almost invariably to poverty; poverty in its train brings misery; many men and women, to escape their misery, fly to drink; and we find ourselves back at the starting point. Drunkenness, poverty, misery, drink, drunkenness. And so it goes round. (2) Starting from poverty, we know that this necessitates many people living under wretched housing conditions, and to escape the uncongeniality of their surroundings they take to drink; comes further poverty, deeper misery, and we complete the circle again. (3) Starting from unemployment we find that idleness often leads to the formation of bad companionship, evil associations that bring drunkenness in their wake; drunkenness means lessened industrial efficiency; jobs hard to get, and easily lost; more unemployment, and so back once more to drunkenness."

"So that you see that, considering the simple problem of whether drink is the cause of poverty or poverty of drink, it is true that we must consider both as cause and effect."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

But it seemed that there were even more complicated circles, what might be termed Vicious Circles within Vicious Circles, and the lecturer detailed some of these, starting at such points as "bad cooking supplemented by the dinner-beer," or "wasted production, leading to the pawnbroker and into the fell clutch of high interest." And the obvious conclusion to be drawn from a consideration of these Vicious Circles is that poverty becomes aggravated, misery intensified, unemployment more frequent, and industrial efficiency lessened through indulgence in alcoholic liquors. To what extent some of these conditions lead to increased

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drunkenness it is hard to say, though undoubtedly they often have that effect.

WHAT MEN DO AND SUFFER FOR DRINK.

Those who are closely associated with social work, of course, find plenty of instances of the lengths people will go, and the things they will suffer and sacrifice to get drink. The lecturer chose two cases out of his experience to illustrate.

"The most remarkable case that came my way of the lengths a person will go to get liquor into his system was that of a man who, after being discharged from jail after a short term of imprisonment, tried to end his life by drinking a powerful corrosive poison. He failed in his object, but was so badly burned that his throat closed up, so that he was unable to take even liquid nourishment, except through a tube, inserted in his side, and in this condition he was discharged from the hospital. Being unable to earn he went to a friend of mine for assistance. My friend made it a rule not to give money where he suspected it might be spent in liquor, but he argued that here was a case in which a man not being able to swallow would certainly not use his money for drink, so he gave him a few shillings a day to keep him going. By and bye his suspicions were aroused, and on inquiry he discovered that the money was actually going for beer, and the man was pouring it down the silver tube into his stomach. I suppose he achieved some of the exhilaration, but he certainly could not have enjoyed the taste of the liquor.

"Cases of men and women sacrificing greatly to secure drink must be familiar to all of you, but I think one of the most remarkable I know of was that of a young fellow, well born, the son of a wealthy and highly respected British merchant, well educated, good-looking, a brilliant conversationalist, and so on. When I knew him first he had all the advantages a man could possess; when I saw him last he had sunk about as low as a man could sink. He was dirty and degraded; his feet were on the ground and covered with sores; his clothes were in rags and tatters; he was sleeping wherever he could crawl under a bush. His father wrote to me from England, asking me to tell him that they were willing to take him back; that he was sacrificing ease, prosperity, and happiness for misery, unhappiness and hunger. But no appeal had any effect. He was prepared to let all these things and all his brilliant qualities go—for beer!"

ALCOHOLICS AND INEBRIATES.

Mr. Greig Smith next defined the terms, "Alcoholism and Inebriety," and pointed out

the necessity for distinguishing between them in any scientific consideration of the drink question. Briefly put, his distinction was: "A man who has periodical bouts of drinking, however excessive, is an alcoholic; he still retains the will-power to remain sober. The inebriate has, by constant drinking to excess, lost that power."

"The second man I have spoken about," continued the lecturer, "was an alcoholic; he still retained the will-power to remain sober, and even did so for months on end.

"Another alcoholic case of which I am reminded is that of a refined, lady-like person whom I knew officially for many years. She was living in Melbourne with a family of three children, and she was drawing a comfortable allowance from her husband, who lived in another State. She began to drink, went lower and lower, and when I came into touch with her she was living in a dirty, demoralising boarding-house; her children were dirty, neglected, under-clothed and under-fed; she had lost all sense of self-respect, and was hopelessly in the clutches of a greedy and unscrupulous landlady, who saw to it that she was always drunk when her allowance arrived. Now, whatever may have been the original cause of her becoming an alcoholic, she remained one largely because of her environment; for when she found someone to give her a helping hand, who took her out of those surroundings and placed her in a comfortable home, she recovered her will-power, threw off the shackles of drink, and was immediately transformed. And, to the best of my belief, she has kept sober ever since that transformation was made.

