

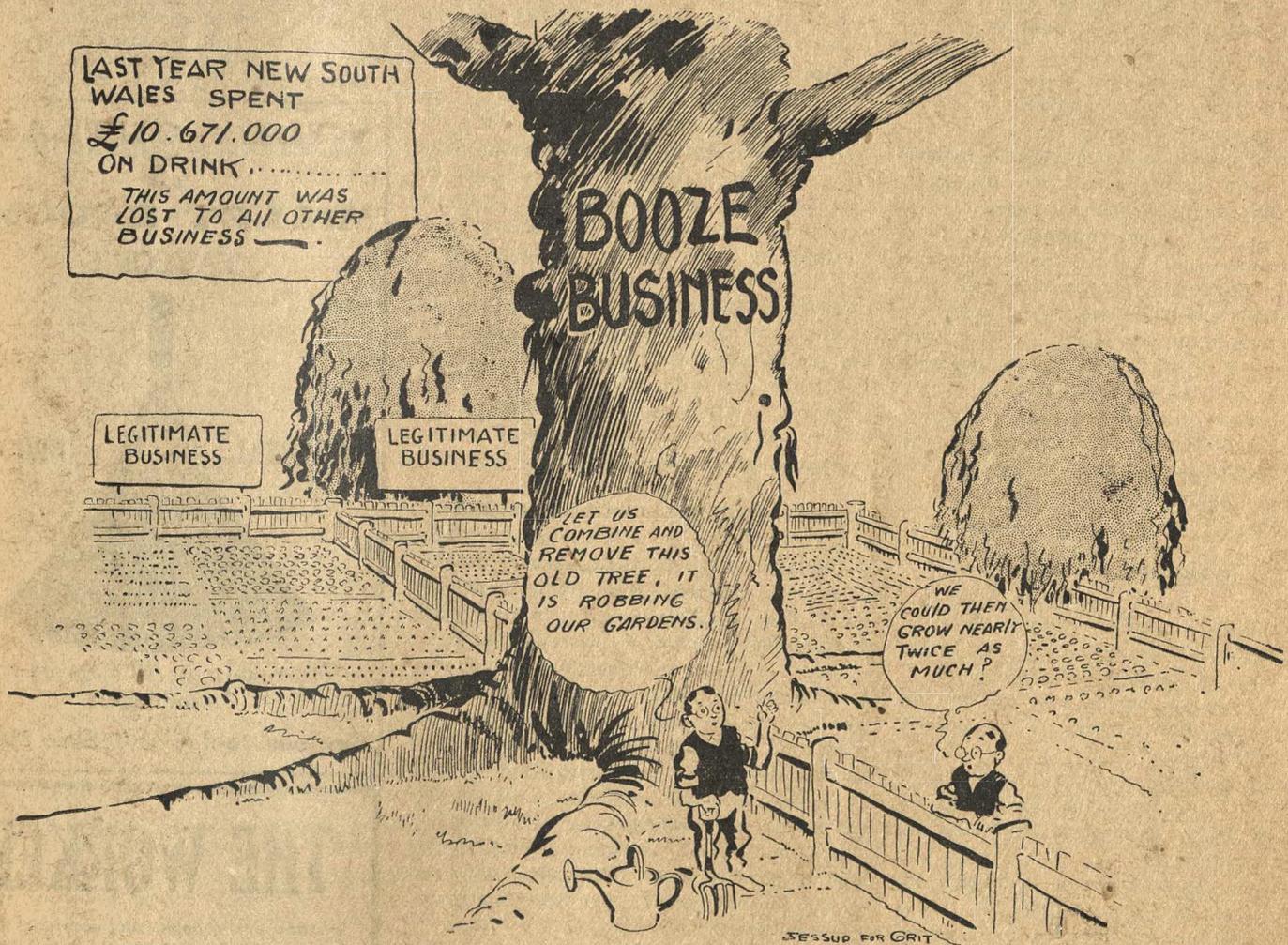
Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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SYDNEY, APRIL 26, 1923.

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SAPPING THE LIFE FROM THE SOIL.

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DRUGS.

The liquor people make great efforts to associate drug addictions and Prohibition. They might as well associate drug addiction and cannibalism.

The following statements have appeared in the press this week:

STATEMENT BY MR. OAKES.

The Acting Premier (Mr. Oakes) yesterday referred to the resolutions recently carried by the League of Nations concerning the growing use and abuse of narcotics. Mr. Oakes said that some of the Australian States have recently adopted stringent regulations dealing with narcotic drugs, but he thought that the Commonwealth should do something to control their importation; then the States, by legislation, should prevent their indiscriminate supply to the public.

"The abuse of narcotics such as cocaine, morphia, and similar drugs," said Mr. Oakes, "is one of the serious evils of the present day. Previous to the war there were comparatively few persons addicted to these drugs. Nowadays, however, all ranks of society, from the highest to the lowest, furnish an increasing number of habitues. The rush, stress, and strain of modern times are no doubt to a great extent responsible for their widespread use. The evil is so serious and of such world-wide importance that the League of Nations has undertaken to use its influence in attempting to curb it. The abuse of narcotics shows itself in the physical, mental, and moral degradation of the victim. The abuse of all forms of narcotics is an anti-social practice, which not only brings about harmful results in the devotees, but sheds its blight upon their progeny and associates."

HORRORS OF LIFE.

Paris, April 16.

The Tenth Correctional Court is the scene of the trial of 78 persons concerned in the dope traffic, of whom 31 are women.

The defendants include nine doctors, six chemists, and Raol, known as the Cocaine King of Montmartre.

It would need the pen of a Maupassant to describe the horrors of the life stories revealed in court. Every degree of dope tyranny is represented.

There are men and women who seem unconscious of the degradation they have reached, and others who are intellectuals,

and who are evidently engaged in a ceaseless struggle against temptation. Some are mere girls.

This mass prosecution is the result of inquiries which commenced in 1921, and shows that certain doctors and chemists were selling cocaine without making entries in the poison register, and deliberately overlooking the evidence of fraud on the part of the dopers.

JAZZ GIRLS WHO SMOKE.

"The growth of the drug traffic in Sydney is really an aftermath of the war. My experience leads me to think that the lowest rung of the ladder up which a drug victim goes is the smoking habit."

The evils of drugs formed the background of a dismal picture visualised by Mr. F. H. Molesworth, who made the foregoing remarks at the annual meeting of the Health Society on April 16.

Mr. Molesworth declared there was a firm in Sydney alone that treated from 50 to 80 victims of the smoking habit each day. And there were more than one firm engaged in that very thing. If they were going to attack narcotics they should include smoking.

"Cigarette smoking has become such a rage," said Mrs. Courtenay Smith, "that after spending their nights at jazz balls, business girls are unable to work next morning without the use of drugs. It is the duty of the Health Society to do something with regard to drugs. Only those who get behind the scenes know how the drug traffic is increasing—and enormously at that."

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMMISSIONER.

Mr. R. W. Bowey, a grape grower from South Australia, who held an honorary commission, appointed April, 1922, from the South Australian Government, to investigate Prohibition in U.S.A., in his report says:

"The per capita consumption of opium in the United States in 1915 amounted to approximately 36 grains, based on a total consumption of 470,000 pounds by a population of 92,000,000. For the period 1916 to 1921 the average annual per capita consumption dropped to approximately 15 grains, computed on the basis of imports and exports, and a population of 105,000,000. The per capita consumption for 1921 will slightly exceed six grains."

CAPRICIOUS COMPLEXIONS.

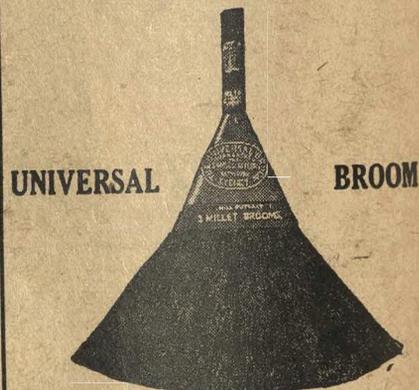
We women are slaves to the caprices of our complexions. No matter how much we consider them, they are liable to turn traitor at the most inconvenient moment.

The pores of the skin, which are delicate, tend to become enlarged. Dust, bad weather, too lavish use of face powder, are some of the causes of this condition. This abnormal state of the skin has two bad results—waste matter accumulates in the pores and forms blackheads and the enlarged pores secrete too much oil from the glands and give the face that objectionable "shiny" appearance.

This exigency is best met by the use of stymol, which can be obtained in original bottles from most chemists. One tablet is dissolved in a glass of warm water, and the blackheads are bathed with it. When the face is wiped with a clean towel, the loosened blackheads will be removed easily and painlessly. Stymol, by its slightly astringent action on the pores, reduces the enlarged ones to their normal size, thereby obviating "greasiness" and effecting a great improvement in the texture of the skin.

Many beauties whose complexion is their just pride enjoy a sparkling face bath with stymol every week, for apart from its medicinal value, they appreciate the velvety appearance which it gives to the skin.

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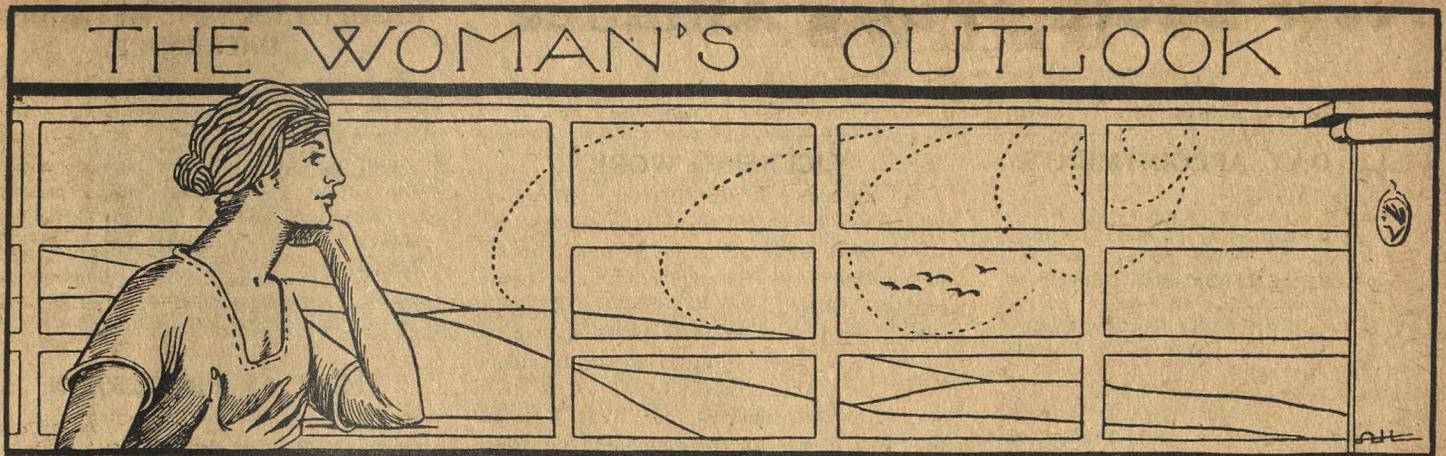
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THE EVOLUTION OF WOMAN'S LEGAL POSITION.

