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## A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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## NATIONAL AND WORLD PROHIBITION ASSURED.

ERNEST H. CHERRINGTON, GENERAL SECRETARY, WORLD LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.

(Address in Part.)

Much has been said regarding the evolution of Prohibition in America. Repeatedly stories have been told about the progress of Temperance organisations and the development of Prohibition sentiment in the Church and among the moral forces. Little, however, has been said about the remarkable progress in the direction of Prohibition which has been made by the liquor interests themselves during the past century.

When the early Temperance Movements began to agitate in favor of restrictions and regulation, the liquor interests insisted upon the free and unlimited manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. When the Temperance forces had developed to the point of fighting for village and town local option, the liquor interests insisted upon restrictions and regulation. When the Temperance forces advanced to the campaign for county option and county Prohibition, the liquor interests became the valiant champions of home rule for towns and villages on the liquor question. When the Temperance forces had gathered sufficient strength to make the fight for State Prohibition, the liquor interests advocated country, town, village and city local option as against State Prohibition. When the hour finally arrived for the Temperance forces to enter the campaign for national Prohibition, the liquor interests became the stalwart champions of States' rights on the liquor question. And now that the Temperance forces are beginning to press the fight for world Prohibition, we may reasonably expect that in the course of time the liquor interests may become the champions of nationalism and even national Prohibition as against the possible entangling alliances between the Temperance forces of America and the Temperance forces of other countries, that might prove detrimental to the strongly-organised international liquor interests. Verily, the liquor traffic itself has travelled far on the highway to Prohibition since Lyman Beecher preached those six great Temperance sermons in 1825.

### THE AMENDING OF THE CONSTITUTION NOT AN EASY TASK.

There is no likelihood, however, that the liquor interests in America, or even the international liquor interests, will advocate national option on the liquor question even as against international action, so long as they can successfully presume upon the general ignorance of the American public as to the real significance of the change which has been wrought in the American Constitution, relative to the Prohibition question.

The amending of the Constitution of the United States of America is not an easy task. Only ten times in the history of this

republic has that thing been done. The first ten amendments to the Constitution, constituting the so-called Bill of Rights, were submitted by the Congress of the United States and ratified by three-fourths of the States in 1791. Since that time, although more than 2000 different measures providing for the amending of the Constitution have been presented in Congress, only nine have finally been adopted in the course of 132 years. The two-thirds requirement for both Houses of Congress, the necessary ratification by three-fourths of the States, the essential legislation, both State and national, to put such provisions into operation, make certain that no amendment to the Constitution of the United States can ever be secured without the overwhelming sentiment of the people being in favor of such a provision. The only criticism ever made against the method of amending the Constitution, which has been used in every case since the Constitution was adopted, has been that the method made the amending of the Constitution entirely too difficult. Never has it been considered an easy thing to do, until that same method was used to secure the adoption of the Prohibition amendment.

Never before in the history of free Government has any policy of Government been compelled to overcome so many and so great handicaps as the policy of the American Government now represented in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. For long years after the vast majority of the people of America were favorable to Prohibition it was impossible to get national or constitutional action. The liquor interests seemed to be safe. The wall which protected them seemed impregnable. All that was necessary for them to do in order to prevent even the submission of a prohibitory amendment was to hold 33 out of the 96 votes in the United States Senate. On the other hand, in order to amend the Constitution, it was necessary for the Temperance forces to secure 64 votes out of the 96 in the Senate, and, in addition, to secure a two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives.

Moreover, it was not strange that the liquor interests felt perfectly safe, even after Congress had submitted the question of national Prohibition to the States, for they well understood it was necessary for them to hold only 14 per cent. of the 96 State legislative bodies in order to prevent ratification, while on the other hand, in order to secure ratification, it was necessary for the Prohibition forces to secure a minimum of 75 per cent. of the State legislative bodies. Such handicaps, however, were not sufficient. In addition to them, it was necessary for the prohibitory amendment to carry with a

handicap providing that the amendment should become null and void unless ratified within the period of seven years. No other amendment ever submitted by Congress, before or since, has contained such a limitation.

### WAS PROHIBITION "PUT OVER"?

Regardless of the unprecedented handicaps, however, which the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was compelled to overcome, the liquor interests of the nation and their allies, still presuming upon the ignorance of the public, insist upon declaring that the national Prohibition amendment was really "put over" against the will of the American people.

Before national constitutional Prohibition became effective, 75 per cent. of the villages, 85 per cent. of the counties, and 90 per cent. of the townships throughout the United States, were already under Prohibition by State laws. Two-thirds of the United States Senate and more than two-thirds of the House of Representatives represented State or congressional districts under Prohibition by State enactments. Seventy per cent. of the population and 95 per cent. of the land area of the United States were already under Prohibition. If Prohibition was "put over," 70 per cent. of the population in 95 per cent. of the territory of the United States "put it over" on 33 per cent. of the population in 5 per cent. of the territory.

(Continued on page 7.)

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## MARIE STOPES.

AUTHOR OF "RADIANT MOTHERHOOD."

(By "A MOTHER.")

The name of Marie Stopes has in a few brief years become a household word throughout the Empire, and beyond it, for her book, "Married Love," has been translated into seven or eight languages. Its sister volume is "Radiant Motherhood," a phrase which might well serve as the motto of her voluntary life-work.

England, far more than Australia, shines in the number of gifted men and women enjoying all the blessings of high culture who devote their talent to the general service of the country or the race. Dr. Stopes is an hereditary instance of this; she is a daughter of a well-known anthropologist and of Charlotte Carmichael Stopes, a famous traveller and Shakespearean scholar, who became one of the most active and effective workers for woman's suffrage.

Marie Stopes herself, beginning as a gold medallist of London University, has added distinction after distinction to her name. She is a doctor of science of London, doctor of philosophy of Munich, a Fellow of University College, London, and of three learned societies. She specialised on coal mines and fossil plants and became a University lecturer in palaeobotany. She has written plays as well as scientific works, but since 1914 she has devoted her superb endowment to the objective in connection with which she is best known.

In her present work for the improvement of the race and the realisation of happy motherhood, Marie Stopes has had the help of Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane (consulting surgeon at Guy's), Sir Archibald Reid, F.R.G.S., Mrs. Alice Tweedie, F.R.G.S., Professor Starr Jordan, Miss Margaret Ashton, M.A., Havelock Ellis, and scores of other distinguished men and women of science.

At a dinner in June, 1922, of the Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress Society, of which she is founder and President, there was a most brilliant gathering of all professions—architecture, art, medicine, literature, and economic study. The President of the Royal Institute of Public Health, Colonel Sir William Smith, Sir David Murray, R.A., Sir James Barr, a distinguished Liverpool doctor, Dame Sarah Swift, O.B.E., and many others of England's leading men and women, took part in the festival.

### DECAY OF POPULATION.

It was then announced that the Society was about to launch a monthly paper, and it is from this paper that we find this warning uttered by Marie Stopes in regard to the decaying population in France: "In 1920, the year before the new law became operative (which proscribes information about these matters), the births in excess of deaths were 159,170; but in 1921, the year after this reactionary law, the number sank to 117,083. M. Straves, the French Minister of Hygiene,

is actively investigating the causes of the continual decline. The French journals are full of articles on the cause and cure of depopulation."

The alarming decline in the birthrate still continues. A powerful society exists in L'Alliance Nationale pour l'Accroissement de la Population Francaise. In the latest number to hand of this society's revue, it is shown how the retrograde legislation predicted by Marie Stopes has failed. In 1922 the births in the 10 principal cities in France fell by one-ninth. It is common knowledge that the day can be foreseen when France will cease to exist if she goes on as she is now doing.

A timely warning was sent by Marie Stopes to Australia when France enacted her prohibitive legislation. It is well that the public



DR. MARIE STOPES.

should realise these facts, for, in much of the criticism of Marie Stopes's work and writings, there is to be found that misunderstanding which apparently all reformers must endure. The great men and women working with her have as their aim the greater happiness of a greater number based on the true foundation of a successful race, which is happy motherhood.