THE INEBRIATE.

"Take now an example of the inebriate as opposed to the alcoholic; that is, the man who has lost the will-power to keep sober. An instance comes at once to mind of a brilliant—and how often it is the brilliant men who fall!—English scholar, with University degree, and a man who some years ago held a position worth £1500 a year. He has sunk so low that he does not care what happens to him. For some years, during which I have known him, I have never seen him sober, whether it were ten in the morning or ten at night. It is said that no man is beyond redemption, and I would not like to controvert that; but this man is what I would class as an absolutely hopeless case. He represents the inebriate."

Mr. Greig Smith passed the question of heredity with a note that it was out of his realm, and said that to point out the progress and the invariable deplorable and disastrous results of drink would be merely laboring the commonplace. He outlined, however,

some of the manifestations of drunkenness as the social worker learned to know them.

"The alcoholic," he said, "is a social and industrial inefficient. He is neurotic, and often displays some pronounced phase of neurosis. He has a pervading feeling that he is inefficient, and being unable to face the realities of life steadily day by day he drinks in order to keep at arm's length the phantom of inefficiency that would get him in its grip. He is the victim of alcoholic hallucinations—of hearing, of sight, and of persecution. That is, he 'hears and sees things,' and he believes that someone is persecuting him. The latter may increase until he believes himself the victim of a far-reaching conspiracy."

The lecturer gave some instances of these manifestations, and then passed on to the treatment of inebriety and alcoholism. "Inebriety," he said, "was now regarded as requiring as a prelude to treatment a skilled diagnosis and a thorough mental and physical examination. It was a disease not curable in the sense that once a man has suffered from it he cannot trust himself to touch alcohol without suffering a relapse.

"The inebriate," continued Mr. Greig Smith, "is almost always a mental defective. If this did not show itself in inebriety it would exhibit itself in some other way. A careful statistical study, made some time ago in certain American States where Prohibition



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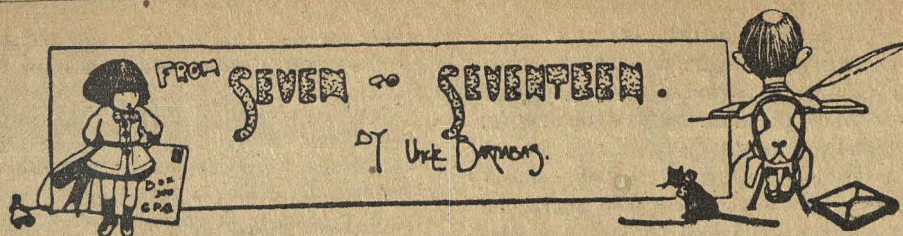
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BIBLE CAKE.

	Chap.	Verse.
½lb. of Judges	5	25
½lb. Jeremiah	6	20
1 tablespoon I. Samuel	14	25
3lbs. Jeremiah	17	11
½lb. I. Samuel	30	12
½lb. Nahum (chopped)	3	12
2oz. Numbers (blanch and chop)	17	8
1lb. I. Kings	4	22
Season to taste, II. Chronicles	9	9
A pinch of Leviticus	2	13
1 tablespoon Amos	4	5
3 tablespoons Judges (last clause))	4	19

Follow Solomon's prescription of making a good boy, and you will have a good cake.—Proverbs 23-14.

N.B.—Leaven is equivalent to Baking Powder.

Method: Beat Nos. 1, 2, 3 to a cream; add No. 4 one at a time, still beating; add 5, 6, 7, beat well; add Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11. Having mixed all, add No. 12. Bake in a slow oven not less than one a-half hours.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