(By M. PRESTON STANLEY.)

It is difficult for women, especially young women, unless they have time for research and study, to understand why it is so necessary for them to value, to retain and to improve the legal, social and political status of woman, and to jealously oppose any infringement of woman's dignity and status as a citizen.

It is difficult because so few of our young women are familiar with the fact that it is only a short time ago since women were classified with idiots and children, and were of no account in the eyes of the law.

It is not easy to realise the completeness of the transition from subjection enduring for nine centuries to freedom achieved within half-a-century—a change not effected in any other instance in the world's history without the arbitrament of the sword and the letting of blood. Less than 70 years ago the women of England were celebrated in song, but if married they were of no account in the eyes of the law, and if unmarried they were in the complete and absolute custody of the father.

Now they have almost the same rights as their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers possess, though we have still some way to make up before the 20th century woman feels woman's battle for freedom has ended.

The law affects woman chiefly in three essential matters. Her personal independence is of course the most vital matter; her rights in respect of her children and divorce come next, and her right in respect of property and the franchise follow. To ascertain the extent of woman's absolute subjection up to and after 1850 it is necessary to go back to some ancient authorities, which up to 1850 were still good law.

With the sole exception of a single clause in Magna Charta, which provides that widows shall for a limited time be permitted to occupy manor houses, there are no early statutes or enactments securing the rights of women. The age of chivalry, though sedulously careful to protect deer, game, and boars, was not concerned with the protection of women.

STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The first position of the law affecting the status of married women is to be found in an ancient text book, Bacon's Abridgment, as follows:—

"The husband hath by law power and dominion over his wife, and may keep her by force within the bounds of duty, and may beat her, but not in a violent or cruel manner."

How a man could beat his wife except in a "violent or cruel manner," it is not easy now to explain satisfactorily to the 20th also asserts that "the husband hath by law a right to the 'custody of his wife,' and if he thinks fit may confine, 'but may not imprison her.'"

The distinction between confining and imprisoning is a very fine one, too subtle, perhaps, for the mind of an angry and cruel husband in the middle age, or in any other age, for the matter of that, and too fine for the woman of to-day to view with anything but horror. Lest it should be considered that Bacon's statement of the law was ancient and inoperative, it should be mentioned that it was not until 1891 that Bacon's bridg-ment on this point became a back number.

So late as 1840 Mr. Justice Coleridge said: "There can be no doubt of the general dominion which the law of England attributes to the husband over the wife."

And he quoted the first quoted paragraph from Bacon to prove it, and he then proceeded and decided the case before him in accordance with that authority.

The same law was laid down in Seymour's case, published in 1638, and in Attwood and Attwood decided 50 years later. This was in the age of chivalry.

It was solemnly decided in this case that a husband has a right to the custody and control of his wife, and a right to detain her by force if she refused to live with him.

Again, in Mrs. Wilk's case, so great a lawyer as Lord Mansfield asserted: "That the husband has in consequence of his marriage a right to the custody of his wife, and whoever detains her from him violates that right,

and he has a right to seize her wherever he finds her." See what we have missed by being born in the 20th century.

In Manby versus Scott, it was stated:

"The law makes the wife subject to her husband, although the husband may not put her to death, for that would be murder, neither can he beat her." The beating referred to no doubt being the beating in a violent and cruel manner described by Bacon.

Obviously, this must be so, for it then becomes consistent with a legal subjection of women, limited by the lack of the legal right to murder. That's something else we have missed.

The severity of the law and the husband's absolute dominion is affirmed by the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts of the same date. A wife might in case of violence use, or, threatened by her husband, take out a writ in such Court, and might have her husband enjoined against doing or procuring to be done any wrong or injury to her "otherwise than for the castigation, for the purpose of discipline, reasonably and properly allowed to the husband."

Here again is clear and indisputable evidence that it was good law for a husband to discipline his wife by the gentle suasion of quince stick or birch broom.

As time passed, the severity of the law was to some extent modified. In 1719 a case, known as R. v. Lister, illustrates this. The husband had married a wife with a fortune; part of her money had been made over to him, and part settled for her maintenance. He wanted this latter portion (not unusual), and although a separation deed had been executed, he seized her by force, and took her to a remote place, and threatened to keep her imprisoned until she transferred to him the remainder of her fortune.

(Continued on page 15.)

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

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and

"THE OTHER SIDE,"

Or things we may know concerning the next life."

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FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

11 a.m.: Greenwich Anglican Church.
7.15 p.m.: Gladsville Methodist Church.
Mr. Francis Wilson.
11 a.m.: Bega Presbyterian Church.
3 p.m.: Country Appointment.
7.30 p.m.: Bega Methodist Church.
Ex-Senator Watson.
11 a.m.: Liverpool Anglican Church.
7 p.m.: Glebe Anglican Church.
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.
7.15 p.m.: Hunter's Hill Presbyterian Church.
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.
7.30 p.m.: Manly Methodist Church.
MR. CARROLL'S FIXTURES ARE—
Monday: Town Hall, Liverpool.
Tuesday: Masonic Hall, Artarmon.
Wednesday: Howarth's Hall, Sans Souci
Thursday: School of Arts, Epping.

PERSONAL PARS.

Mr. David Watson, who had been suffering a painful illness, was so far recovered last week-end to be able to take his Sunday appointments. He anticipates being able to fill his other engagements.

Mr. Frank Cook, our valued secretary at Lithgow, was in the office during the week. He has come to reside at Gladsville, where it is sure that his interest in Prohibition work will soon be known. A resolution expressing appreciation of his great services in Lithgow was carried at the last meeting of the State Executive, to be forwarded to him.

Rev. Bernard Cockett, at one time of this State, but now in charge of one of Hobart's principal Congregational Churches, was in Sydney last week. He is one of the most valuable members of the Tasmanian Prohibition League Executive.

The changes in the stations of Methodist ministers have brought some stalwart friends of Prohibition from the country to the city. Rev. H. L. Redman has come from Port Macquarie to Arncliffe; Rev. J. Sweetman Thomas from Hamilton to North Sydney; Rev. E. Coplin Thomas from Mayfield to Botany; Rev. A. S. J. Harding from Berry to Kogarah; Rev. C. Walkden Brown from Goulburn to Homebush.

Rev. C. White, of Leeton, who has been particularly active in the opposition to licenses on the Irrigation Area, called in to discuss the situation there.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Mr. Herbert Carroll reports some encouraging meetings on his western tour, although drought conditions out there are serious. A liquor drought would be decidedly advantageous.

Our preachers were engaged in the city at the week-end. Mr. Francis Wilson at Ryde and Naremburn, Mr. Creagh at Eastwood and district, Mr. Watson at Leichhardt and Ryde, and Mr. Butler at Woollahra.

Plans have been made for a campaign in the western districts between Bathurst and Parkes. Considerable interest is being taken in it, in spite of weather conditions.

LICENSING WORK.

The sittings of the Quarterly Licensing Court have brought on a big batch of applications, the bulk being for hotels. Strenuous opposition is being offered by objectors and the Alliance.

An interesting case was the appeal of the applicant against the refusal of the Licensing Bench to grant removal of a license from Darlington to Cremorne. Mr. Watt, K.C., put up a strong case for the appellant, but Judge Scholes decided to dismiss the appeal. Mr. W. C. Clegg appeared for the objectors.

The opposition to the proposed removal of a license to Bexley was strongly organised. A public meeting was well-attended, speeches being given by Ald. Griffin (Mayor), Dowsett (Chairman of St. George County Council), Messrs. Bagnall, M.L.A., Lee, ex-M.H.R., Henry Macourt (N.S.W. Alliance), Rev. H. L. Redman, and others. Mr. Johnston was the capable secretary. Since then, the license, which is held in the city, has been cancelled, and the matter ends for the present.

The people at Crow's Nest are determined to defeat the application for removal of publican's license to that suburb. A public meeting of protest was held. Most of the prominent citizens have signed the petition against the license.

There is an application before the Court for a license at Clovelly.

ALLIANCE ANNUAL MEETING.

This has been fixed for Monday, May 28, and friends are urged to keep the date free. Election of officers, nominations for which must be sent in a fortnight before that date, will be held. The annual report will give the record of an interesting year of work.

MR. STILL FOR ORANGE.

The first appointment in connection with our district scheme for working the campaign has been made, and Mr. Chas. Still has taken up duty in the Western district, with headquarters at Orange.

This is an important step, and a good deal of its success will depend upon the co-operation of friends in the various centres of population in the district. Mr. Still will operate between Bathurst, Mudgee, Dubbo, Parkes, Forbes, Grenfell, Cowra and as much of the territory adjoining as it is possible for one man to cover. He will first get into personal touch with as many of our workers as possible and later form them into bands to assist carrying out his programme. He will also be available to address meetings, take church services, and generally to build up Prohibition sentiment.

Friends, give him a hearty welcome! He needs your sympathetic co-operation. Address any communication: "Mr. Chas. Still, Post Office, Orange."

RESOLUTION OF METHODIST CONFERENCE.