In one vital point France is succeeding. The pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers (which makes our efforts in Australia shabby and contemptible beyond expression) has resulted in increasing the average weight of babies when born by 10½ ounces. This is a marvellous achievement of the wise application of eugenics to law. But with all this care of motherhood in its initial stage France will fail of her main objective—"accroissement"—unless she enacts reforms to stabilise the great function of motherhood by an adequate endowment of mothers throughout the period of dependency, and unless she scraps altogether the panic legislation which has done what Marie Stopes

predicted it would do. For us in Australia France teaches both lessons, for we, too, should bear in mind Dr. Saleeby's warning that without works like that of Marie Stopes "we are hastening towards the Niagara of racial ruin."

### BASIS OF THE WORK.

This, then, is the basis of the work of Marie Stopes. She earnestly desires women to have as many babies as they want, but she advises them to "space" the babies, that mothers and children may together have a better chance of life and health. Dr. Harold Chapple, F.R.C.S., gynaecologist at Guy's Hospital, in giving evidence in her recent court case, commended the books, the work, and the methods of Marie Stopes. Men of science stated emphatically that her books could only have a high moral effect upon anyone who read them, and that if young people could gain their knowledge through books like hers it would be a "safe source" for them.

Her latest contribution to motherhood is a tiny pamphlet entitled, "Mother, How Was I Born?" If all mothers and potential mothers would read this helpful chapter from "Radiant Motherhood" their privileged task of instructing their children before they are too old would be made easy. She points out that it is the first lie to the child that creates the barrier against future confidence between mother and child. Sir Arbuthnot Lane, in the course of her recent law case, alluded to the writer of the preface to "Married Love" as "one of our greatest living physiologists." We might add with truth, I think, that the author herself is one of the greatest of living women.



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## FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

### SUNDAY, MARCH 2nd.

11 a.m.: Cabramatta Anglican Church.  
3 p.m.: Canley Vale, Children's Service.  
7.15 p.m.: St. John's Park Anglican.  
Mr. Chas. W. Chandler

11 a.m.: Country Methodist Appointment.  
7.30 p.m.: Taree Methodist Church.  
Mr. Chas. E. Still.

11 a.m.: Jones' Island Methodist Church.  
2.30 p.m.: Cundletown Methodist Church.  
7.30 p.m.: Coopersnook Methodist.  
Ex-Senator David Watson.

3.15 p.m.: East Hoxton Park Union Church.  
7.15 p.m.: Liverpool Presbyterian Church.  
Mr. Phil Adler.

### R. B. S. HAMMOND.

#### Public Meetings.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6th—St. Enoch's  
Coronation Hall, Newtown.

### EX-SENATOR DAVID WATSON.

#### Public Meetings.

MONDAY, MARCH 3rd—School of Arts,  
Cundletown, at 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4th—Federal Hall,  
Tinonee, at 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5th—Methodist  
Church Hall, Taree, at 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6th—Wingham, Odd-  
fellows' Hall, at 8 p.m.

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The leader of Australian Prohibition Party, Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, proposes visiting many more of the metropolitan centres in the near future, and you must attend the meeting which will be conducted in your area and hear firsthand information relating to the political situation and refusal of some politicians to honor their pledge.

### AUSTRALIA'S "DRY" COMEDIAN.

Mr. Herbert Carroll has now completed his engagements in N.S.W. for the time being, and Victorian audiences will soon be enjoying his breezy and instructive entertainments.

The Dry Fun Factor, so universally known as "Pat" Carroll, will leave N.S.W. poorer for his absence, and will make Victoria much richer with his presence.

We wish him, in digger parlance, "Bonne Chance," and will look forward to his return with pleasant anticipation.

### EX-SENATOR DAVID WATSON

has undoubtedly proved himself from time to time well worthy of the title, "The man of the people," but no one was quite prepared for the spontaneous response which his genial personality drew forth during his Northern tour. It is distinctly encouraging to the many workers in this moral work of regeneration (and incidentally must be just as annoying to the many doubting "Thomases") to know that, during such a series of political setbacks, our friends and supporters can raise so much enthusiasm for "the cause."

It certainly does not look like decay in the Prohibition ranks, and we here, feel certain that the rebuffs experienced of late are closing up our forces and bringing forth the solid

## Prohibition and the Political Situation

# DAVID WATSON

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SCHOOL OF ARTS  
CUNDLETOWN, 8 P.M.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 4th  
FEDERAL HALL  
TINONEE, AT 8.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5th  
METHODIST CHURCH HALL  
TAREE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6th  
ODDFELLOWS' HALL  
WINGHAM, AT 8 P.M.

Every Citizen is expected to  
voice their emphatic protest at  
these meetings and elsewhere  
against continuance of the  
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single piece of legislation which  
has added most to the sum total  
of human happiness.

ranks and concerted action which are so necessary for success.

We take our hats off to the many friends in the North.

## WORKSHOP MEETINGS.

Ex-Senator David Watson has again supplied particulars of very interesting results arising out of his visitations to industrial workshops and factories during the midday meal hour.

The busy operatives who control the destinies of the State through their industrial productivity are very often too tired to attend evening meetings after a hard day's exertion, and the noon respite, when the cogs have ceased to whirr and the hum of the engine subsides, appears to be a splendid time and opportunity to scatter the seeds of common sense and sound logic which are the germinating elements of Prohibition.

Very useful results are predicted from this phase of our activity, especially with such a skipper.



## OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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

## Y.P. NOTES.

At the quarterly Committee meeting of the Y.P. Prohibition Council and Band of Hope Union several matters were decided that will be of extreme interest to crusaders and friends. A programme of activities for the year was adopted, and the Executive was empowered to proceed to business.

Among the many activities suggested were some that will keep individual societies busy in their respective districts. Following are some of the items noticed on the programme:

Musical and elocutionary festival. Quarterly suburban demonstrations. Annual entertainments by societies.

You are asked to watch for fuller particulars in "Australian Young Folks" and "Grit."

## MOTHERS' DAY DEMONSTRATION

It has been decided to hold this year's demonstration on the Sydney Sports Ground. The demonstration will be preceded by a monster floral procession from the Domain. Further particulars will be given later, but you are asked to remember the date—SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1924.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITATION.

The following visits to Sunday Schools have been arranged for Mr. S. Terrill:  
February 17: Granville Congregational.  
February 24: Haberfield Baptist.  
March 2: Dobroyd Congregational.  
March 9: Campsie Congregational.  
March 16: Burwood Baptist.

Any schools desiring the services of Mr. Terrill are asked to communicate with the Secretary, Y.P. Prohibition Council, or write direct to Mr. S. Terrill, 19 Badminton-road, Croydon.

(Continued on page 15.)



## AUSTRALASIAN WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

### TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

More than 100 delegates have notified their intention of being present at the twelfth Australasian Convention of the Woman's C.T.U., to be held in Hobart, beginning with a mayoral reception in the Town Hall, on Friday, February 29, at 3.30 p.m.

Other meetings under the leadership of Mrs. John McLeod, Australasian President, are to be held each day, March 3-7, in the Memorial Congregational Church, Elizabeth and Brisbane-streets, Hobart, and all delegates are invited to all social functions of Convention, including a tea, at the seaside resort of Bellrive on Wednesday evening, a tea to be given by the Council of the Y.W.C.A., and other gatherings of a friendly character.

Mr. H. Macourt, formerly of the N.S.W. Alliance, is making himself responsible for the arrangements in connection with a public meeting in the Town Hall on Tuesday, March 5, when the Bishop of Tasmania (Bishop Hay) will preside and prominent White Ribboners will speak. Thursday night is to be World's W.C.T.U. night, when a message will be read from the world's President, Anna Adams Gordon, and Australian delegates to the last World's Convention and to the International Congress Against Alcoholism will give an account of their experiences at those great Conventions.

The Australasian officers who expect to be present include Mrs. McLeod, of Melbourne, President; Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, Brisbane, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. M. B. Thomson, Victoria, Treasurer; all the State Presidents who are ex-officio Australasian Vice-Presidents, namely, Mrs. J. Tait, Queensland; Mrs. Sidney Moore, N.S.W.; Mrs. Beresford Jones, Victoria; Mrs. E. J. Nicholls, J.P., South Australia; Mrs. Hart, W.A.; Mrs. Blee, Tasmania; also the elected Vice-President, Mrs. W. S. Strang, of N.S.W. The Tasmanian Executive, under the presidency of Mrs. Blee, has been busy with preparations for the Convention, and Miss Emily Cox, State Corresponding Secretary, has made all arrangements for the comfort of the visitors. Eighteen years have passed since the Triennial Convention met in beautiful Hobart in 1906, and many delegates who were present then expect also to attend on this occasion.