Many happy returns of the day to "Grit's" December Ne's and Ni's:—

1st, Darrall Sutherland, Helen Hibbart; 3rd, Lorna Miller; 4th, Ivy Morris; 5th, Nellie Newberry, Alice McEvoy, Hilda Mules, Tom Harner; 6th, Rosa Jamieson, Athol Arnett, Jean Beaumont, Irene Magill; 7th, Gwen Neate, Lionel Snowdon, Bessie Paine; 8th, Dora Chambers; 9th, Zillah Warden, Violet Woodman, Muriel Clapham, Jessie Brooks; 10th, Ben Roberts; 12, H. F. Wheen, W. D. Davies, Ernest Neil, Romola Taylor, Jean Adam; 13th, Eric Hookey, Freida Dunn; Myrtle Green; 14th, Doris A. Irving, Joy Morris; 15th, Nancy Park; 17th, Doreen Blaxland, Alma Reid, Ada Maurice; 18th, Cedric Shea, Stewart Chapman; 19th, Edna Watts, Myra Dyer, Sylvia Ford; 20th, Millie French, Mavie Brims; 21st, Edith Waters, Rex Crawford, 23rd, Winifred Stone, Howard Condon, Elsie March; 25th, Edmund Yates, Lillian Shead; 26th, Freda Phillips, William Gane, Agnes McDowell, A. Liddell, Lucy Jacka Hay; 28th, John Lentall, Hazel Nixon, Edith Fuller,

Thelma Mortimer, Dora Wilson, Addie Hamilton; 29th, Irene Cook, May Stapleton; 30th, Mavis Wright, Jessie Begg; 31st, Keith Searle.

OUR MEDICAL STUDENT.

B. J. Ratman, Miraj, India, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—Really, you will be thinking I am an ungrateful friend, but don't think so, as I was all the time wanting to write to you, but the lack of time due to my studies prevented me from so doing, hence the summer holidays, which give me a chance to look back my past correspondence, accordingly so many letters with yours fell in front of my eyes. How I appreciated your letter! Your religious advice and prayerful letter attracted me greatly. I am really thankful for your beautiful letter. I have come home to Amalapuram, on the East Coast of India, very far away from Miraj. During these holidays we are having very good meetings, and with young people. I am going to preach to some of the heathen friends. It costs two pounds monthly for me to get on with—my expenses in Miraj for boarding, schooling, etc. So I had to undergo some difficulty in obtaining it at times from my pocket money, so please pray for me. More than this, please; pray for my success in the medical college. The next two years afterwards I shall be a doctor, if it is Christ's wish, and will work in any mission hospital in these places. I hope you will kindly write me often, and if you have any interesting news please send. Wishing you every success.

(My Dear Nephew,—Your letter is one of great interest. We will all pray for you that your future may be a blessing to your fellow man in Christ Jesus.—Uncle T.)

ANOTHER NEW NE.

Fred. Rigby, Queanbeyan, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I would like to be one of your many Ne's if you will kindly enrol me. I was ten years of age on the 18th of October. I belong to the Queanbeyan Scouts. I passed my tenderfoot examination on Saturday. I am also doing well at school work, being in the 4th class. I am hoping still to do better in both the above. My friend, Lennie Leslie, is a Ne of yours, that is why I wish to join.

(Dear Fred,—You are welcome to our family, and we all join with you in hoping that you will do even better in the years to come.—Uncle T.)

A NEW NI.

Trixie Blackmore, Wilberforce, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—Will you please accept me as one of your Ni's. I am eleven years old and my birthday is on the 25th of September. I will send my photo as soon as I can. I went down to Waitara for my Michaelmas holidays and took a girl friend with me. I sin-

cerely hope I will never get on that awful scallywag list. We have had some rain up here, but nothing to speak of. They are building a lovely new bridge over the Hawkesbury River at Windsor. I will close now, with love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Trixie,—I welcome you to our family, and I hope you will write again soon and tell me more about your lovely district.—Uncle T.)

A NEW NI.

May Harrison, "Roslyn," Croydon, writes:

Dear Uncle B.,—Will you accept me as one of your happy family, as I wish to belong to "Grit," and be a Grit-lite. I am one of nine. I have five sisters and three brothers, of which I am the fourth eldest. I will be 13 on Monday, the 24th, and I go to the Methodist Sunday School, Croydon Park. We have not been getting "Grit" very long, but since we have, I have always been going to write, but I have never got as far as doing the action. I go to Petersham High School, and I am in 1C., and I take Latin, besides other High School subjects. I passed the Q.C. last year, but I am going again this year, as dad wants me to go for a bursary this year. I am trying hard at history and other things, for it is on November 11th. We are all well at our place now except I have just had bronchitis, and I am not up yet. I was going to get up to-day, but it is cold outside, so I am going to get up to-morrow. It was my brother's birthday yesterday, so we are going to have a birthday tea on Monday. I will keep the rest of the news till next time, which will be soon, I hope, as I do not want to be a scallywag. Love to all, "Grit" cousins.