"The Conference appreciate the establishment of a new department under the auspices of the Alliance, that is, The Young People's Prohibition Campaign, for the special education of the young people in the principles of Prohibition, and the uniting of Societies, Leagues, and Bands of Hope into a 'New-Day' Crusade. It heartily commends this movement to our people for their co-operation and support."

MAY 12 PROCESSION.

Included among the entries for the procession are the following:

Dulwich Hill Boy Scouts—Premier Troop of N.S.W., with Fairfax Banner.

Decorated Motor from Wahroonga.

I.O.G.T.—Combined march with bugle band.

I.O.R.—Combined march.

Crusade Pageant.—About 200 boys, provided by Methodist Order of Knights.

St. George Juvenile I.O.R.—Decorated vehicle.

O.S.T.—Combined march and display.

Queen of Fairies and her Court.

Also Bands, Sunday Schools, C.E. Societies, and many other individual entries.



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the wise folks naturally turn to Empire Cocoa as the beverage which above all others means warmth, nourishment, and delicious flavor.

EMPIRE COCOA

by reason of its carefully scientific manufacture (in Australia) from the purest ingredients, is to the Cocoa world what the British Empire is to the world in general—the leader. It is aptly named!

If you have not tried Empire Cocoa, there is a splendid realm of enjoyment and economy yet before you; and if you already know its unparalleled general excellence, take care you have a specially good supply to greet the chilly weather.

ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

MADE IN AUSTRALIA BY

HARPER'S.



PROHIBITION VICTORY FÊTES.

Last year the Fetes Director organised a series of Prohibition Fetes in various suburbs of Sydney.

These Fetes gave to our movement:

- (1) Intense publicity for Prohibition facts;
- (2) A marked increase in the number of our active enthusiasts;
- (3) A strengthening of our fighting fund;
- (4) A fine uniting of churches and kindred organisations to help our cause.

Another series of Fetes in other districts is now being organised.

You can help by—

- Making articles for the Fetes.
- Sending bunting and flags for the Fetes.
- Attending the Fete meetings.

Seeing that your church sends delegates to the Fete meetings.

WHICH MEETING IS YOUR MEETING?

<p>HURSTVILLE DISTRICT FETE</p> <p>To be held in Masonic Hall, August 10th and 11th.</p> <p>Hon. Sec.: Mr. A. Saunders, 99 Woniora Road, Hurstville.</p>	<p>BOTANY-MASCOT FETE.</p> <p>Launching Meeting, Botany Town Hall, Thursday, April 26th, 8 p.m.</p>	<p>HORNSBY DISTRICT FETE.</p> <p>Launching Meeting, Hornsby School of Arts, Thursday May 3rd, 8 p.m.</p>	<p>BANKSTOWN-PUNCHBOWL DISTRICT FETE.</p> <p>Launching Meeting, Bankstown Municipal Chambers, Thursday, May 10th, 8 p.m.</p>
<p>DULWICH HILL-LEWISHAM FETE, Hurlstone Park.</p> <p>Launching Meeting, Dulwich Hill Meth. Hall, Monday, May 14th, 8 p.m.</p>	<p>DRUMMOYNE FETE.</p> <p>Launching Meeting, Drummoyne Meth. Hall, Monday, May 21st, 8 p.m.</p>		

Children's Fete for Goulburn.—Mr. C. W. Slater, Hon. Secretary of the Goulburn Branch of the Alliance, writes saying that arrangements for holding a children's fete in Goulburn are being pushed ahead. The fete will be held during the last week in June, and all the local children's organisations are to be asked to take some definite activity.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 19/4/23, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: Rev. R. B. Palmer, 18/1/24; Mrs. M. E. Grant, 30/6/23; Mrs. Thomas, 2s. 6d., 30/3/22; R. B. Coates, 5s., 19/8/23; G. Dalton, 12/4/24.

The following are paid to 30/12/23: D. E. Weir, O. A. Piggott (£1 10s.), Mrs. Smith, Hiram Harris (11s. 6d.), J. Housden, Rev. F. Reeve, R. Partridge-Wall.

BRITAIN'S MILLION A DAY.

LONDON, April 15.

The United Kingdom Alliance reports that the nation's drink bill for 1922 totalled £354,000,000, compared with £402,750,000 for 1921. This works out at £12/10/- per adult.

The decline is said to be attributable to unemployment, reduced wages, and the high price of drinks.

During January and February 228,685 proof gallons of spirits were sent to the West Indies for smuggling into the United States, compared with 80,000 gallons during the same months of 1922.

U.S.A. LIQUOR LAWS.

NEW YORK, April 12.

A message from Wisconsin says the State Senate defeated a resolution, which the House of Assembly had passed to memorialise Congress to amend the Volstead Act, to legalise light wines and beer.

Alcoholic psychoses in the Middletown, Connecticut, State Hospital for Insane fell from 15.6 per cent. of the total admitted in 1916 to 8.8 per cent. of the total admitted in 1922.

* * *

The "Ladies' Home Journal" recently sent a reporter to interview the lady head of an anti-Prohibition organisation. The reporter found this lady switching calls at a telephone desk and was referred by her to the office of a liquor trade periodical.

* * *

An article in the "Outlook" of the 28th of February entitled "Dry Russia" gives some interesting information in regard to the effect of Prohibition in that country. Russia has departed from strict Prohibition now, but while it lasted it did enormous good. To quote the author of this article, "In the space of seven years Prohibition transformed Russia from a country with more drunkenness than any other European land into the soberest nation in Europe."

* * *

Prohibition Director E. C. Yellowley, of New York, said:

"Let us not overlook the unmistakable and oft proved fact that the majority of determined and persistent violators of our national Prohibition Act are foreigners, some of whom have been naturalised, others still subject to other nations and who were in many instances compelled to leave the land of their birth because of criminal conduct."

Mistress —
Mary, your kitchen is a picture!
However do you get everything so spotlessly clean & bright?



HORRORS OF DRINK EVIL.

A DAILY RECORD OF TRAGEDY, CRIME, AND SORROW.

By W. D. B. CREAGH.

If the Liquor Traffic has no real arguments for the continuance of their traffic, and it is generally admitted they have not, the Prohibitionists have such arguments. They can take the platform; they can and do use the pulpits of churches; they can bring figures and facts so undisputable. Every scapheap of humanity bears its testimony against the trade.

The press also add their portion of evidence. But if they put in all they knew they would have to use the greater part of their paper in recording Alcohol's wrongdoing.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

A Clearing House for Drink Victims.

Take the Central Court. We find that during the last eighteen days over 1000 cases have passed through where alcohol was directly responsible—403 men, 73 women, a total of 476 straightout drunks. The young lad and lass, also those bordering on 80 years were there; the golden curls of youth, along with the silver of old age. The sight was sickening, and the condition of some—the rags, the smell—was just awful; yet they were all passed through like pieces of meat through a sausage machine.

The magistrates punish, but pass no comment on the cause of the trouble.

PRESS REPORTS SOME CASES.

The press was full of facts why Prohibition should come. Here are a few, and I only report those mentioned on two days—16th and 17th April:

ONCE VIOLENT. NOW BROKEN UP. DERELICT IN CITY.

"He was a very violent man in other days, but he is now broken up," said Sergeant Napper, Police Prosecutor, referring to a shabbily dressed individual, Charles Langlois, 45, who was charged at the Central to-day with having insufficient lawful means of support.

Langlois told Mr. Piesley, S.M., that since his discharge from hospital, where he had undergone an operation, he had been trying to obtain work at the markets. He said he was prepared to leave the city at once.

Mr. Piesley gave him the chance to do so by remanding him until Wednesday.

The above is the tragedy of a strong man. One incident in his life, reported by me in "Grit" a few years ago:

Langlois was arrested for drunkenness. He was placed in a cell. Another drunk was

put in with him. When the police opened the cell to take them out the second man was dead, killed by Langlois, who was sent to Long Bay for the crime.

I will just give a few of the headings taken from the press during the last few days. "Sun" 16th reports:

NOSE BROKEN, POLICEMAN BADLY HURT. CASE ADJOURNED.

Oliver Goddard, aged 21, appeared at the Redfern Court to-day on a charge of having inflicted grievous bodily harm upon Police-sergeant C. F. Ryan.

"DRUNKS" BLAMED. FOR SMASHED WINDOWS.

Drunken men are blamed for two cases of window-smashing in the city last night.

IN OUR PARKS.

"BEER DRINKING CONTESTS."

Terming them "beer drinking contests," Sergeant Napper said, at the Central Police Court to-day, that Sunday alcoholic celebrations were becoming common in the parks.

LADY'S SHIN.

"YOU HAVE A LOOK."

STEADY LONG BAY TOLIER.

She was a good-looking widow, the licensee of a George-street wine saloon, and she told Mr. Piesley, S.M., at the Central Police Court to-day that David Delahunty, aged 61, kicked backwards "like a cow" when, after much argument, she persuaded him to leave the premises at 6 p.m. yesterday. The kick, she said, bruised her shin and caused her to fall.

"Her shin is not bruised," Delahunty declared. "You have a look!"

Delahunty, known so well to me, goes to Long Bay. The good-looking widow goes back to her wine bar, so that she can continue to make beasts of human beings.

"TOO MUCHEE."

A DRUNKEN CHINESE. FRANK CONFESSION.

"Too muchee alcohol!"

That was the frank admission of Ah Sing, 61, a Chinese gardener, of Botany-road, when charged at the Central Court to-day with having driven a spring van while under the influence of liquor.

DRUNKEN DRIVER. INVOLVED IN COLLISION.

William Lowes, 43, was fined £3, or 14 days' jail, at the Central to-day on a charge of having been under the influence of liquor while in charge of a horse lorry in George-street West on Saturday.

Constable Warner stated that a collision occurred with a motor lorry. Lawes was lying on the floor of his vehicle, and had no control over the two horses.

The last two cases show how drink endangers life. Our streets are not safe. Under the heading of "Pretty Pauline," the "Sun" tells the sordid story of how some drunken young men went into a restaurant and would not pay for meals. The fight that followed was responsible for an old woman getting assaulted. A man nearly lost his ear, nearly cut off with a knife. The daughter went to her mother's help and punched and held one of the offenders. He is committed for trial. "Pretty Pauline" gets publicity, King Alcohol, responsible for the trouble, goes on his old sweet way—sweet for him, bitter for the rest of the community.