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### BROKEN HILL NOTES.

Broken Hill Temperance organisations have suffered the loss of two valued members quite recently. Mr. W. D. Bohn, who met his death as the result of a motor-car accident, was highly respected, being a past Grand Officer of the Good Templars. At intervals he was General Secretary to the Barrier Temperance Alliance and Six O'clock Closing Campaign. Mr. Tennison Smith will remember him as his secretary during his visit to that city; a valued church officer, and very enthusiastic in anything in the way of Temperance reform.

The Temperance fraternity were well represented at the graveside when the members of the W.C.T.U. were present in large numbers, each district being represented. Mrs. Bohn is a valued member of that order.

Mr. Leo Warren, who was a valued member of the Rechabite Order, Secretary to the Methodist Sunday School at Railway Town, a reader of "Grit" and a highly respected citizen of Broken Hill, also passed away to his great reward. To the bereaved we convey our deepest expressions of sympathy.

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## My Impressions of the Seventeenth International Anti-Alcohol Congress.

By E. L. G. HOHENTHAL, International Secretary, World Prohibition and Reform Federation.

[Editor's Note: Mr. Hohenthal recently returned from five months of organization work and public speaking in Central Europe, Scandinavia and Great Britain. He attended the Anti-Alcohol Congress at Copenhagen as a delegate from the World Prohibition and Reform Federation.]

The dominant note of the Congress was Prohibition. Whatever phase of the alcohol problem was discussed it eventually wound up with a discussion of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Naturally enough the United States was continually referred to by the speakers.

Prohibition so called in Finland and prospective in Scandinavian countries is not the American kind of Prohibition, that which prohibits anything having as much and over one-half of one per cent. of alcohol. Several times in the discussion of papers prepared by representatives of these countries, I emphasized that it was unfair to compare the United States Prohibition with the kind prevailing in these countries.

A notable instance of this was when a Swedish speaker sought to compare Swedish conditions with American conditions under Prohibition to the advantage of the former, by showing that our increase in savings bank deposits was only apparent while the Swedish increase was real; therefore, the Swedish method of dealing with the drink traffic was better than ours. When asked for his proof concerning our savings bank deposits, he referred me to the report of an investigator for the League of Nations. And surely enough there it was in his report. However, this investigator had failed to consider the ten thousand building and loan associations of our country, which in essence are savings banks, and of which there exist none elsewhere except Great Britain and Australasia.

The American delegation was exceptionally well qualified, and had ample opportunities given them in the Congress, in public meetings and through the press to set at rest false and inaccurate stories concerning our Prohibition laws and their present status. With Congressmen Volstead and Bennett, Messrs. Wheeler and Dinwiddie, Father O'Callaghan, Mrs. Yost and Miss Stoddard, veterans, all well fortified with facts and experience, it was easy to answer all the queries of the delegates.

Criticism was made of the lack of interpretation of the speeches and debates. There was some ground for this, but the very size of the programme and the attendance made it physically impossible within the limits of time to give more than a mere outline of a speech or barest opportunity for all to discuss the subjects handled.

My suggestion as to how this could be remedied would be to hold the evening sessions, one or two of which might be given over to public addresses, instead of various organisa-

tions staging separate public meetings under their own respective auspices. For instance, one organisation hired a large hall, which was only one-quarter filled, and held meetings there for three successive nights with the same speakers on several of those nights. How much better it would have been for speakers from various countries and representatives from all organisations to have addressed fewer but larger meetings at the same place. It would certainly have inspired the delegates to have heard at length from Central Europe, where great progress is being made.

The Danish people did themselves honor in their endeavor to entertain the Congress. The reception at the "Rathaus" by the city Government was a sumptuous affair, but incomplete because of the absence of the "Burgemeister's" (mayor's) address of welcome. The outing to Skodsborg was marred by rain and the luncheon had to be eaten in the rain as it was set out of doors.

My conclusion is that world-wide Prohibition received great impetus by this Congress and the propaganda of the liquor interests a distinct setback. The next session will be in 1925 or 1926, the Committee to determine later. Sofia and Belgrade have each invited the next Congress. It will be a unique event to have the sessions in a Balkan State.

German predominated as the language of the Congress, because the delegates from Scandinavian lands, as well as Central Europe, could understand it. I was fortunate in being able to speak this language, and much to the disappointment of my American and English colleagues, chose to speak in German in order to carry my message to the greatest number among those who needed it most.

Some 500 delegates from 30 countries were present. Germany was represented by 76 delegates; Austria, 32; Sweden, 31; England, 30; Switzerland, 22; United States, 20; Holland, 16; Belgium, Norway and Czechoslovakia, 14 each, and Denmark by 135 delegates. The ends of the earth were represented by delegates from South Africa, Australia, Iceland and Japan. The Pope was represented by a personal delegate, the Bishop of Denmark, who was authorised by the priests in attendance to carry an important request to the Pope concerning the use of unfermented grape juice in observing the mass.

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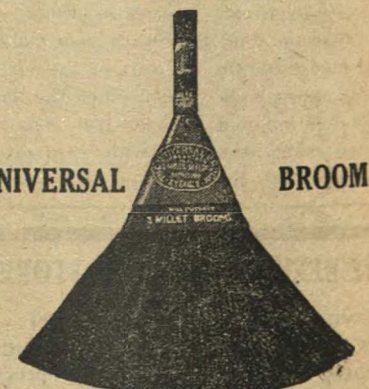
The liquor fraternity is making desperate efforts to show that there is an increase of crime and open the door to an inference that that increase has been caused by Prohibition. The wets seek to accomplish this end by emitting fake news items from wet centres as to the number of crimes of various sorts committed in those localities. These reports unfortunately for their cause do not square with the facts as they are brought out in the annual reports of the various executive departments of Government.

Now comes the report of the department of correction in New York City showing a record slump in crime commitments of 80 per cent. In the same city also is reported a decrease of 52 per cent. in jail commitments. The fact that these records do not square with the booze Munchausen stories is a matter of small moment to the wets; but they will keep right on in the face of recorded facts making the most ridiculous claims as to the crime increase. Astounding as are these decreases in crime, it must be said that they would still be greater were it not for the liquor crimes that are committed.

### "THE DAWNING OF THAT DAY."

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**FAMOUS**  
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**(OPP. TOWN HALL, SYDNEY.)**

### STATE HOTELS.

#### FAILURE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

#### ADVERSE VOTE IN PARLIAMENT.

After a general denunciation of the management of the State hotels, the Western Australian Legislative Assembly recently reduced the inspector's salary by £200 as a substantial indication of how the concerns were regarded.

The deputy leader of the Labor Party declared the State hotels were becoming third-rate, and if they were not conducted properly they had better be closed.

Another Labor member described how he had seen "diabolical foreigners" almost swimming in beer on a bar-room floor.

A Country Party member declared he could not get a clean towel at the Caves House.

Mr. Underwood (Nationalist) said the manager of the State ships had never been to sea. The manager of the State hotels had been appointed out of the Colonial Secretary's office.

Mr. Lathan (Country Party) advised the Minister to dispose of the hotels.

The leader of the Opposition said a recent inquiry into State liquor had revealed conditions utterly discreditable to the State. There had been a systematic adulteration of liquor for the State hotels for years, and most inferior wine had been sold, but the inspector had had no prosecutions for years for false trade descriptions, while the newly-appointed inspector had 46 in one month.

The Colonial Secretary, in replying to criticism, agreed that the hotels should be leased or sold.

Mrs. Cowan said it was no wonder a large section of the community wanted Prohibition, when even State hotels were so badly conducted.

The Premier admitted the discussion had shown that State hotels were not wanted.

Despite an expression of dissent from Ministers, the motion for the reduction of the salary of the inspector was carried by 20 votes to 11.

(Why not nationalise the liquor business?)