(Dear May,—You are welcome to our family circle. I hope you had a happy birthday, and I also wish you success in your studies. Write and let me know how you succeed.—Uncle T.)

Peggy McNeice, Cronulla, writes:

Dear Uncle B.,—We have had a great spring fete down here, which was a great success. They had Maypole dancing and other things. The stalls looked beautiful in all their colors. They took a great lot of money. The money is in aid of the Church of England, which they are going to build as soon as possible. I may be going away, but I am not certain yet. So you won't be surprised if my letters are different in their address. Of course, you would not think I was a different

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girl. Mother is very ill. We had the doctor in the morning. I hope she will soon be better. Well, I have no more to say, so good-bye, love from Peggy.

(Dear Peggy,—Pleased to hear from you, but sorry to hear of your mother's illness. Good nursing and prayer is the surest cure. Write again soon.—Uncle T.).

THE CROPS.

Cyril Marshman, "Marshlands," West Wyalong, writes:

Dear Uncle B.—I hope you are well. We have four calves now, three bulls and a heifer. On Tuesday at school we killed one snake, and on Friday we saw another, but he got away from us. We have nine chickens. Some people have started to cut their hay, but we won't start till the beginning of November. The quandongs are getting ripe now. Some people stew them, and make chutney pies and other eatables. Dad bought a new Sunshine Header on Tuesday. The crops are in flower now, and the grain will soon be in the heads.

(Dear Cyril,—Always glad to hear from you. We all wish you success with the calves, chickens and crops.—Uncle T.).

A SCOUT NE.

Frank Walker, "The Willows," Queanbeyan, writes:

Dear Uncle B.—I hope you will accept me as one of your nes. I am fourteen years old. My birthday is on the 18th of May. I am in Queanbeyan now, going to school. I live with another one of your nes, Lennie Leslie. He is my cousin. I came up to Queanbeyan in July, and I am not going back to my mother and father, brothers and sisters till January. I live in a small town on the South Coast named Moruya. I have three brothers and two sisters. I am sending a postcard with Lennie and myself on it in scouts' uniform, as we are both scouts. Hoping you will accept me as one of your ne's.

(Dear Frank,—I give you a hearty welcome to our family. Now, you and Leslie must do your duty and try and win others to the cause.—Uncle T.).

THE ORCHARD.

Lennie Leslie, "The Willows," Queanbeyan, writes:

Dear Uncle B.—I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit." Last week I was put into fifth class at school, and I hope to stay there. Mother has twelve little chickens out now. The scouts are learning semaphore signalling. I am saving foreign postage stamps, but I have not got many yet. We lost two pet magpies lately, but we hope to get more this season. We have a fine orchard and garden at home, and my cousin and I have a portion of it to look after alone. There are about fifty trees in our orchard, and about thirteen different kinds of fruit. Hoping you and all my "Grit" cousins are well. I will end.

(Dear Lennie,—The pleasure is always mine. I also am a collector of stamps, so I will look some up for you, and send them.—Uncle T.).

A NEW PRIZE NE.

Horace Riley, "Lytton," Waverley, writes: Dear Uncle B.—Will you kindly enrol me as one of your nephews. I go to Bondi S. P. School, and am in 5A class. I was ten on the 8th August last. I go to the Congregational Sunday School, and won a prize in the Scripture examination. I have two sisters, one older and one younger than I. My big sister and I are sharing one hundred and eighty-six silk worms between us. Two of them are ready to spin. I will close now, with much love to my new cousins, and not forgetting yourself.

(Dear Horace,—I am always pleased to enrol prize-winners in our family. Keep on trying. Wish you success with the silk worms.—Uncle T.).

PASSED WITH HONORS.

Colless Barrett, Parkes, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—I must be on the scallywag list by now, but I hope you will forgive me this time. I must thank you very much for your kind birthday greetings. I am pleased to tell you that I passed my Sunday school examination with honors, getting 81 marks. My father is busy hay cutting now. We are having a real taste of summer now. I wish you a Merry Christmas, as I will not be writing to you again before January. Well, Uncle, I will close now, with love to you and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Colless,—After such splendid results, of course, I must forgive you. However, I hope that you will make greater efforts for the future.—Uncle T.).

A NEW NI.