SMOTHERED!

DEAD IN DOORWAY.

William Hennessy was dead when Constable Earl found him, half sitting and half lying, in an Ultimo road doorway on March 28. This morning the City Coroner recorded a finding of death from asphyxia by smothering, accidentally caused, probably while in a state of intoxication.

Stanley Herbert Keane, of 13 Regent-street, said in evidence he was with the deceased at 5.30 p.m. on March 28. He accompanied Hennessy to a hotel, had some drinks, and bought a bottle of whisky. "We finished the bottle of whisky and parted," continued witness. "We were both very full of liquor that night. I last saw him making for George-street to catch the tram to Rozelle."

The above appeared in the "Sun," 16/4/23, and tells of the finishing touches of Booze in another life. Born in Orange, N.S.W., amongst the scenes of that prosperous town, he finishes his life on a doorstep in a slum, a hotel-ridden district. Another case where a man, already intoxicated, was served with a bottle of whisky. We cry out for immigrants, yet last year 137 men and women lost their lives while drunk, and this year's total is steadily piling up.

I often smile as I walk through the Central Court to see on the walls notices, one of which reads:

WILD BIRD PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

Then follow suggestions for the protection of birds. Prohibition protects all human and other life.

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

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

The Odd-Job Man's



Diary

THE QUEERS OF THE HUMAN RACE.

A FEW PERSONAL NOTES.

These notes missed the 'bus last week, but better late than never. The subject is Woman, so here goes:—

Life and I have met hosts of women, some good, some bad, and a few interesting. Of these latter belongs my own mother, and whether this is the right place or not, I intend to begin my notes with a tribute to the little white-haired old lady who, by her beautiful life, taught me to revere all mothers, and without any conscious act on her part gave me a vision splendid of woman.

I was of those who, when a child, lived in a world all my own. For hours I would lay myself on the grass and watch the clouds make fleecy mountains in the sky, and I always hoped that one day I should see the angels at play. Alas, not one angel ever played on my side of the clouds. In those wonderful dream days, before life removed the mask by which it hides the grim realities from children's eyes, my mother came and lived in my world and spoke the language I best understood. To-day I know she often did so when her heart was heavy with sorrow, but I only saw her smiles. For those best days of life, when each night blotted out the past, and at each dawn a new world was born, and for many years of beautiful comradeship and wise counsel, and for written messages which speak eloquently of a remarkable intellect, I pay this tribute to my mother.

And now comes the herald of the gathering Dusk, the evening which follows a long, long day, and with a serene patience and confidence this little mother waits for the rest which shall be undisturbed. God bless you, mother; no woman ever served her ideals more faithfully, and I now know that it will be many years before women generally reach the levels of Love and Intellect, from which you never departed.

* * *

OLD-FASHIONED IDEAS ABOUT OUR WOMEN.

I am prejudiced against a certain type of New Woman, and I find many notes about this class in my old diary.

The type I chiefly resent are known by certain outward and visible signs. She dresses in the male creature's hat, coat and boots, carries a heavy walking-stick, and finds the

vulgarity of slang her best method of verbal expression. She despises babies—not, I am sure, as much as babies despise her—and is garrulous in her contempt for the woman who adorns a home. This new woman has done much harm to the feminist movement, and I hereby offer my services to any society which is anxious to abolish the insufferable mannish woman.

* * *

WHAT SYMPATHY I CAN SPARE.

Of course, I can find excuses for the New Woman. She represents the extreme revolt against the eternal drudgery which is the lot of thousands of wives and mothers. No pen can ever do justice to the soul-destroying business of caring for a family under conditions which life imposes upon some women.

Mrs. Blacktop is a neighbor of mine; she is either one of the most stupid or most heroic women I have ever known. Blacktop, the male, lord and master of the house, leaves for work at 6.15 a.m. each morning. The day begins for Mrs. B. at 5.15 a.m. at the latest Breakfast is ready for her lord at 5.50 a.m. By 6.30 a.m. most of the young B's. are up and hungry—they number seven (a holy number, I believe); their ages range from 18 months to 11 years.

* * *

THE PITY AND SHAME OF LIFE.

I leave you to imagine the confusion and bustle within the Blacktop home during the process of getting the five off to school. By 9 a.m. the mother gets her breakfast. She sighs as she pushes the indescribable clatter of dirty plates, cups, dishes, etc., back from a corner of the table to make room for her plate. Now begins the work proper for the day! Washing up, sweeping, dusting, washing floors, a halt midday to feed the two youngest, ironing, washing a few odds and ends for school wear, then the 4/6 alarm clock announces it is time to prepare tea. Five p.m. sees the return of the hungry five. The master of the house is home by 5.45 p.m., and is seated at the table by 6.5 p.m. If no plate of hot dinner is immediately put before him he exclaims: "No dinner ready! What on earth do you do all day?" etc., etc. At 7.15 p.m., if she is fortunate, Mrs. B. gets her tea. Then there are only a few jobs to do—the youngest kiddies to wash,

clothes to patch and mend, wash up, and before 11 p.m. she retires to her bed.

* * *

MRS. BLACKTOP'S DAUGHTER.

If one day I meet a mannish creature, and she is everything I dislike in women, and if she has no visible redeeming features, yet it is possible I shall forgive her. If she takes me aside and says, "Don't you remember me, I am Mrs. Blacktop's daughter?" I shall certainly reply: "I congratulate you; I once wondered if your mother was a heroine, or only just stupid. I am now certain she was both, and if you demand of life a better portion than was given to your mother, you have my blessing."

* * *

A MERE MAN'S OPINION.

One day, when time and opportunity afford, there are several questions I wish to ask the Advanced Woman. For instance, I wonder why the women of the middle classes (hateful term) have not used to better advantage the rights of citizenship they now enjoy. In any electorate in this State the women could control the situation, and elect whoever they chose as their representative. But they never do so. Why? Before the vote was given to women we heard of the wonderful reforms which universal franchise would bring to the whole community. Personally, I have not noticed any very radical changes, and a few of the obvious injustices which women suffer still flourish.

(Continued on page 9.)

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A PROHIBITION HOLIDAY.

BEAUTIFUL TORONTO.

By THE WANDERING EDITOR.

On November 18 I arrived in Toronto, the second largest city in Canada. It got its name from an Indian word meaning "a place of meeting." It was founded as a French trading post in 1749. The land on which this great and wealthy city now stands was sold to the Crown in 1787 for 85 dollars by the Mississauga Indians. It was chosen as the provincial capital in 1792. In 1834 it was incorporated as a city with 9000 people; today its population is 596,862. It has a ten-mile waterfront to Lake Ontario. The University in Toronto is the largest college in the British Empire.

The annual Exhibition far eclipses the Sydney Agricultural Show. Last year over one million attended, the largest number in a single day being 189,000.

The Board of Trade has 2700 members, and claims to be the largest of its kind within the Empire.

While there are four daily papers, there are 51 weekly, 20 semi-monthly, 70 monthly, and eight quarterly papers.

The great departmental store of T. Eaton and Co. is larger than Anthony Hordern's.

FROM THE ENDS OF THE EARTH.

Here the Third World Conference Against Alcoholism meets from November 23 to 29. From over fifty different nations, including those of Europe, from India, Australia, the Orient, Africa, Egypt, South America and the West Indies, representatives will come to attend the International Convention of the World League Against Alcoholism. Delegates to the World's Convention, W.C.T.U., at Philadelphia, will come by special train.

The World League has three joint Presidents: Dr. Robert Herod, of Switzerland; Rt. Honorable Leif Jones, of York, England, and Dr. Howard H. Russell, of Ohio.

Preceding the International Convention which opens on November 24, the Annual Provincial Convention of Ontario Alliance will be held on November 23. For the big meetings three Salvation Army bands will furnish music. The greatest collection of temperance posters, literature, slides, films, banners, leaflets, and books ever brought together will be on exhibition.

TOURISTS AND LIQUOR.

The Toronto "Globe" is the great paper of Canada. In an editorial it says:

"Against the theory that Quebec and British Columbia stimulants are the chief attraction for motorists from the United States, the 'Ottawa Journal' places the fact that of 617,000 American cars that entered Canada last year 537,000 passed the customs in Ontario and only 43,000 in Quebec and 26,000 in British Columbia.

"No doubt many of the cars entering Ontario went on to Quebec, which has other

attractions than intoxicants for the traveller. But the man who was tortured by thirst for 'the old familiar juice' would naturally strike for Quebec first."

ENFORCING LAW.

The argument we hear on every side is, "You can't enforce the law, therefore modify it."

Some people and some papers write quite plausible stuff on that text.

In Toronto there are laws prohibiting speeding, etc., in connection with motor cars. In 1921 the police record shows 9009 drivers of motor vehicles were convicted.

There is also a law prohibiting the beverage use of alcohol. Now there are only 38,250 who have motor vehicles in Toronto, but at least 300,000 have a thirst, and yet only 1134 convictions were registered against those who broke the Prohibition law.

If the laws that cannot be enforced should be modified, there is reason for lifting the speed limit for motors to 60 miles an hour—at least nine times as much reason as there is for giving the stomach brigade an easy chance for a drink.

However, when you "liberalise" the laws concerning the beverage use of alcohol you face a curious fact. In England the law is very easy for drink sellers, yet according to "Licensing Statistics, 1921," a British official "Blue Book" recently published, the following are the number of convictions of licensed holders for violations of the excise laws, during recent years, in England and Wales alone:

Year.	Convictions.
1910	743
1914	710
1920	1494
1921	1026

It would appear from these official statistics that the British liquor seller is not quite the saint that he advertises himself to be.

He appears to be about the same variety of law-breaking crook that liquor dealers are in America, and everywhere on earth for that matter.

The callous habit of exploiting the sufferings and misery of women and children for profit does not tend to cultivate lofty ideals of respect for law or anything else.

The drink shop itself is, always and everywhere, a school for education in lawlessness.

THE CANADIAN WELCOME.

Ben Spence is always a busy man; it is his nature; he could not be happy if he were not busy. Like another chap I know, he does more than he ought to, and does it because he is impatient to have it done, and done "just so."