### ALCOHOL'S NEW USE.

Alcohol may yet prove one of the greatest helpers of the race. Hitherto it has chiefly been an agent of degradation. It has been misused. Its office is not that of a beverage. Its true function is not to spoil the workers, but to speed the work of the world. The potential use of alcohol is only being discovered. It will shortly be a great driving power. Science is making more and more industrial employment of it. It is already largely replacing gasoline as a fuel for internal-combustion engines. "Industrial alcohol" is a welcome term in the language of commerce. One of our contemporaries, the "Scientific American," says: "The most important use for industrial alcohol is that of a solvent. Indeed, chemists say that the only solvent of equal importance is water. Alcohol as a solvent for dyes and confectioners' colors is of great importance. In the development of gelatine food products considerable alcohol has been used as a solvent for the coloring matter. If it were not for the solvent properties of alcohol we would not have such commodities as perfumes, liquid soaps, toilet waters, liniments, flavoring extracts, etc." It adds, in the course of a long informative article, the statement that "a British Government report reveals the use of alcohol in the making of many other articles, as electric lamp filaments, linoleum, felt, fireworks, matches, steel pens, artificial silk, rubber, printing, dyeing and cleaning operations in laundries, etc." And so what has been one of our worst enemies may turn out to be one of our best friends. Indeed one of the new problems of industry is the cheap production of alcohol. The demand for it in industrial applications is swiftly growing. All the elements in God's great world are to be our servants, if we only have the knowledge and the wisdom to see them aright.

The Santa Cruz (Cal.) Brewery Company, instead of brewing beer, is now growing mushrooms and doing a thriving business. Thus the old brewery buildings are being transformed into useful factories.

### National and World Prohibition Assured.

(Continued from page 2.)

#### NOT LIKE OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We are told, however, that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is peculiar, that it does not harmonise with the other parts of the Constitution that are basic in character, and that this provision is not like any other provision either in the amendments or in the original Constitution of the United States.

Under free government, the people decide what is basic, and the people decide what is to be fundamental law. We are compelled to admit that the Eighteenth Amendment differs from other amendments to the Constitution and from other provisions of the original Constitution in some respects. One respect is the comparative unanimity with which the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. The aggregate vote against ratification in all the States was 1264. The aggregate vote for ratification in all the States was 5085 or a majority of more than 80 per cent. The original Constitution was ratified by the original thirteen States by a majority of about two to one. The Eighteenth Amendment was ratified by a majority of more than four to one. Moreover, most amendments that have been added to the Federal Constitution have been ratified by a bare three-fourths majority. The first eleven amendments were ratified by ten of the thirteen States, or barely three-fourths. If one State that did ratify, had failed to ratify, the first eleven amendments would not have become a part of the Constitution.

Four States never ratified the twelfth amendment; five States never ratified the thirteenth amendment. Four States never ratified the fourteenth amendment. Six States never ratified the fifteenth amendment. Six States never ratified the sixteenth amendment. Twelve States never ratified the seventeenth amendment, and twelve States never ratified the nineteenth amendment, while in the case of the Eighteenth Amendment, one House in each of two State legislatures ratified, and both Houses in all the other forty-six States ratified. In other words, out of ninety-six State legislative bodies that could possibly pass upon the question, ninety-four ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

### TO PARENTS.

Have you realised the importance of instructing your children in matters of sex which every child has a right to know in a clean, wholesome manner? If you want help write to us for some of our penny booklets, and send one shilling in postal note or stamps, with your full address. We can supply booklets for Parents, Boys, Girls, Youths and Maidens. You will never miss a shilling so spent, and your children in years to come will thank you heartily. Rev. R. E. S. Hammond has been using them for past 24 years.

**The Australasian White Cross League,**

56 ELIZABETH-STREET, SYDNEY.

W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.



# A Personal Chat with my readers

## THE CHILDREN'S Religious Education YEAR.

The N.S.W. Council of Religious Education have agreed to make 1924 Children's Year.

The aim is to relate the child to Christ and His church. It is an attempt to do not only "great things," but the "greatest thing" of all, viz.: "To create a new mind and a new earth in a single generation through the children of to-day." This farseeing effort in one of its circulars says:

The object of this movement is to bring to bear upon our children and young people every influence that will tend to promote their physical, mental, and spiritual welfare; to inspire them with the highest ideals of character and duty, and through them to create a new mind and a new earth.

It makes its appeal to everyone, who, in any way, however small, is able to render service, either through an organisation or directly to an individual child, and thus seeks to combine all available resources in a supreme effort to protect, guide, and enable the young life of the world.

No new machinery is being introduced for the attainment of this object, and no financial aid is being solicited. Most of the principal religious bodies, and numerous voluntary agencies which are seeking to promote the health, education and religious training of the young and to equip them for worthy citizenship, are giving the effort their enthusiastic support. It is unsectarian and non-political; the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, the President of the Board of Education, the President of the Local Government Board, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Presidents of the various Free Churches, alike express their profound conviction of the vital importance of making right use of this solemn time for the up-building of the new generation upon whom the destiny of the race depends. Its demand is universal; everyone can help in this effort for the betterment of humanity.

\* \* \*

**IS THE CHILDREN'S YEAR NEEDED?** I welcome this effort, not only because it meets a great need, but because in my judgment it is the only thing that holds any hope for the future.

The child of to-day in knowledge, morals, and religion is beginning where the adults of the past generation left off.

The child to-day in many things knows more than its grandparent. Many a person in middle life has grown away from the church in which it was trained. The child of to-day has never started in the church: it starts in a Sunday picnic. About 85 per cent. of the children under 14 years of age go regularly to day school, and about 15 per cent. go regularly to Sunday school.

What will the 70 per cent., who never go to church or Sunday school, know of the vital things of religion, or what reason is

there to think they will ever have the standards or acquire the habits that make desirable citizens? The child of to-day is building its character on the sands of moving picture sentiment rather than on the rock of moral truth as revealed in the Bible.

One day at the Children's Court, one Sunday at Manly, an afternoon in a suburban picture show and you will find enough material to make a confirmed pessimist of you.

This move to make 1924 the Children's Year should be welcomed by all who want to see religion prosper, war cease, industrial peace guaranteed, and Prohibition effective.

\* \* \*

## AN INCIDENT OF CHILD DEPRAVITY.

The following statement is taken from an official report prepared by the police and supplied to Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., at the request of the Department of the Attorney-General on December 28th, 1923:

Constable George H. Boyd, owing to something he was told, went to Springfield Estate, off Darlinghurst Road, and found two girls named Hazel Harper, or Gleeson, 13 years old, and Annie Parkinson, 15 years old, under a tarpaulin which was hanging on a fence. Both girls were under the influence of liquor. The girl Parkinson was in a state of collapse. She was conveyed to the Sydney Hospital and the stomach pump was applied. She was suffering from the effects of drinking wine.

Both girls stated that they had purchased a bottle of wine at a fruit shop that afternoon and went to Springfield Estate with two boys named Cashan and Cashman, 14 and 16 years of age. They all drank the contents of the bottle of wine purchased by the girls. Owing to insufficient evidence being available no proceedings were taken against the man who sold the wine.

When the girl Harper was in her sober senses a few days later she adhered to her former statement in respect to the purchase of the bottle of wine. She gave no reason to doubt her statement.

\* \* \*

**ASPIRIN.** Almost everybody uses aspirin sometimes. Only the most cautious people are afraid of it, and a number of us use it frequently. "Conquest," an English medical magazine, has some words of warning on the subject that will be of interest to many. Most aspirin, at least in England, is of inferior quality and contains downright poison, but even the best kinds cause what is known as "metabolic action," which accelerates the breakdown of tissues and output of waste products. Aspirin also dilates the blood-vessels and causes the temperature to fall. This alleviates pain and causes no serious after-effects unless too often indulged in. But Heaven help the aspirin-fiend. He may not know it,

# GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION

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

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SYDNEY, TUESDAY, FEB. 28, 1924.

but he is suffering from incipient old age, his blood-vessels are dilated all out of shape, and the mere fact that he is an addict makes the drug a poison. Two courses are open to him. He must either stop having headaches or draw up his will.

*The Editor*

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## HANG WET POLITICIANS OUT TO "DRY."

### R. B. S. HAMMOND SOUNDS THE PROHIBITION BATTLE CRY.

#### A REFERENDUM IN 1925.

The presence of close on three thousand Prohibitionists at the picnic organised by the New South Wales Alliance at Killarney last Saturday provided a favorable opportunity to acquaint them with the future policy of the party.