Gladys Boys, Granville, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—After being at a church service and hearing a Prohibition sermon by Mr. Creagh I thought it my duty to support "Grit," and I wish you to enrol me as one of your Ni's. My name is Gladys Boys and I live in Granville; I will be 16 years of age on the 12th of November. On week days I attend a business college in town and on Sundays I attend my Sunday school regularly. On Saturday week we are having our annual Sunday school picnic and are all off to Parramatta Park and hope to have a good time. Well, Uncle B., I think I will close, hoping "Grit" to have every success.

(Dear Gladys,—That lecture was indeed profitable, as it resulted in winning a new Ni. I hope you will be a constant and an earnest worker for the welfare of others.—Uncle T.).

A GREAT READER.

Noel Weaver, Weavers, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—I hope that I am not on that dreadful scallywag list yet. The blossoms are on the apple trees now. Our dog Jack was run over by a motor car the other day and was nearly killed, but he is improving rapidly now. My little brother has been laid up in bed with pleurisy; we had to have the doctor to him. My word, I do enjoy reading "Grit." You know, I am a great reader of books; I read almost anything.

(Dear Noel,—You are saved from the scallywagdom by your letter. I am pleased

to hear that your brother and poor old Jack are getting better again.—Uncle T.).

HARD TO BEAT.

Lois Wilson, "Moorillyah," Ilford, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—It is my brother's birthday to-day; he is eleven years old. I do not know how long it is since I last wrote to you, but I am writing now as I do not want to chance being a scallywag. My mother went to Sydney about three weeks ago for nearly a week and I missed four days' school, as I had to stay at home and look after my little sister. She will be two years old next month, so it will be a long time before she will be writing to you. I went to school the last day of the quarter and had my exams; I came third in my class; the quarter before I was sixth.

(Dear Lois,—Your record is fine, and I have no doubt that if you had not missed those four days at school you would have been first. Continue to progress.—Uncle T.).

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

Ruby Morris, "Kia Ora," Hamilton, writes:

Dear Uncle B.—As I don't want to be placed on the scallywag list, I will write to you again. I saw my letter in "Grit" a week or so ago, and also thank you for the birthday greetings, which I also saw published in "Grit." The Christian Endeavorers held a moonlight excursion last week. It was a very enjoyable trip, even though it rained nearly all the time. There were about 80 on board, but there would have been a lot more had the weather been favorable. Refreshments and drinks were sold, and many games were indulged in on the top deck. On account of the night being wet, the boat only landed for ten minutes. Flowers and prawns were sold on the wharf during the boat's short stay there. It was about 10.30 p.m. when we returned back to the home wharf again, after having a very pleasant time. I will close now, with best wishes for yourself and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Ruby,—Thanks for your determination not to become a scallywag. You know they who neglect little neglect much.—Uncle T.).

MORE HONORS.

Gwen Tasker, "The Bungalow," Mascot, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—We have not got the "Grit" yet this week. We do miss it, too. It was our Sunday School anniversary last Sunday, and to-morrow. I belong to the Methodist Church. On Tuesday was our meeting for the giving of prizes. I got first prize in my class. The name of it is Our Pets and Companions. It is very nice. Nearly all of it is about birds. It explains all about them. Every Christmas the people in Norway put up some chaff or something for the birds. It is very big. Do you think it is too late for me to be a scallywag? I will say good-bye, with love to all.

(Dear Gwen,—Well done! You, too, are adding to the honors of "Grit" family. I do not believe you could ever become a scallywag, so don't waste the time trying.—Uncle T.).



THE BREATH OF DINNER, OR WAS IT GOLF?

The other Saturday night a tram full of homing picture-goers picked up a gentleman who had made a rather wobbly passage across the street from a wineshop. The only vacant seat happened to be next to a little girl and her mother. Trailing an aroma of

strong drink behind him, the newcomer cautiously navigated his way towards them and settled beside the child. For a minute the kiddy looked puzzled, and she sniffed speculatively. Then a smile burst over her face, and she electrified the tram with: "Oh, mummy (sniff), what a de-licious smell of trifle!"—The "Bulletin."



They say Jazz is dying.—Looks like it, anyhow.

A POOR CATCH.

"Gaza": To the Saturday night Sydney drunk the police patrol-waggon is known as "the trawler." In the catch one night was an infinitesimal fisherman who, on being helped out by the conductor, had an inspiration. "You can't keep me," he protested. "I'm under weight!"—The "Bulletin."

YET RAIN USUALLY SHRINKS THINGS.

Arkansas paper: It rained ten days here last week.