Just now the Provincial Convention and then the World Convention have snowed him under with work.

It is tremendous the detail, the number of people and things to be provided for; the visitor becomes a burden, and can frequently appear at the most inopportune times. I guess Saturday morning about 11 a.m. was the time when the "welcome" sign would not be on the door, but I ventured. The big, warm, sincere, spontaneous welcome was

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.
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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1923.

heart-warming and altogether delightful. Within half an hour a newspaper man was up for an interview. He was Scotch, and like so many more newspaper men here was not a shorthand man. I liked his accent, I liked his look, and I liked telling him how much Australians appreciate Canada, and all they did in the world war, and the even greater war against alcohol.

I spent Saturday evening with Mr. Spence, and got an inspiration from his unfolding of the wonderful Prohibition record in Ontario.

Sunday I took a small service, and then wrote for nine hours without even a break for meals. It was a fortnight since I had enjoyed the chance of writing for "Grit."

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE WORLD CONVENTION.

The King Edward Hotel dwarfs anything in Australia with its 1000 bedrooms, each with their own bathroom. Its great vestibule opens on to four streets, and it is built and furnished on a big, generous and luxurious plan.

Each floor attends to the guests on that floor, making the matter of your mail, your key, or your visitors very easy to handle.

As you leave the elevator the lady at the desk greets you by your name, and asks you to verify the entry in the guest book, and you are mad to feel that the one aim is to meet your convenience and supply what you want.

Nothing is a trouble. These hotel folk are all pneumatic-tyred, and stand every kind of shock with wonderful equanimity.

This place will have from four to five hundred World League visitors here this week, all guests of the Convention.

I feel like shouting, "Australia, take off your hat to these big, generous, kindly people, who are living out their lives in ceaseless activity to give the whole world freedom from the age-long curse of alcohol."

THE CASUAL VISITOR TO U.S.A.

THE LAWYER AND THE MAN WHO RUNS THE SHOW.

(By ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.)

The public, the dear unthinking, believe-it-reads-in-the-paper public, are mildly interested in what well-known public men say of Prohibition on their return from U.S.A.

Of course, they are not told that these men have not investigated, nor have they seen half of half per cent. of the country. They forget that a man is only an authority on what he knows. That my opinion on law is of as little worth as Mr. Shand's opinion on Prohibition. My advice as to how to run an agricultural show is as valuable as Mr. Somers' advice to the people of U.S.A. how to run their country.

MR. SHAND, K.C.

The following delightful interview with Mr. Shand, K.C., appeared in the "Daily Telegraph": Specially note the headline:

PROHIBITION IN FRANCE.

"In America, said Mr. Shand, Prohibition was regarded as a farce. A public meeting at Portland, attended by 400 bootleggers, decided not to sell whisky on the Pacific coast at less than 12½ dollars a bottle, and in New York at less than 15 dollars. Some manufacturers had told him that Prohibition had increased efficiency, but others had averred that, where previously one man was away from work after pay-day, there were now three, owing to the inferior liquor sold. Dandelions, gooseberries, and cherries were now being used in the manufacture of intoxicating drink."

A FEW QUESTIONS.

Who regards Prohibition as a farce?

Not the Parliaments, for 46 out of the 48 voted for it. Not the politicians, for 5018 voted for it, and only 1242 voted against it. Not the people who live under it, for they approve of it with bigger majorities after they have lived under it. Not the Governors of the States, for 47 out of the 48 speak emphatically in favor of it.

Please, tell us who?

"A public meeting of 400 bootleggers."

How do you know, Mr. Shand?

Oh, you read it in the papers?

No; someone told you?

Do you think the statement is true in fact?

As a matter of fact such a thing never happened. Why did a clever K.C. let his leg be pulled like that?

Some employers told Mr. Shand that three times as many men were now absent from work owing to drink. Did Mr. Shand by force of habit cross-examine these witnesses?

If this is true, why has no investigator discovered it?

Why have 1000 employers of labor, including the greatest steel corporation in the world, said with one voice that Prohibition has lessened the absence of men, reduced accidents and increased efficiency?

Mr. Shand at least made one discovery—

only he made it a few decades after everyone else, viz., "that dandelions, gooseberries, and cherries were being used to make intoxicating drink." For a lawyer, Mr. Shand, your statement is very illogical, and very unconvincing.

THE MAN WHO RUNS THE SHOW.

Mr. Somers is secretary of the Royal Agricultural Show, and has been for quite a long time. He is back from U.S.A. Mr. Somers says: "You can break the Prohibition law in New York." He qualifies it by saying: "If you are known and will pay the price." Now, Mr. Somers, were you told this, or did you do it? If you were told, what reason had you for believing it? If you broke the law, what is the difference between you and any other law-breaker? Is there anything to boast about on getting down on all fours with a chicken stealing nigger? Here's a gem:

"The grapes grown were practically all of a wine-producing type. They were made into unfermented wines, but the buyer simply went along to the chemist, got some stuff to put a 'kick' into the wine, and . . . he had 'hooch.'"

The South Australian Government gave an honorary commission to a vine-grower, Mr. Bowey, to investigate the vine-growing industry of U.S.A. In his report to the Government he says: "In California in 1919, when Prohibition was adopted by the nation, 471,826 acres were planted as follows: 193,826 raisins, 150,000 wine, 125,000 table varieties. Since 1919 237,741 acres have been planted, most of which are drying varieties." Mr. H. F. Stoll, in the October, 1922, issue of the "California Grape Grower," says: "Only one-tenth of the normal production of wine is being made in California for legitimate non-beverage and sacramental purposes."

A SHAMELESS CONFESSION.

Mr. Somers is next reported thus: "Here, Mr. Somers said, we drink for sport; but it was a real business in America. He told how, when giving a little dinner to some friends in Chicago, he had to pay £5/10/- for two bottles of whisky. Fruit cocktails were in favor then—rather unpleasant drinks, he thought."

Drinking is not a business in U.S.A. It is a crime. Whisky at £2/15/- a bottle is not evidence of there being plenty of it. Civilised people, Mr. Somers, keep the law; others are made to do so in civilised countries. Sometimes a decent chap breaks the law, but then we don't hear about it, because he is ashamed of having done so, and holds his tongue.

After all this piffle it is interesting to hear Mr. Somers' conclusion:

"But, with all its faults," said Mr. Somers, in conclusion, "Prohibition is far better than the saloons."

The Odd Job Man's Diary— (Continued from page 7.)

A CHANCE TO DO SOMETHING May I suggest a job for women? I will risk it. To-day in N.S.W. the law which aims to keep in check the evil of prostitution is most unfair to women. If a woman is seen by the police to be soliciting, she is arrested, and maybe convicted of vagrancy, but the man is without the law. Common justice should demand that if punishment is to be visited upon one of the consenting parties to prostitution, it should first fall upon the man. Without any interference from the law the woman is the greatest sufferer. She is damned in the eyes of decent society, an outcaste, with only the abyss of poverty and disease waiting to engulf her, and usually goes down to the grave friendless. With the man it is not so. He leaves his circle of respectability and engages in the doubtful pleasure of a night's debauchery, and returns to his own people without any loss of social standing or prestige.

Nearly two thousand years ago the Carpenter's soul revolted against this injustice, and in one of the most beautiful and pathetic incidents of His life set a standard which humanity has never reached.

Surely the enlightened women of Sydney could at least have this moral and legal travesty blotted out of our social life.

* * *

A CALL TO REAL SERVICE. I have left any mention of what is perhaps the biggest bit of Social Reform which awaits doing by women until the last. For generations now alcohol has been the dreadful breaker of women's lives. Of the actual victims of drink the most appalling is a drunken woman. Earth has not witnessed a more pitiable sight than a mother held captive by alcohol. Men may, in the main, be responsible for the legalised traffic in liquor, but women and their immediate care, children, are the greatest sufferers. The movement to confer Prohibition upon this country offers a unique opportunity to public-spirited women.

You mothers of men, with your peculiar gifts of influence and means of guidance, may, if you so desire, do the biggest thing possible towards helping the race to a better day. Prohibition is destined to come sooner or later. You have now an opportunity of hastening the day of its arrival, and at its coming share the distinctive pleasure of being able to say: "Men were not alone in doing this thing for the good of humanity. It was equally our battle, and it is our victory."

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IN SYDNEY, NOT U.S.A.

AN ILLICIT STILL.

MOTHER AND SON ARRESTED.

Some time ago a big whisky still was located near Tom Ugly's Point, and provided the evidence that over 2000 liquor bars and many breweries do not protect us from this illicit trade. We now have a further incident, which if it had happened in U.S.A. would have been cabled all over the world.

During the past week the North Sydney police were busy running to earth a mother and son, who, it was suspected, were engaged in the illicit distillation of whisky at Naremburn.

Inspector Walker, with Inspector Donohoe, of the Customs Department, accompanied by Sergt. Travers and Const. Coombes, were hot on their trail when it was discovered that the alleged offenders, evidently becoming alarmed, had removed the still and spirit. Though temporarily discomfited, the police continued their investigations, and on Thursday last effected the arrest of a man in a quiet street at Blue's Point, North Sydney, and seized some five jars of spirit.

Pursuing their investigations a trip was made to Lewisham, where a woman was arrested, and a search revealed an almost complete distilling plant, which was seized.

It was ascertained that the man under

arrest had taken a cottage at Narrabeen, where it was assumed by the police that he intended to re-establish the plant. The prompt efforts, however, of Inspectors Walker and Donohoe frustrated the intention.

At the North Sydney Police Court, Nora Hawkins, 63, and William Stanley Hawkins, 23, appeared before Mr. Perry, D.S.M., charged with wilfully manufacturing excisable goods at 50 Northcote-street, Naremburn, about March 20 last.

Inspector Walker asked for a remand until April 24.

Inspector Donohoe, of the Customs Department, said that it was intended to frame another charge in which the maximum penalty was £500. The female accused was a widow and a chemist, and the male accused was her son. They had in their possession a first-class still which was worked at Naremburn. This and a large quantity of spirits were seized. The remand was required because it was necessary under the Excise Act to give defendants eight days' notice of the proceedings it was intended to take.