This was done by the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, President and Campaign Director of the Alliance, in a stirring speech in which he emphasised the need for a "dry" Parliament, and urged all supporters of the cause of Prohibition to bear that fact in mind and vote accordingly at the next general election, which could not be long delayed. "A dry Parliament in twelve months," he said, "will give us a dry State before 1930."

Mr. Hammond stood high up on a rock and addressed a vast concourse below him. His powerful and resonant voice carried easily to the outer edges of the assemblage and his remarks were repeatedly punctuated with loud and prolonged applause.

Ex-Senator Thomas acted as chairman of the meeting, and in introducing the speaker he referred to the great betrayal, and said that the temperance bodies had been sacrificed by the present Parliament. There was only one thing for Prohibitionists to do, and that was to support those who supported them.

#### THE POLICY OF THE ALLIANCE.

The Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, who was received with loud applause, began by reading a letter of apology from the Ven. Archdeacon Boyce, who said that, although the state of his health prevented him from being present on that occasion in person, his heart was with them. He considered the present Parliament of New South Wales to be the most anti-democratic Parliament we had had in this State for generations. In effect, the Parliament had told the people that they should not have the vote which they had been promised and to which they were plainly entitled.

Mr. Hammond then spoke as follows:—

There are 400,000 Prohibitionists in New South Wales. What are they going to do? The people of this State spend £3472 every hour in which the bars are open.

One hundred people are arrested for drunkenness every day on which the bars are open. Every fourth day someone dies a violent death due to drink.

Are Prohibitionists prepared to sit down and watch this ghastly economic waste and moral disaster continue to grow undisturbed for seven years?

This is what the Government asks us to do. In the name of all that is best, most humane and most patriotic, I assert that we refuse to do any such thing.

#### THE CALL TO ACTION.

I now call upon Prohibitionists to close up their ranks and start a determined fight for the opportunity to get to grips with the liquor evil.

This can only be done by changing the sentiment of Parliament. Political life is lived in an atmosphere of intrigue, compromise, rumor, fear and party consideration that has no parallel outside politics.

#### HANG WET POLITICIANS OUT TO "DRY."

Into this we cannot enter, but 100,000 determined Prohibitionists can, by hanging a few "wet" politicians out to "dry," create a wholesome fear that will safeguard others from getting "wet," and do a great deal towards changing the atmosphere of Parliament and taking the liquor monkey wrench out of the Parliamentary machinery.

Now I have not the political mind, and am in no way fitted for politics. There is something about the political mind which makes politicians unable to believe that other men mean what they say and are prepared to make sacrifices for their convictions.

The Liquor Interests and the Political Interests are identical in that their very life depends on their success, and they will always be prepared to do more than will reformers to whom success can only mean the realisation of their dreams of betterment and future progress.

#### "OUR TRADE OUR POLITICS."

Years ago the Liquor Interests boldly asserted "Our trade our politics," and ever since then in every country they have been a sinister influence in politics.

#### A "DRY" PARLIAMENT.

The Alliance can never by its very nature touch party politics, and yet it is imperative that we face the fact that Prohibition can never come to Australia and never be effective when it comes unless we can greatly reduce the "wetness" of the Legislature. Fortunately this can be done outside party politics. Our hope—our gigantic undertaking—is a "dry" Parliament in twelve months.

#### A REFERENDUM IN 1925.

This will give us our first vote before 1925 and a "dry" State before 1930.

A "wet" Parliament can defy a "dry" people. In 1915 only 18 politicians out of 90 favored 6 o'clock closing, but when the liquor evil precipitated a public calamity and the malignant people were given their opportunity, 65 out of 100 people favored 6 o'clock closing, and would undoubtedly have gone further if they had been given the opportunity.

#### WE MUST FIGHT.

The hope of Prohibition calls us to fight. Now fighting is never nice, never easy, never without hurt or cost, but there is no escape. Ahead of us is real fighting. We must fight for the vast company that cry to us from the agony of their bondage, from the cruel sufferings they endure.

We must fight for the friends who in their loyalty to us have concentrated on themselves the much-to-be-feared antagonism of the liquor interests. We must fight those men in public life who place a trade interest before the public good.

(Continued on page 14.)

## THE GREAT PICNIC.

DEMONSTRATES REMARKABLE  
UNITY OF PROHIBITION PARTY.

THOUSANDS OF HAPPY, LAUGHING  
PROHIBITIONISTS.

MAKE OUR HARBOR RING WITH  
MERRIMENT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23, WILL MAKE  
HISTORY.

If anybody imagined that the Prohibition Party in this State had become slack and disunited—in particular, if any politicians were laboring under the fond delusion that, in consequence of recent events, a split had occurred in the ranks of Prohibitionists—all such ideas must have been finally dispelled by the wonderful enthusiasm and the fighting spirit displayed by the three thousand supporters of the cause who attended the picnic organised last Saturday at Killarney by the New South Wales Alliance.

That event constitutes a complete answer to the suggestion of disunity which has proceeded from certain quarters, not because there existed any real foundation for it, but because the wish was father to the thought.

#### THREE LOADED SHIPS.

It must be freely admitted that the Killarney picnic was a great and glorious success, far exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of its organisers. At first it was thought that one large ferry steamer would suffice to carry everybody, but, as the day approached, it became very evident that at least one other steamer would have to be chartered, and in the event it became necessary to charter three vessels. Even so, the accommodation proved insufficient. Several hundred people who had waited till the last moment before deciding to go, and had not notified the organiser beforehand, had to be left behind. Efforts were made to secure an additional vessel, but this proved impossible on a beautifully fine afternoon, when the harbor resources were taxed to their utmost capacity.

The weather was indeed ideal for such an outing. The great heat of the earlier part of the week had passed away, and cool light breezes prevailed all the afternoon and evening, providing perfect conditions for a harbor picnic. The trip up the middle harbor was greatly enjoyed, and all the wonderful, the incomparable scenery of those reaches on the harbor formed the theme of the most enthusiastic comment. The Alliance had been careful, moreover, to have a large supply of ice-creams, soft drinks, lollies and so forth on board, and the demand for these was so great that the stocks had been cleared right out before the three ships returned to Sydney in the evening. Music and song helped to lend life and movement to the excursionists, and on one boat Mr. "Pat" Carroll, the well-known comedian who has been engaged in propaganda work for the Alliance, had a large choir around him at the piano, and all the popular songs, new and old, were sung one after another with a verve and enthusiasm which would have done credit to a choral festival.

#### AT KILLARNEY.

Upon arrival at Killarney, the harbor scenery of which easily rivals that of the romantic lake district from which it derives its name, the picnickers disembarked rapidly and spread themselves over the whole of the rugged escarpments, the lawns and the elevated plateaus, which make of this resort an ideal place for the purpose to which it is

(Continued on page 14.)



## Iceland Puts Up Aggressive Fight to Save Her Imperilled Prohibition Law.

WORLD LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM REPRESENTATIVE AIDS IN EFFORT AGAINST SPANISH VINTNERS IN THEIR HERCULEAN EFFORTS TO BOOST BOOZE.

(By DAVID OSTLUND, Representative of the World League Against Alcoholism and Scandinavian Correspondent, "American Issue.")

Seven weeks in the Arctic, campaigning for Iceland as against her foe, wine-producing Spain, who has laid very intricate plans against Iceland's dry law very good co-operation with the Icelandic temperance friends, stirring meetings in many Icelandic churches, including the State Church Cathedral at Reykjavik, a good campaign for members of the Icelandic Parliament, with good hopes for re-establishment of Iceland's Prohibition law, this, in short, is the content of the record that is here to be written.

Prior to my arrival in Reykjavik, Mr. Larsen-Ledet, of Denmark, had for a short time been in Reykjavik, lecturing and counselling, and his visit to the far-away island was greatly appreciated, although he had to use a translator most of the time. He returned to Denmark after a fortnight's stay.

### THE SITUATION IN ICELAND.

It will be remembered that in April, 1922, the Parliament of Iceland was compelled to partially suspend her Prohibition law, because Spain, at present her main buyer of salted, dried cod, amounting to 25,000,000 kilograms per year, had decided not to favor Iceland any more with the lowest terms of import tax, unless Iceland would allow Spain to sell her wines (with up to 21 per cent. alcoholic content) in Iceland.