OPEN AND ABOVE BOARD.

"Johnnie, the stork has brought you a little sister."

"Aw g'wan. Stork nothin'. It was the milkman brought it. Doesn't it say on the waggon, 'Families Supplied Daily'?"

GENEROSITY.

Nurse: "Why, Bobby, you selfish little boy! Why didn't you give your sister a piece of your apple?"

Bobby: "I gave her the seeds. She can plant 'em and have a whole orchard."



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DAILY INSPIRATION

**"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."
—Luke 2, 14.**

SUNDAY.

"God shall be with thee."—Ex., 18, 19.

PROVIDENCE.

All life is a venture. Day by day we thread our way among dangers seen and unseen. We escape some deadly peril only to be overthrown by a seemingly trivial accident. It seems to us that all our fears and cautions cannot wholly protect us. God takes care of us, and we come and go in safety, and only when He calls do we pass on. We all accept this truth in our creed, though unless we let it sink into our consciousness, we shall not derive the comfort that thought was intended to give us. We have only

To do our best,
And leave the rest.

MONDAY.

"He that loveth his brother abideth in the light."—1 John, 2, 10.

In such a world, so thorny, and where none finds happiness unblighted, or, if found, without some thistly sorrow at his side, it seems the law of wisdom, and no sin against the law of love, to measure lots with less distinguished than ourselves; that thus

We may with patience bear our moderate ills,
And sympathise with others suffering more.

W. COWPER.

TUESDAY.

"Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him."—Pro., 29, 20.

Much less courage is needed to bluster out a defiance before our enemies than is needed to simply state the truth as we see it, and quietly stand by it. After all, the quiet steadfastness can be trusted to carry conviction.

"Anger is a weapon that is handled by the blade," and he who uses it is sure to inflict the deepest wounds upon himself. Wrath may strike heavy blows, but it cuts into the soul of the one who makes it his instrument.

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WEDNESDAY.

"Gor loveth a cheerful giver."—2 Cor., 9, 7.

"What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult for others?"—George Elliot. Be cheerful. Give this lonesome world a smile.

We stay at longest but a little while. Hasten we must, or we shall lose the chance To give the gentle word, the kindly glance. Be sweet and tender—that is doing good; 'Tis doing what no other kind deed could.

THURSDAY.

"Be ready to every good work."—Titus, 3, 1.

BE READY.

"What God may hereafter require of you, you must not give yourself the least trouble about. Everything He gives you to do you must do as well as ever you can, and that is the best possible preparation for what He may want you to do next. If people would but do what they have to do they would always find themselves ready for what came next."

FRIDAY.

"Ye ought to be quiet, and do nothing rashly."—Acts, 19, 36.

QUIETNESS.

Quiet from God! how beautiful to keep This treasure the All-merciful hath given; To feel when we wake and when we sleep Its incense round us, like a breath from Heaven.

To sojourn in the world, and yet apart;
To dwell with God, and still with man to feel;
To bear about for ever in the heart
The gladness which His Spirit doth reveal.

SATURDAY.

"This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth . . . then thou shalt have good success."—Josh., 1, 8.

SUCCESS.

Experience shows that success is due less to ability than to zeal. The winner is he who gives himself to his work, body and soul.—Charles Buxton.

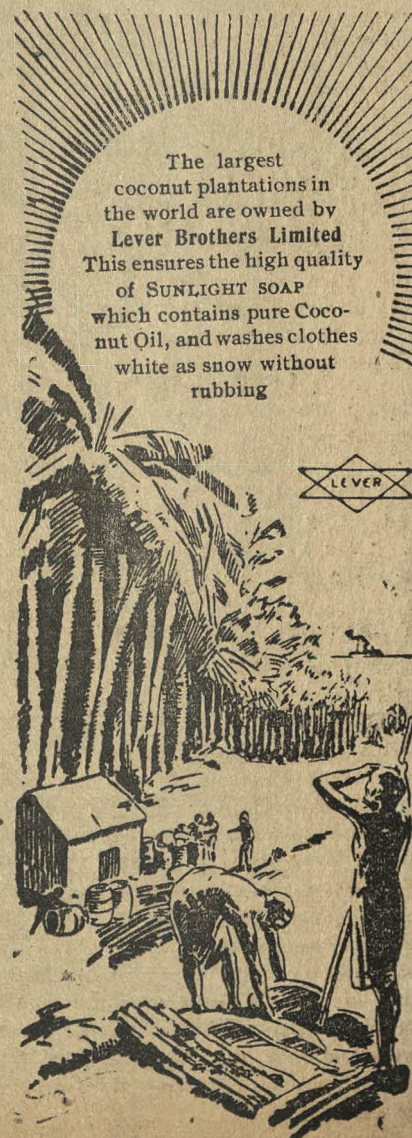
A man, who is himself rated as very successful, remarks that "Genuine success means doing the common things of life uncommonly well." Whoever we are, we must make success out of the things we have if we ever make it at all; we must begin where we are if we ever expect to go forward.