The demand was granted and each of the accused was allowed bail in £100, with sureties in a like amount.

**MAKE THE BOOTLEGGER DRINK
THE STUFF THEY SELL.**

The following letter was received by the Marshal of Shelburn, Ind., from Police Magistrate William F. Wappich, of Omaha, Nebr.:

Omaha, Nebr.,
March 23, 1922.

Mr. Herschel Wence,
Town Marshal,
P.O. Box 244,
Shelburn, Ind.

Dear Mr. Marshal,—

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. and contents noted. The article you read concerning what took place in the central police station which gave me much publicity was about as "briefed up" in the Associated Press.

I had an Italian, whose name I do not now recall, before me for operating an illicit still and manufacturing corn alcohol called by some locally hooch, in other parts of the west skullcap, also white mule. On the stand several gallon glass containers were brought in as evidence.

When the evidence was all in I said to the Italian, "If you will drink a half-pint or a water glass of this vile stuff I will turn you loose."

He shook his head and answered, "Not me. I make it to sell and not to drink."

I responded, "If you refuse to drink it I will bind you over to the district court fixing your bond at 1,500 dols.," and he still said he would not drink it.

I then said, "Bound over. You are in a fine business, manufacturing a poison you will not drink yourself,"

I then told his lawyer if he would drink a glass I would turn the dago loose, and he said, "Nothing doing. I am employed to defend this man, not to commit suicide."

All thought it such a good story it was used by the Associated Press, and I frankly say, locally, it made a hit, and one Prohibition friend of mine, knowing I had always been a liberal, said that it was the best Prohibition speech in a few words ever made here, and that it would impress itself on the minds of the loose drinkers. I believe many who drank this raw whisky have sworn off.

(Signed) WILLIAM F. WAPPICH,

Police Magistrate,
Omaha, Nebr.

GOOD COUGH MIXTURE RECIPE.

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

Heenzo Cough Diamond Jubes are for those who do not require a family supply of mixture.

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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.

25th OF APRIL



EIGHT YEARS AGO.

Dear Ni's and Ne's,—April 25 will always be remembered in Australian history. It was such heroic deeds as the landing at Gallipoli which made Australia famous and helped to win the war. We reverently honor those who sacrificed themselves in the effort to overcome the national foe. Men of Anzac, we salute you!

What day will be remembered in Australia as the day of triumph over another national foe? January 16 is America's day of liberation from the power of alcohol. Boys and girls, men and women, can perpetuate the glory and spirit of Anzac by heroic, self-sacrificing efforts against strong drink. The New Day Crusade calls us to this conflict. On—on for victory.

UNCLE A.



WHY SHALL WE ABSTAIN.

MANY REASONS
will be given on
BANNERS AND DISPLAYS
carried in
THE GREAT PROCESSION
from the Domain
on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
MAY 12.



HAVE YOU WRITTEN TO UNCLE A ?

OUR HONOR LETTER.

Each week we give pride of place to one letter. It may be the shortest or the longest the best written or the funniest, the most

COME to the UNIQUE DISPLAY

"FAIRIES AT WORK"

Given by 40 Young People
and representing
WHAT LIQUOR DESTROYS
and
PROHIBITION SAVES.

MAY 1—PETERSHAM TOWN HALL
MAY 8—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 N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Remember Saturday, May 12:
2.30 Procession and Pageant from Sydney Domain.
3.15 Rally and Demonstrations, Sydney Town Hall.

REMEMBER MAY 12 SYDNEY DOMAIN AND TOWN HALL.

interesting, or most newsy. Write what you wish in the best way you can. Try for this honor and become a good letter-writer.

UNCLE A.

OUR "FRENCH" HONOR LETTER.

Jack Robinson, Anderson-street, Chatswood, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—Comment allez-vous? Do you know French, Uncle? I am learning it, and I like giving everyone a bit of it. Quite frequently I get my mother, or somebody else, boxed up with my "Francais." I am now deputy ruler in the Rechabites at Chatswood, and it is not a bad occupation till somebody discovers that they would like to be a Rechabite too, and give my friends and I that task of initiating them. Our school held their swimming carnival last Wednesday, March 28, at the Domain Baths, and boys from our school could be seen wearing

yards and yards of ribbons, both the class and school colors. The boys who entered from our class did very well; we got one first and three seconds in different races. I am beginning to get used to the train journey to St. Leonards each morning now, and also the walk from there to the High School in Falcon-street, North Sydney. It is rather a long way, but it has to be done, and I suppose it's no use grumbling. The bit of French at the top means "How are you?" and I hope you will be able to put the answer, "Je vais tres bien merci," to it.

(Dear Jack,—Yes, I'm getting on very well, thanks. What fun you must have in your Lodge and in the swimming carnival! Is your Lodge coming into the procession on May 12?—Uncle A.)

NOT A SCALLYWAG NOW.

Victor Robb, Hay, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I have not written to you for a long time. I hope I am not put down as a scallywag. My mother said she thought I would be one.

We had five calves, as you know; but we only have three now. I have been catching a lot of fish these last few days. The river is very low, but it is rising now. The school doctor is going to examine us after the holidays, which end on Monday.

(Dear Victor,—I've been waiting for a letter from you for a long time, and am glad I can now cross you off the scallywag list. Tell me more about your cows.—Uncle A.)

CERTAINLY SHE CAN!

Tom Cundy, Wattle Dale, Glenreagh, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I am writing these few lines to ask you if you will please accept me as a Ne. I will be 14 on the 29th July. I am in Upper Sixth Class, and I am doing well. I go to Nana Glen School, which is 3½ miles from our place. We milk 16 cows, but they don't give much, as the grass is very scarce, and it is coming on winter. I have a little sister, Mary, and she wants to know if she can write to you too. She will be 11 on the 23rd of October.

(Dear Tom,—Welcome! Yes, certainly, Mary can write to me. Tell her to write



HOW PROHIBITION HELPS US.

The Answer to this
?
will be shown by the Crowds
of
Smiling Children
in
CRUSADE PAGEANT,
SATURDAY, MAY 12.



THE GROWING ARMY



REMARKABLE INCREASE IN
SIGNATURES FOR
THE NEW DAY CRUSADE.

Nov. 20, 1922	0	Crusade launched
Dec. 18, 1922	250	One month's result
Jan. 15, 1923	400	Holiday efforts
Feb. 20, 1923	650	Growing interest
Mar. 19, 1923	906	A month's progress
April 16, 1923	1390	The rising tide
April 18, 1923	1572	With two days' addition

A BAD DROUGHT.
Winnie Gresham, Glen Avon, Stratford, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I don't know whether I am a scallywag. If I am, please cross my name off the list. Well, Uncle, it is still terribly dry. I hope the drought soon breaks. If it does not soon break all the poor old cows will die of starvation. We milk five cows at night and thirty-eight in the morning. We had two farms of corn, and we cut it all for the cows, and now we are cutting the saccharum; it will last us a fortnight. Now, Uncle, I think it is bed time, so good-bye. With love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Winnie,—I'm sorry to hear of the bad drought you are having. We've had good rain here, but you certainly need it more than we do.—Uncle A.)

NOT SO TIRED NOW.

Gwen Tasker, Church Avenue, Mascot, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—Please don't think I have forgotten you altogether, for I have not. I nearly always remember you when I am really too tired to write. I have been going out a number of times and different things happened. I will be 10 on May 25. To-day is the last day of our holidays. I enjoyed my holidays very much. Last Saturday mother took Enid and I to the Show, worse luck, for we happened to come across all the side-shows. Aren't they frauds? I think only silly people like them. I am glad that Grand-Uncle B. arrived safe and happy from his world tour. I went to his welcome in the Town Hall. There were some very good speeches from different ministers. I hope that we shall have Prohibition in N.S.W., don't you? I wish Grand-Uncle B. all success in the good work which he is doing.

(Dear Gwen,—I'm glad you are not too tired now to write. Keep on writing such interesting letters.—Uncle A.)

ANZAC MEMORIAL.

Alice Partridge Wall, Pierce-street, East Maitland, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—We have just been away for our holidays. We went to Tuggerah Lakes. It is a lovely place. Sometimes I had a swim twice a day. My little nephew minded our pussy. I passed the Q.C. at Christmas, and I go to the Domestic Science School at West Maitland now. I like it very much. We have had a nice lot of rain and everything now looks fresh and green; it did a lot of good. The town soldiers' memorial is to be unveiled on Anzac Day. It is to be a nice one; all the names of the soldiers are going to be written on it.

(Dear Alice,—We do well to remember the deeds of the soldiers during the great war. But do not forget what Lloyd George said, "We are fighting Germany, Austria, and Drink, and the greatest of these is Drink." The war against Germany and Austria is over, but the fight against Drink still continues.—Uncle A.)

PASS "GRIT" ON



With God's Help,

1. I will oppose the Liquor Traffic all my life.
2. I ask Parliament to support Prohibition for the Protection of Young Australians.
3. I promise to uphold the law and to encourage good Citizenship.

Has your
Society
Qualified
for a
Shield of Honor
by
securing
50?

WANTED!

100,000

Signatures

from

Young People

aged 8-18.

YOUNG AUSTRALIA'S PLEDGE AND APPEAL

Date..... Signed.....

Address

Parent's consent (for those under 14). Age....

Parent's Signature

Sign and Send to Y.P. Prohibition Council, 321 Pitt Street, Sydney. Enclose 1d. stamp and receive in return a CRUSADE SEAL.

soon, and get your playmates to join our family also.—Uncle A.)

OFF TO SCHOOL.

Ralph Wilson, Tabrabucca, Ilford, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I am going to the Bathurst High School now, but I am at present home for my holidays. I like the High School very much. I am going back to school tomorrow. I am enclosing 11d. in stamps for three Victory packets of stamps, 2 packets of European, and the other packet of Asia, Africa, and America.

It is terribly dry here now, and nearly all the waterholes have dried up, while we are using water from a hole in the creek. I must close now, with love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Ralph,—The stamps have been sent. I hope you get on well at the High School. How splendid it will be when rain comes!—Uncle A.)

THREEPENCE MORE, PLEASE!