Iceland's Parliament and Government decided to establish a national monopoly of the wine business, in order to have the best control of the sale and also get the net income for the State. That income is calculated to yield about 800,000 Icelandic crowns a year. (One Icelandic crown equal to 15 cents.)

### SEEK A SOUTH AMERICAN MARKET.

At first the suspension of the Icelandic Prohibition law was planned to be for a year only, the Icelanders hoping that there would be a way of securing a good market for Icelandic fish outside of Spain, so that the import of Spanish wine could be stopped. The Government of Iceland sent a fish expert, Mr. P. A. Olafsson, to South America, in order to investigate the possibilities of opening a market there for Icelandic fish. The result of this man's work has not been fully satisfactory. There are great obstacles to overcome, if the South American market shall ever be able to dispose of the Icelandic cod; among these obstacles ranks first the expensive freight and also the difficulty of getting the fish over the equatorial belt without damage; also the unstable business conditions and even the uncertainty of some of the banks. These and other difficulties will not be conquered easily, if ever.

### FORCED TO CONTINUE SUSPENSION.

When the Parliament of Iceland met this spring no solution was in sight, and the Parliament had to prolong the arrangements from 1922. This was done. Before the session closed the Parliament declared that "although in this session, on account of trade treaties with Spain, an exception from the law regarding import of intoxicants has been legalised, this exception has been made because of demanding necessity, but not because the Parliament would depart from the law that was first passed on account of a general vote among the people."

### THE TRADE TREATY BETWEEN SPAIN AND ICELAND.

This treaty has very recently been made, and is not yet made public. However, some of its contents are known. Spain has freedom of selling her wine in Iceland, and grants to Iceland the privilege of having the best favored nations' import taxes, that is regarding fish the lowest import tax that any nation receives. One item of great import is, of course, the length of time that the treaty is to last. The treaty is made for unlimited time, but is terminated upon only three months' notice, whenever either Spain or Iceland sends such notice.

In a way, it must be considered a good thing that the treaty is not made for a number of years, but, on the other hand, it is clear that Iceland is much worse off in the treaty than is Spain. Iceland has set up a wine business in order to satisfy the demands of Spain, and has had to hire a number of men, and equip offices for this purpose, all of which cannot quickly be disposed of, and for all this Iceland gets small or practically no guarantee from Spain.

Spain can revoke her obligations on three months' notice. Whenever Spain should get the idea that the Icelanders do not drink enough of her wines, she can—on three months' notice—put up stronger conditions to Iceland. She can, as she did to Norway,

require that the country buy a certain amount of liquor. She can press Iceland to the limit on this proposition and in this way do away with more and more of Icelandic Prohibition.

### THE GREAT NECESSITY OF ICELAND'S FREEDOM FROM SPAIN.

But even if Spain should not make use of her "rights" to press Iceland further than she is now doing, there are great dangers for the little country to be involved in this unworthy pact with Spain. Iceland's national budget will easily consume the "gain" from the sale of the Spanish wine, so that in a few years' time there will be felt a real "need" to get this money into the State Treasury continually.

For this cause, also, the temperance friends of Iceland feel it is of great importance to break off these relations with Spain as soon as it can possibly be done.

### THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN IN ICELAND.

On October 27, 36 of the 42 members of the Parliament were elected. The term of election is four years, except for the six, who are elected for a term of eight years.

The temperance people in Iceland measured up the situation as follows:

The main point to have in view was not to demand the discontinuance of the trade connections with Spain just now, because that would involve both the country at large as well as the dry cause in great trouble, but that all emphasis should be laid on a policy that, in due course, would render Iceland fully independent of Spain and put Iceland in a position to reinstate total Prohibition.

For this purpose the following question was put up by some group of voters to every candidate in the election:

"If elected, will you vote for and work otherwise for the freedom of the country from foreign influence on our liquor legislation, and appropriate means for the strong support of endeavors to sell fish in new markets?"

"Will you vote and work otherwise to appropriate all the net State income from the sale of the wine for above-mentioned purpose?"

As far as I know the answer from all candidates was in the affirmative to these questions. The questions found equally good support in all the political parties.

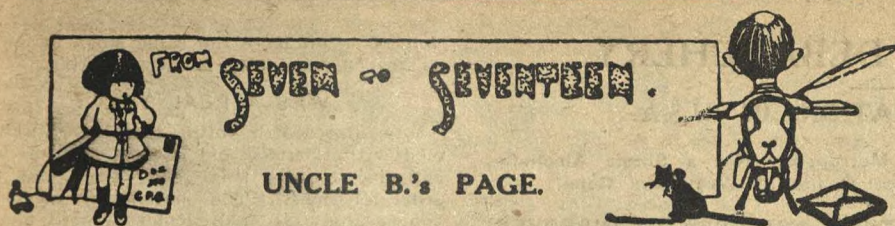
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### UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag."

Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 390 G.P.O., Sydney.

#### BE KIND TO ANIMALS.

Lovely furs.

Do you know how they were obtained? The poor animal was caught in a steel trap.

It is not at all difficult to imagine the horrors of the torturing steel trap—horrors which make the heart stand still.

"Often the miserable victims are eaten alive by other beasts. Sometimes they gnaw their own limbs off in an effort to get free, are frozen to death, or, in the large majority of cases, die in the throes of torture."

But what happens to these trapped creatures is more impressively depicted in the following poem by Frederic F. Van de Water, dedicated "To a Fur Scarf":

The trap jaws clanked and held him fast;  
None marked his fright; none heard his cries.

His struggles ceased; he lay at last  
With wide, uncomprehending eyes,  
And watched the sky grow dark above,  
And watched the sunset turn to grey;  
And quaked in anguish while he strove  
To gnaw the prisoned leg away.

Then day came rosy from the east,  
But still these steel jaws kept their hold;  
And no one watched the prisoned beast.

But Fear and Hunger, Thirst and Cold,  
Oppressed by pain, his dread grew numb;  
Fright no more stirred his flagging breath.

He longed in vain to see him come,  
The awful biped bringing death.  
Then through the gloom that night came one  
Who set the timid spirit free:

"I know thy anguish, little son,  
So once men trapped and tortured me."

UNCLE B.

#### PROHIBITION.

##### WHAT I CAN DO NOW IN ITS CAUSE.

By NI ELSIE ROGERS.

Awarded First Prize.

The following is the winning essay in the Young Band of Hope competition:

My first duty would be to live up to my pledge; my second to always work in the cause of Prohibition; and my third to try and help others to keep their pledges and to win more people to think favorably of Prohibition. Strong drink is a curse to all mankind. The Indians call this dreadful liquor "firewater"—and how fitting the name is! It causes men to sin deeply. All manner of crimes are committed while under its evil influence, and all because it dulls the senses. If we young people make ourselves believe that we will never touch a drop of strong drink when we grow older and temptation comes, we will find that our pledge will not easily be broken; and when we have triumphed over temptation a few times it will come as a

habit to refuse to drink any "firewater." Very soon the people of Australia are going to be asked to vote for or against Prohibition. This vote is for people over 21 years of age, and we children are heartily wishing that we were able to have a vote. I think that if all the Band of Hope children in Australia had their way, strong drink would soon be prohibited from our land. We are astonished when we learn that Great Britain alone has an expenditure of £30,000 per day on strong drink. The majority of court cases are caused by men, and women, too, who have come under the bad influence of this liquor

#### WHEN I GROW UP.

We often think of the time when we are "grown up" and plan what we will do; but we seldom, or never, think of the evils we may have to contend with. One of these evils is alcohol. The following are some of the results of alcohol drinking: (1) A man loses his self-respect; (2) this causes others to lose their respect for him; (3) he loses his clear, accurate mental power; (4) it also injures him physically; (5) it makes him cruel, and even vicious; (6) it makes a slave of him; (7) last, but not least, he loses all his fine points. When we "grow up" this is what we will have to fight against, for temptation might, and perhaps will, come to us. However, if we are cautious our early training should stand us in good stead. Not only do men drink this evil, but women also. There are cases where the wife comes under its influence, and becomes a drunkard. The children take to running the streets, and home ceases to be home to the tired husband. Then perhaps he takes to joining his intemperate friends round the corner in the saloon or hotel. The following is one of the many stories. The name, of course, is altered. Jack Smith was a young man of splendid character. Steady and temperate, he lived in a little country village. The time came when he left the village for the city to study law. Soon he began to be well known, and for a very long time all went well. But he fell in with bad company. Before very many months had passed he took to drinking alcohol, and to such an extent that he became a drunkard and a physical and mental wreck. He died in a dirty attic in the slums of that city. Such a good beginning, but what an ending! We have to stop this, and if Prohibition has not gained the day when we grow up then we must make it. Always we must have before us our pledge: "I promise, by God's help, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors or beverages."