GILBERT MURRAY ON PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

Those who have recently read Wells' "Outline of History" have no doubt been edified and perhaps amused by the notes which sometimes constitute a running debate of a very illuminating character. These notes in these volumes signed by "G.M." are by Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, undoubtedly one of the world's leading students of the development of history.

Professor Murray declares that this generation has been witness to three memorable advances. The first of these he places as the "conquest of the air"; the second as the formation of the League of Nations, and as to the other he says:

"The third great phenomenon we have seen is the adoption of Prohibition by the United States of America. I say deliberately that in my judgment that is an event not merely of passing consequence, but a great event, judged by the standard of world history. A nation of one hundred millions of white men, the greatest, strongest, richest, and in many ways the most progressive."



PASS "GRIT" ON

Alcohol and Social Pathology—

(Continued from page 10.)

had been in force for some considerable period, showed that as alcoholism diminished and drunkenness lessened the admissions to lunatic asylums tremendously increased. The mental deficiency of the habitual drunkard no longer finding its outlet in drink finds it along some other channel, which eventually leads to the asylum."

The last point touched upon by the lecturer was the question of treatment, and he read a lengthy extract from—and recommended to his hearers for study—a book by Dr. Devine, Secretary of the C.O.S. of New York. Summed up, the extract was that the enlightened social worker no longer regarded the alcoholic or the inebriate as a culprit but as a patient. "Personally," added Mr. Greig Smith, "I would emphasise two points in the treatment of this social disease:

"(1) The greatest degree of success can be achieved if the case is taken upon the earliest signs of its manifestation; and

"(2) The great value of personal service.

"In Victoria we lack any well-ordered method of dealing with the habitual drunkard in a scientific and corrective way. The futility of jail sentences is obvious to us all. We have a Government retreat for men at Lara and the Salvation Army has one for women in Melbourne. The missions and the churches are doing something to solve the problem, but they are only touching the fringe. They do not meet the needs of the down-and-out, who has become so through drink. We have no farm colony, no means or power of tackling the thing properly."

THE QUESTIONS.

Question time was provocative of some additional interest to the audience.

Mr. C. M. Gordon, for example, challenged the accuracy of the statement that as drunkenness declined in Prohibition States insanity increased, and Mr. Greig Smith promised to produce his printed authorities.

Then a small man with a large voice said that he knew drunken parents who produced sober children and sober parents who had drunken children, and he demanded to know what the lecturer thought that proved.

"It proves nothing," replied the lecturer, "except the truth of what I said just now, that heredity is not a matter for you and me as laymen to discuss; it is a matter for the expert, the scientist. There are plenty of good text books in the library."

Then a bright man with a full grey beard rose up and asked the lecturer if he couldn't tell them how to cure the disease of drink from which the community was suffering.

The chairman was palpably itching to answer the question himself, but he passed it on to the lecturer, who replied: "I did not come here to-night to propound a remedy—it is far too big a subject but I would suggest to the questioner that he come along next week and hear Mr. C. M. Gordon's lecture on Prohibition. Perhaps that will supply the answer."

But the questioner was far from satisfied. "Bah!" he exclaimed. "I'll tell you the cure. Do away with licenses and make the sale of beer general. Let anybody make it and sell it. All the excessive drinkers will drink themselves to death in two years, and then you will have a healthy, moderate-drinking, sober community. It is the quality of the liquor—" But at this point the chairman intervened. "My friend," he said, "we want questions, not lectures." And the advocate of general beer subsided.

He in turn was answered, however, by the next questioner, who asked if he did not know that the system of licensing had to be introduced because the general manufacture and sale of beer endangered the safety and the very life of the community.