Edna Lowrey, Glenelg, Gloucester, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I suppose I am on the scallywag list by now. If I am, please cross me off. It was very dry up here, but the weather has changed to-day and about 20 points of rain fell. I passed my exam. at school and my total was 190. My pet is a little cream rabbit; he drinks like anything, and he has a little pink nose and blue eyes. My brother's pet is a little cream ferret; his eyes are like little pink beads, and his nose is pink also. I am enclosing twopence for a packet of stamps.

(Dear Edna,—I'm glad to get a letter from you at last. Why have you been so long? The stamps are 3d. per packet, with 2d. extra for postage. So if you send 3d. more and tell me which packet you wish it will be posted.—Uncle A.)



PRECEDENT.

"Miss Prim insists upon calling herself a girl."

"Well, why shouldn't she? New York still calls itself 'new.'"

* * *

ABILITY TESTS.

An applicant for a part once asked the late Sir Beerbohm Tree to engage him solely on a newspaper report.

"I enclose you a newspaper cutting about myself," he wrote, "to show that I have aptitude for the stage."

The cutting ran as follows:—

"The prisoner, who denied the assault, conducted his own case, and defended himself in a somewhat dramatic manner."

* * *

NO USE FOR CROWNS.

Jimmy had been very attentive during the lesson, and the Sunday school teacher concluded by telling the scholars they would have golden crowns on their heads if they were good.

"You would like that, wouldn't you, Jimmy?"

"Not much," replied the youngster. "I had one of them things on a tooth once!"

* * *

CONFIDENCES.

In the sweet silence of the twilight they honeymooned upon the beach.

"Dearest," she murmured, tremblingly, "now that we are married, I—I have a secret to tell you!"

"What is it, sweetheart?" he asked, softly.

"Can you ever forgive me for deceiving you?" she sobbed. "—My—my left eye is made of glass!"

"Never mind, lovebird," he whispered, gently; "so are the diamonds in your engagement ring!"

* * *

GIVING DAD AWAY.

Mr. Daniels, the minister, was being entertained at dinner. Little Ralph was allowed to be present.

"Do you always say your prayers at night, my little man?" asked the guest.

"Yes, sir," was the boy's prompt reply, "and mother does, too."

"That's right. And your father says his, too, doesn't he?"

"No, sir," said Ralph; "he don't have to say any prayers."

"Why, what do you mean?" asked the minister.

"He don't have to," repeated the child, "because he never gets home till it's broad daylight, an' then what is there to pray about?"

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE.

"Don't buy thermometers in the summer—they are lower in winter."

* * *

HOW WAS THIS?

One of our country correspondents, telling about a fire in his town, wrote: "The Fire Department was called, but not much damage was done."

* * *

SOMEWHAT OFFICIAL.

Income Tax Official: "And is the separation from your husband an official one?"

Kate: "I dunno about 'official.' All I knows is as when 'e comes to our 'ouse, we calls the police an' they chucks 'im out."

* * *

HER LITTLE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mandy: "I'se decided to leave mah husband'."

Hanna: "How come? Is you beginnin' to economise?"

* * *

IDEAL MANAGEMENT.

Artillery Rookie (about to take his first lesson in horsemanship): "Sergeant, please pick me out a nice, gentle, peace-loving horse."

Stable Sergeant: "D'ja ever ride a horse before?"

Rookie: "No."

Sergeant: "Ah! Here's just the animal for you. Never been ridden before. You can start out together."

* * *

ENGLISH A LA ENGLISH.

Enthusiastic Girl: "Isn't this a topping party?"

Blase Boy: "It'd be top-hole if the music wasn't so dud, 'cos the grub's not bad, what there is of it, and the floor's good enough in parts, and the girls aren't too dusty, only they dance as if their steering-gear was wonky!"

* * *

LORD HELP THE WILDCAT.

Two hunters in the North Carolina woods had chased a wildcat to a clearing and were terrified to see the beast jump into the window of a cabin from which the sound of a woman's voice had just been heard. On the porch, rocking comfortably and apparently unperturbed, sat Friend Husband.

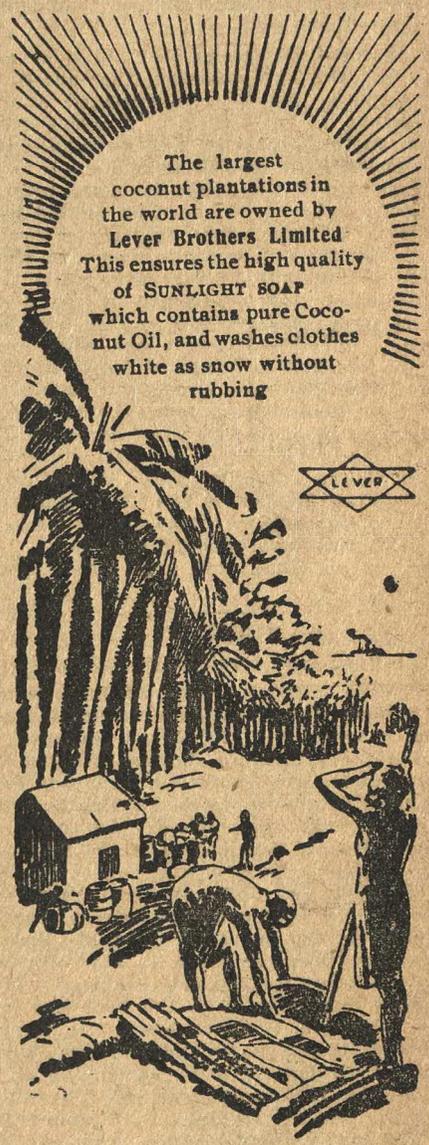
"For heaven's sake, is your wife in there?" screamed one of the hunters.

"Yeah."

"Good Lord, man, get busy! A wildcat just jumped in the window!"

"Yeah? Well, let him git out the best way he can. I got no use for the pesky critters and danged if I'm goin' to help him."

For Supper
INGLIS'
Coffee Essence
Is Delicious
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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON, author of "Soul Rest," "The Other Side," Etc.

SUNDAY.

"Let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing."

'Tis bearing little pin-pricks every day—
Annoying things that others do and say,
Not so much heavy loads upon us laid,
Which shows the stuff of which our souls
are made.

For patience is a virtue few, alas, possess.
When it doth come to daily strain and stress,

To constant irritations which annoy,
Keeping the soul from fulness of its joy.

Yet if in these we can triumphant be,
Our patience perfected we yet may see.
If we are victors in our daily life,
We shall be heroes in the greater strife.

MONDAY.

"Who hath despised the day of small things."—Zech. 4. 16.

It is the little things that make or mar the life. The little vexations that are hardest to bear, the little unexpected annoyances that try the patience. A laugh joined in at another's expense may seem a trifle, but its influence may be unending. It is an infringement of the golden rule, and may do incalculable harm. A sneer, an unkind joke, a smart repartee, may injure irreparably some sensitive soul, and injure our own character. A loving handclasp of sympathy, a visit to a lonely friend, a word of praise or encouragement to one who has failed, a cheering letter to one who "longs for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still," are such small things in themselves, but may be as cups of cold water given to "the least of these," for the Master's sake, and win His approving smile. There is nothing small in His sight. He sees the greatest in the least, and from the small the mighty things spring forth.

"Rivers from bubbling springs
Have rise at first, and great from abject things."

TUESDAY.

"Freely ye have received, freely give."

All God's gifts are free, "without money and without price." The air we breathe, the glorious sunshine, the broad expanse of nature, the refreshing showers, all are His free gifts to man. I knew a little boy once who used to pile up all the rubbish he could find in the garden, and say, "All these are mine." But we can look upon the hills and valleys, the verdant pastures, the beauties of sky and sea, and say: "All these are mine." They belong to the poorest peasant as much as to the King upon his throne. Think how many servants we have working for us. Before we can eat the bread which provides our daily meal, the land has had to be ploughed, the seed sown, the harvest gathered, the corn ground, the machinery provided, all done by many hands, and all to provide us with nourishment. The ships upon the sea are bringing merchandise for us, continually going to and fro on our behalf. We are all dependent upon other's labor. Let us then do our share, and remember that we are all members one of another, and that no man liveth to himself. "Freely ye have received, freely give."

WEDNESDAY.

"Give and it shall be given you."—Luke, 11, 36.

Give what you can, if you cannot give much;
It may be only a friendly touch;
It may be only a helping hand,
Or some pleasure to others that thou hast planned;

It may be simply a word of praise
Which will help a drooping spirit to raise;
It may be merely the two small mites,
But in gifts such as these the Saviour delights.

Give what you can—perhaps you say,
"I have nothing at all to give away;
I have burdens enough of my own to bear,
Then how can I carry another's care?"
Give what you can, if it be but a smile,
Or a help to another over a stile.
Give—and it shall be given thee
In bounteous measure, full and free.

THURSDAY.

"By patient continuance in well-doing seek for glory and honor and immortality."—Rom. 2, 7.

"Little strokes fell great oaks" is an old proverb which is worth repetition. In the race for honor and for this world's prizes we find it is so. Alexander Menschikoff was a pastry cook's boy, but by faithfulness in small duties he became High Admiral, Prince and Field-Marshal. There is an old German proverb which says, "Never drown a boy, for you cannot tell what he may turn out in the end." Many of the poorest boys have become great generals, or great statesmen. What one aims at he usually attains. Those who seek for honor usually gain it. There are many men to-day in the ministry who, with no particular talents to recommend them, have through sheer ambition thrust themselves forward into prominence. By little and little they have carved themselves out a way to make their names known. Some will even take another's prominent name in order to make theirs popular. Ambition is a right thing when it is used in the right direction. In this text we are told where to seek for glory and honor and immortality. "By patient continuance in well-doing," not in seeking for this world's vain honors, nor to gain the high places of earth. "Seek not honor one of another." Those who seek it here will lose it by and bye. "Verily, I say unto you, they HAVE their reward." It is those, the lowly ones, who in patient continuance in well-doing have gone on their way, content to be all unseen by man, who gain the highest seats in heaven. Little by little and day by day they have conquered self, and woven for themselves all unconsciously a crown of righteousness which fadeth not away.