#### OUR LETTER BAG.

##### SNAKES IN THE WELL.

Cyril Dunkley, Hope Farm, Terra Bella, writes: I hope you had a happy Xmas and New Year. We had a very pleasant time. The day was cool with a shower in the morning. Since new year the heat was 110 under our verandah, and now it is cool again. Snakes are numerous here this year. One fell in our well and had to be shot to get it out. They are looking for water, but that one found too much. Rain is much needed to make the grass grow.

(Dear Cyril,—A snake in the well is less

dangerous than what the drinkers call "a stick" in the tumbler. I hope you have had some rain since you wrote. We have, and the garden looks so nice.—Uncle B.)

#### A FINE XMAS.

Kathleen Trotter, Beechwood, writes: I am writing so as I won't be a scallywag. I hope you had a very nice Christmas. Santa Claus brought me a bottle of scent, a box of handkerchiefs, three cakes of soap, a tea set, and a string of beads. The peaches are ripe, and the grapes are getting ripe. I was put up into fourth class in school. My mother went for a month's holiday, and we will all be pleased when she comes home again.

(Dear Kathleen,—You had a fine Christmas with all those presents. Sorry I am not able to take a peep into your fruit garden.—Uncle B.)

#### EVERY ONE HELPS.

Violet Thorn, North Dandalup, Western Australia, writes: I wrote a letter about a week ago, but it was not sent, and now I cannot find it, so I have to write another. We have swept about 150 bags of clover burr so far. We still have about another 500. There is such a lot of work to do. First the clover has to be harrowed, then raked three times, and then swept and sieved. We four children, mother, father, and baby all go over in the field and help. Baby Daphne is 2 years 7 months old, but is so funny. She thinks she helps a lot by dragging one of the brooms behind her. She calls the kitten hers and is always chasing it around.

(Dear Violet,—I loved reading that part of your letter in which you say "all" go over to the fields and help. Oh, dear, if only all the people who believe in Prohibition would "help" instead of just "hoping" we would be "dry" in a year.—Uncle B.)

#### TEN OUT OF ELEVEN.

Gladys Thorn, North Dandalup, Western Australia, writes: We are sweeping our clover now. We have swept about half the clover. Our currants are ripe, so we had to leave the clover and pick them. We have got a little white kitten. Daphne calls it hers, and carries it about by the back of the neck. She does love it. Has it been very hot over there? It has been hot here lately. We start school on 4th February. We had six weeks' holiday. The other day my big sister found a nest of eggs, and yesterday the hen hatched 10 chickens out of eleven eggs.

(Dear Gladys,—Well, that mother hen did well to get ten chicks out of eleven eggs. Now, can I have one out of the ten for Prohibition? Sell the eggs and finally sell the chick, and so dedicate his whole life to Prohibition. I wish 1000 people would do this.—Uncle B.)

#### BOUND COPIES OF "GRIT."

There are a few bound copies of "Grit" available. Ring up or write and we will send you 52 issues nicely bound for 10/6; postage extra.



## HOLIDAYS WITHOUT DEBAUCHERY.

### NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION IN U.S.A.

Chicago and Other Cities have Better Record Than Metropolis; Not a Single Alcoholic Death During Holidays in Many Populous Centres; Orgies of Wet Days Gone.

**EVEN WET PAPERS ADMIT THAT CONDITIONS ARE GREATLY IMPROVED SINCE PRE-PROHIBITION ERA.**

Survey by New York "Times" Shows Record of Marked Decline Not Only in Casualties from Drinking, but also in Number of Persons Indulging.

**CHURCHES OF CITIES VIE WITH THEATRES IN CARING FOR AUDIENCES.**

Lots of Fun, Lots of Noise, and Very Little Debauchery is Watch Night Story; Enforcement Officers Everywhere Do Their Duty with Fidelity.

The holiday season of 1923-24 was celebrated throughout the United States with less drinking and drunkenness than any Christmas and New Year of the last decade.

Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve orgies usually staged in the fashionable hotels of our largest cities in the old license days had become notorious. This was especially true with the New Year's parties. People in the metropolitan centres had come to expect to see the lid not tilted but kicked clear off on New Year's Eve. City officials to a considerable extent were inclined to wink at the license laws and concede the privilege to the bibulously inclined to go as far as they pleased. The last orgy of this kind was in 1918 and a reference to the newspaper files of that date tells a story of appalling debauchery. The Chicago papers reported that it was estimated that drinking Chicagoans that year spent a million dollars in the hotels, cafes and restaurants on the celebration. It is estimated that New York of course went much higher in its expenditure for booze. Hotels were crowded to suffocation, and just how many drunkenness cases there were it was impossible to estimate, for drunkenness was not an offence. The newspapers under glaring headlines gave detailed accounts of these orgies in the various cities.

#### NOW A DIFFERENT STORY.

Newspapers recording the celebrations of the holiday season just closed tell a different story. Even the wettest of these papers are compelled to admit that there was not much drinking in evidence. They report that there was drinking in the smaller hotels and restaurants, but it was from private stocks brought in on the hip, and it was drinking done under difficulties. However, the hotels, cafes and restaurants did a remarkable business in other lines. In practically all of them all table reservations were taken. There was lots of noise and merrymaking, but no open drinking. There were very few arrests reported in any of the larger cities.

#### NEW YORK WETTEST SPOT BUT MUCH SOBERED.

New York city, which is conceded the wettest spot and is the metropolis, was comparatively sober. It is reported that there were fewer visibly intoxicated persons than in previous years. R. Q. Merrick, divisional Prohibition chief, expressed himself as pleased with the way New York celebrated.

It is plainly written between the lines at least in the wet newspapers of both New York and Chicago that in these two larger centres of population the Prohibition law was well enforced and well observed.

Some of the newspapers attribute the small amount of New Year's Eve drinking in New York to the fact that poison Christmas hooch claimed the lives of 11 and sent 158 others to the hospitals. It is worthy of note that this was the record for the United

States in the number of deaths from poisonous liquor during the holiday season. Newspapers unfriendly to Prohibition and its enforcement apparently endeavor to make much out of these figures in proof of their contention that Prohibition is a failure. But only 11 deaths from booze drinking out of a population of over six million in a city where State and city officials are unfriendly to Prohibition enforcement, is really a remarkable showing. It is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the State of New York repealed the State Prohibition enforcement law and enforcement was consequently crippled. In the old days these papers would have recorded 11 deaths resulting from over-indulgence in intoxicants without comment. It would have been accepted as matter-of-fact news of the day. And according to the New York "Tribune," which is not friendly to Prohibition, New York city holds the record for the United States for deaths from alcoholism for the holiday season this year.

The following is quoted from the New York "Tribune" of December 31:

#### FEW CASUALTIES FROM CHRISTMAS BOOZE.

The striking feature of this city's dark record is revealed in a nation-wide inquiry undertaken by the "Tribune," that New York city in this respect represents a blot on the national Prohibition landscape, the darkness of which is accentuated by the contrast of conditions prevailing in virtually every other city. Chicago has had three deaths from alcoholism since Christmas.

This is the record next highest to New York's, but even this shows a marked decline in the number of fatalities registered a year ago when more than 20 persons perished from poison liquor. The remainder of the country almost without exception records "no deaths from drink" as 1924 opens. . . .

That there has been total abstinence nowhere, of course, do the authorities attempt to maintain. They do, however, in city after city, point to the figures with a certain amount of pride. These figures they contend speak for themselves. Here and there there have been accidents due to excessive drinking. There have been a certain number of cases of alcoholic poisoning handled in the hospitals of most of the great centres.

But when it comes to deaths in many cities the figure which holiday statistics have to present is zero. Detroit, Nashville, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Seattle, Portland, Oregon, and Omaha,

Nebraska—all have the same story to tell—no deaths here from holiday drinking.