Finally the city missionary, in seconding a vote of thanks, testified to the enormous value of restriction, and foresaw the one and only cure for the drink evil in Prohibition. He told a neat story:

"When nine o'clock closing came in he came across a publican sweeping out his own bar and said to him, 'Where's Jack?' 'Oh, Jack! I had to get rid of him when this nine o'clock business came in, and if you bring in this six o'clock closing the missus'll have to sack her lady help.' By and by six o'clock closing did come in, and not only did the missus lose the lady help, but the pub eventually had to close up. Some time later," the missionary said, "I met Jack in a livery stable and asked him about it. 'Yes,' said Jack, 'nine o'clock closing put me out of a dirty job and I'm thankful to say that I'm in a nice, clean, respectable one now.'"

So the meeting ended in laughter and applause.

INSPECT ALL WET STATEMENTS.

Remember How Often the Wets Have Attempted to Fool the People—Count the Times.

Be suspicious of wet statements. Be suspicious of any statement made in opposition to the Prohibition law.

The whole record of wet propaganda is a mass of hoaxes, fakes and falsehoods.

1. Do you remember that the wets said that there would be a great labor strike when Prohibition came into effect? "No beer—No work" was the motto. There was no labor strike.

2. Do you remember that the wets said that the Prohibitionists intended to secure national prohibition of tobacco? Everybody now knows that was a lie.

3. Do you remember the great publicity given to the alleged intention of the Prohibitionists to prohibit automobiling on Sunday and otherwise enforce so-called blue laws? Everybody now knows there was no "blue law" movement; it was simply a blue lie.

4. Do you remember that the wets said they were going to have a parade of hundreds of thousands against Prohibition on July 4? One of the New York Representa-

tives said in Congress: "The citizens of the great city of New York will, on July 4 next, have the greatest parade in her history of magnificent parades, of approximately one million citizens as a solemn protest against the further encroachment on their personal liberty." The one million citizens so magnificently promised dwindled to 14,992, most of whom were foreigners.

When the people who are conducting the propaganda against Prohibition die we are willing to risk the prediction that Ananias and Sapphira will meet them with open arms.

The statement that Prohibition was "put over" on the people is one of their falsehoods.

The statement that it has not the support of the American people is another falsehood.

The statement that it was put over by taking advantage of a war situation is a falsehood.

The statement that millions of American homes have home-brew outfits is another falsehood.

The statement that Prohibition has increased drug consumption is false.

The statement that Prohibition is not accomplishing any good for the country is the falsest statement of all.

Do not let these people put anything over on you. When they use figures that apparently are unfavorable to Prohibition, you will always find that they are based upon trickery or are manufactured for the purpose.

It may be possible that they want to tell the truth sometimes, but they cannot do it even if they want to. Their tongues have become too twisted and their typewriters too well attuned to the false.

FOCH DECLINES WINE.

The Washington "Times" of the 30th of October reports that wine was offered to Marshal Foch at the White House table and that he declined.

We cannot help but have a doubt as to the accuracy of the report that wine was on the White House table when the President lunched with Marshal Foch. We cannot believe that the President would have indicated such a lack of sympathy with the nation's laws and the desire of the American people.

There can be no doubt, however, that Marshal Foch really did say: "While I am in the States I mean to respect strictly the laws of the country of which I am the guest. As a matter of fact, during the whole of my life I only drank at meals an occasional few drops of Bordeaux wine mixed with much water. As far as I am concerned, Prohibition is not a sacrifice."

Mr. P. W. Wilson, who represents the "Daily News" of London, in America, and who is becoming remarkably popular in this country, in a speech in London on "The Truth About Prohibition," said: "Prohibition has meant one day a week saved to capital and labor in America."

CRIME IN MINNEAPOLIS, U.S.A.

Police Department Figures.

(Year from July 1 to June 30.)

	1918.	1919.
Drunk	6089	1550
Disorderly Conduct	727	611
Assault	21	13
Concealed Weapons	13	9
Murder	5	8
Highway Robbery	19	17
Larceny from Person	4	1
Assault and Battery	206	167
Rape	5	0
Non-support	197	199
Vagrancy	723	451
Petit Larceny	308	294
Grand Larceny	202	188
Selling Liquor without Permit	148	134
Burglary	45	46
	8712	3688

Lieutenant-Colonel Emil Marcussen, of the Salvation Army, says: "Before Prohibition in our big hotel in Chicago, which has 675 beds, not more than 15 guests received bank statements each month. Now we receive no less than 300, and I don't know how many have savings accounts."

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