FRIDAY.

"Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest for your souls."—Matt., 11, 29.

Ah me, how hard this lesson is to learn!
The things which feed our vanity to spurn,
Content to be among the things despised,
If we be chosen, and by God be prized,
Willing, nay, glad, to take the lowest place,
And self at all times willingly efface,
Ready to trample down self-love and pride
And have our egotism crucified.
This is for none, alas, an easy task,
Yet this is what our Lord from us doth ask.

We chafe if we are slighted, nor by man esteemed,
Rebel at praise withheld our right we deemed,
Misunderstood, we call ourselves, if they

LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

"KING" TEA

Catalogue of Free Gifts is Now Obtainable.

Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

Refuse to value us in our vain way.
Oh, could we but lose sight of self and be
Content to be approved alone, O God, by
Thee,
Content to bless, and not ourselves be blessed,
Learning to self ignore, we should find rest
Like Him who trod the lowliest paths below,
More meet to dwell with Him we then should
grow.

SATURDAY.

HUMILITY.

"Let each esteem other better than himself."—Phil., 2, 3.

"Walk with all lowliness and meekness."—Eph., 4, 9.

"Everyone that is proud in heart is an abomination to the Lord."—Prov., 16, 5.

"Before honor is humility."—Prov., 15, 32.

"God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the humble."—Jam., 4, 6.

"Be clothed with humility."—1 Pet., 5, 5.

"How can ye believe which receive honor one of another, and seek not the honor that cometh from God only."—John, 5, 44.

"Whosoever of you will be the chiefest shall be servant of all. For even the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."—Mark, 11, 45.

"Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."—Luke, 14, 11.

"He marked how they chose out the chief rooms."—Luke, 13, 7.

"They love the chief place at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagogue, and salutations in the market place, and to be called of men Rabbi . . . woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrite."—Matt., 23, 7.

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60,000 PASSENGERS A WEEK.

By NAT D. JACOBY, President, The Black and White Taxicab Company, New York City.

The Black and White Taxicab Company has a fleet of 500 motor cars, which carry 60,000 passengers a week, and travel 160,000 miles in the streets of New York every seven days.

In the "American Magazine," March, 1923, the President concludes an interesting article by saying:

"I must tell you about one other thing we have discovered in conducting one of the biggest taxicab services in the country. While I have left this matter until the last, it is far from being the least important. We believe that the safety of the public in the streets of our large cities has greatly increased as a result of Prohibition.

"Under Prohibition we have paid in damages for personal injury only about one-third (37.8 per cent.) of what we paid for the same cause before Prohibition. I have concluded that the only way to account for the difference is the sobriety of people in the streets, and I have to admit that our drivers are part of the public, and that since Prohibition the standard of sobriety among them is almost absolute."

"WOMEN OF 1923."

FROM STREET CLEANING TO JUDGESHIPS.

"Women of 1923," America's Year Book, just published, shows that driving trucks, cleaning streets, and plumbing have become during and since the war "as much feminine occupations as playing the piano and sewing fine seams were generations ago."

Surveying the occupations of women all over the world, the Year Book finds that overalls, grease, and heavy manual labor no longer have any terrors for them, but that there may now be seen women "stevedores, dock laborers, sailors and deckhands."

"Women," says the Year Book, "are now successfully doing the work of blacksmiths, machinists, carpenters, brickmakers, tinsmiths, woodchoppers and freight agents. They are also driving delivery trucks, keeping livery stables, cobbling shoes and washing out boilers."

Side by side with this increase in manual labor by women is chronicled a remarkable feminine invasion of the higher professions. There are now 1738 women lawyers, judges and magistrates, 1787 clergywomen, 14,617 artists, 7219 women physicians, 1829 women dentists, 1117 architects, and 41 engineers.

No fewer than 8,549,511 women are engaged in work in the United States, and of the total of 678 occupations under review only 33 do not yet boast women recruits.

The Evolution of Woman's Legal Position—

(Continued from page 3.)

The Court, upon being invoked, refused to sanction imprisonment for such a purpose, and ordered her to be set free. So woman's subjection begins to wane.

In Ann Gregory's case, too, decided soon after R. v. Lister, it was held that where the "wife had been very ill-used by her husband, and had thereupon fled to her mother and uncle for protection," the Court would not deliver her back to the husband on his application.

The Ecclesiastical Courts, too, in cases where the husband had been guilty of legal cruelty which may be taken to be Bacon's beating, "in a violent or cruel manner," granted a decree of judicial separation, which forbade the husband's interference with her personal freedom.

But these remedies it will be noticed were only available when serious bodily injury had occurred, or was imminent, and did not limit the general rule of the wife's subjection to the husband.

The rule was always recognised and enforced by the Ecclesiastical Courts, for if a wife for any reason short of peril of life

or limb left her husband's home and refused to return, he had only to institute proceedings for restitution of conjugal rights, and upon obtaining a decree could enforce it.

The wife then had to choose between imprisonment by order of the Court, for disobedience of the decree, and obedience to the decree, and consequent imprisonment by her husband. It was a choice which, in either alternative, denied her freedom and affirmed her absolute subjection. This now seems harsh law, but it did not seem so then, nor was the law deemed severe in earlier periods, when women's subjection was still more abject.

The judges in Manby v. Scott went out of their way to eulogise the humanity of the law, for they said in dealing with one of the points in that case: "Again, if such cruelty of leaving a wife to be starved for want of necessaries on each wanton displeasure of her husband shall be sanctioned, and wives shall not be allowed necessaries, England will lose the happy reputation in all foreign kingdoms which her inhabitants have achieved by their respect for this sex, the most excelling in its tenderness and consideration for their welfare." At any rate, the 20th century woman would prefer harsh

treatment at the hands of the law than such tenderness.

Tenderness is a good word, but it scarcely seems to be in its right place in this somewhat hazy sentence.

The exquisite tenderness of the law had a further illustration in the year 1840. Mrs. Cochrane was the unhappy illustrator. She had not lived very happily with her husband, and in 1836 she left him and went to live with her mother. He sued for restitution of conjugal rights, obtained a decree, and later an order for her imprisonment for disobeying that decree.

But after the order was enforced he, by strategy, induced her to go to a house in London, and he there imprisoned her. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained for her release, and the matter was argued before Mr. Justice Coleridge. He reviewed the earlier authorities, and decided that the rights of imprisonment which the husband claimed was good in law, and that he might continue to imprison her. Nor was Mr. Justice Coleridge unaware of the consequences of his decision, for he says: "It is urged that, by refusing to discharge her, I sentencing her to perpetual imprisonment." And he meets this by the feeble commonplace that "cases of hardship will arise under any general rule," and adds some observations as to the "mutual concession and forbearance, which a sense that the (married) union is indissoluble, tends to produce." He might have added the concessions of forbearance were always demanded of the wife, never of the husband.

He does not state what concession of forbearance is to be expected from a cruel husband who has trapped his wife, and "by the Law of England" has the right to imprison her for the term of her natural life. The forbearance of such a husband in such cases may be taken to be equal to "the tenderness and consideration of the law which make a husband his wife's jailer."

And further, in course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Coleridge was not able to "deny himself the pleasure of reading" from the judgment of a predecessor who asserted that "humanity is the second virtue of the Courts, but undoubtedly the first is justice."

In Cochrane's case humanity was a very bad second, but even so it is difficult to understand the quotation. For anything that overrides and restrains humanity is neither justice nor virtue.

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WHAT WOMEN LEADERS WANT.

Recently a questionnaire on important national issues was sent to the presidents and chairmen of large women's organisations to college principals, lawyers, and other distinguished women, in order to ascertain their opinion with regard to the great constructive movements of the time.

The opinions of these women can be taken as a very reliable indication of what the thinking women throughout the United States are striving for. The questionnaire was sent to twenty-nine (29) States, and of those twenty-nine (29) States twenty-five (25) answered. The first group of questions were on Peace, and were as follows:

DO YOU FAVOR—

1. Participation in Permanent Court of International Justice?—23.
2. Entering the present League of Nations?—Yes, 9.
3. Entering some lasting League of Nations?—Yes, 20.
4. World isolation—that, is for the United States to keep apart, leaving the rest of the world to manage its own affairs?—Yes, 3; No. 20. (Ohio, Indiana and Idaho answered "mostly.")
5. Outlawing war—that is, for the nations to meet and prohibit war as we have prohibited liquor?—Yes, 21.
6. (a) Prohibiting manufacture of munitions by private interests?—Yes, 16.
(b) Prohibiting all military toys?—Yes, 15.

(This question proved annoying to several, who wrote after it "Foolish." They had evidently not read James Harvey Robinson's "Mind in the Making," in which he shows what potent prejudice-makers are the impressions received in childhood, how they set up obstacles to new thinking.)

7. How do you think your State would vote:
 - (a) For world organisation?
 - (b) For world isolation?

And the answers to these questions indicate that the women leaders throughout America are awake to the vital importance to the Peace question.

Secondly, they are awake to the importance of internationalisation. They begin to realise that the Monroe doctrine, with all its safeguards, is a bar against the consummation of world friendliness and world peace.

The second group of questions was on the question of Prohibition, and they were as follows:

PROHIBITION—

1. Keeping the present Federal laws for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, with no weakening of the Volstead Act that would readmit wine and beer or otherwise loosen enforcement?—Yes, 24. (Every woman leader in the twenty-four States answered "Yes" except Ohio, who left the answer blank.)

2. How do you think your State would vote:

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

- (a) To keep Prohibition and build up enforcement?
- (b) To readmit wine and beer?
- (c) To repeal the entire Prohibition amendment?

It is interesting for us to observe that the women leaders of one State only was opposed to the maintenance of Prohibition and the holding up of law enforcement sentiment with regard to Prohibition.

It is about time that the women of Australia awakened to the fact that although

they fondly imagine that they are in the vanguard of progress in the matter of social welfare movements they are really in the rearguard. It would be practically impossible we believe to-day to get a 98 per cent. opinion in favor of Prohibition from the women leaders of Australia, but in America, where they know, such an amazing result is possible, and this should be the best object lesson to the women of Australia to "go and study the question" before adopting a definite stand in this vital matter.