#### WAS A REAL TEST.

It is also worth noting that the churches vied with theatres and cabarets in drawing capacity crowds this year. Truly the old order changes. The nation is sobering. Where there are old alcoholics with ungovernable appetites that continue to drink the poisonous concoctions that pass these days for liquor, there is an astounding decrease in the amount of drinking and nothing more clearly demonstrated this fact than the holiday season.

#### "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 22/2/24, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-: Rev. A. W. Setchell, 16s. 8d., 30/3/24; Mrs. Bingle, 30/12/23; Miss Boydell, 11s., 30/12/23; Mrs. Moginie, 21/2/25; W. G. Butterworth, 30/12/23; Miss Wilder.

The following are paid to 30/12/24: G. W. Logan (£1), H. Phillips, A. F. Graham, Miss Hardwick, H. Walton, Miss Butterworth, 10/6, Mrs. Munro, 10/6, Miss B. Graham.

## SUNLIGHT SOAP



**IN A NUTSHELL—**  
the mellow oil of  
the coconut blended  
in  
**SUNLIGHT SOAP**  
makes all the difference in a true  
laundry soap

MADE IN  
AUSTRALIA  
BY  
AUSTRALIANS  
FOR  
AUSTRALIANS.



**SUNLIGHT WORKS SYDNEY.**

## 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





This is a delicate way of putting it, isn't it? "My dear," he said to his wife at table, "I begin to think there are a few misprints in your cookery-book."

#### PREPAREDNESS.

"So you have been married before, Mrs. Smith?"

"Yus, ma'am, three times; and if it pleases 'eaven to take this one, I know where I can lay me 'ands on a fourth."

#### QUICK CHANGE NEEDED.

Bobby: "Can't I change my name to-day, ma?"

Mother: "What in the world do you want to change your name for?"

Bobby: "Cause pa said he will whip me when he gets home, as sure as my name's Robert."

#### EDITORS UNDERSTAND.

Two persons were tried the same day by the same judge in a municipal court in Boston, according to the press. One of them was found guilty, and fined for sounding his horn, and the other for not sounding it. We understand this experience

#### EXPERIENCED.

A victim of chronic bronchitis called on a doctor to be examined. The doctor, after careful questioning, assured the patient that the ailment would respond readily to treatment. "I suppose you must have had a great deal of experience with this disease?" said the sufferer.

The doctor smiled wisely, and replied: "Why, my dear sir, I've had bronchitis myself for over 15 years."

#### THE ELEPH, SOME ANT.

The American truth-teller was in form. "Talking of ants," he said, "we've got 'em as big as crabs out West. I've seen 'em fight with long horns, which they use as lances, charging each other like savages."

"They don't compare with the ants I saw in the Far East," said an inoffensive individual near by. "The natives have trained them as beasts of burden. One of 'em could trail a ton load for miles with ease. They worked willingly, but occasionally they turned on their attendants and killed them."

But this was drawing the long bow a little too far.

"I say, old chap," said a shocked voice from the corner, "what sort of ants were they?"

"Eleph-ants," replied the inoffensive individual.

#### ALL MADE CLEAR.

Teacher: "Johnny, what are the two genders?"

Johnny: "Masculine and feminine. The masculines are divided into temperate and intemperate and the feminine into frigid and torrid."

#### LAWLESS PROCEEDING.

The teacher was giving the class a lecture on "gravity."

"Now, children," she said, "it is the law of gravity that keeps us on this earth."

"But please, teacher," inquired one small child, "how did we stick on before the law was passed?"

#### OBSOLETE.

"In days gone by the young men came around at midnight to serenade young women."

"The custom is impossible now," commented Miss Cayenne. "A popular girl is very seldom at home at that hour."

#### UNREPENTANT.

Wife: "Your Honor, he broke every dish in the house over my head, and treated me cruelly."

Judge: "Did your husband apologise or express regret for his actions?"

Wife: "No, your Honor; the ambulance driver took him away before he could speak to me."

#### ALMOST TOO HARD.

"So your daughter's married, I hear. I expect you found it very hard to part with her."

"Hard! I should think so. Between you and me, my boy, I began to think it was impossible!"

#### CONSERVATION.

A young woman who was reared in an Eastern Kansas town read in a poultry journal that poultry-raising was remunerative, so she decided to try it. She purchased a hen and set her on thirteen eggs. She wrote to a poultry journal that poultry-raising was much to her liking and wondered how long the hen should remain on the eggs. The paper wrote back: "Three weeks for chickens and four weeks for ducks." Later she wrote to the poultry journal as follows: "Many thanks for your advice about the setting hen. She remained on the nest three weeks and at the end of that time there were no chickens hatched. As I did not care for ducks, I took her off the nest and sold the eggs."

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

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

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

#### MAKING A CONFIDANT OF HIM.

Beth: "Does your husband confide his business troubles to you?"

Ruth: "Yes, indeed. Every time I buy anything."

## "THE WORKER"

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

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

Full Particulars from

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

'Phone: City 778.

## BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

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

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182 Pitt St.  
(Opp Farmers')

Phone  
City.  
2752

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



## Hang Wet Politicians out to "Dry"——

(Continued from page 9.)

### NO COMPENSATION.

We only need 100,000 Prohibitionists out of the 400,000 in this State to pledge themselves to the ideal of a "dry" Parliament, and in twelve months it will be so. Our standard of political "dryness" is

1. Local and State Option to be decided by a bare majority.
2. That the only concession to depossessed liquor sellers to which we can agree is a two years' time notice.
3. That the first triennial poll be held during November, 1925, or within twelve months of the next general election.

### EDUCATE.

Our programme is to at present concentrate on educating public opinion in favor of our platform by intensive education and organisation.

The State Council has decided that "it is essential to the success of the Prohibition Movement that its advocates and supporters shall endeavor at the next general election to secure in the Legislative Assembly such a majority of members favorable to Prohibition as will ensure the amendment of the Licensing Act in accordance with the principles and policy of this Alliance."

### A "DRY" STATE.

We call all "Prohibitionists" to fight as wholeheartedly for a "dry" politician as for a "dry" State, since we can never have the one without the other.

## THE TWO PICNICS.

### THE "DRYS" A HAPPY, LAUGHING, SINGING CROWD.

### THE "WETS" A FLOATING HELL.

The fates decreed that Saturday, February 23, should provide the people of New South Wales with a startling illustration of the vital differences between the Liquor and Anti-Liquor forces. Both parties organised a picnic for the same day. The Prohibitionists outnumbered the "wets" by many hundreds, and not one unseemly action occurred to mar the pleasure of the "drys." We will not comment on what happened to the "wets." Let the press reports tell their own story. The following report is from the "Sunday News," of February 24, 1924:—

## "A FLOATING HELL."

### RIOT ON FERRY BOAT.

### DISASTROUS END TO PICNIC.

### WOMEN AND BABIES ASSAULTED.

DISGRACEFUL scenes occurred during a riot aboard the ferryboat Koree on its run from Clifton Gardens yesterday evening.

The boat put back and three policemen were taken aboard, but they were unable to quell the riot, and a free fight continued until the Quay was reached. Three men were arrested.

"It was a regular floating hell," said one of the passengers to a "News" man at the police station later in the night.

THE LIQUOR Trades Union had been holding a picnic at Clifton Gardens, and when the Koree was leaving the wharf, about 6 p.m., to take the picnickers back to the city, a gang of drunken hoodlums, who, it is said, were not among those invited to the picnic, rushed aboard the vessel and congregated on the upper deck at the stern.

The Koree had barely pulled out of the wharf when two of the intruders began to fight.

It was the signal for a general melee, in which bottles were used indiscriminately, to the accompaniment of volleys of oaths.

The master of the vessel, realising that no police were aboard, hurriedly put back to the wharf, and picked up Sergeant Walsh and Constables Cole and Collins.

The Koree then resumed her interrupted trip, but the fighting soon broke out again.

Backwards and forwards along the deck the rioters struggled, while women screamed and fled to the other end of the vessel.

A girl, aged about 20, however, could not escape. One of the rioters, lurching up to where she was sitting, terrified, punched her heavily three times on the jaw, knocking her unconscious.

### BABY THROUGH WINDOW.

About the same time, passengers say, a baby was picked up and flung through

a window into the cabin. Another baby was torn from its mother's arms, and when rescued was unconscious.

A woman on crutches was knocked about in the struggle, and was pulled away by passengers just in time to prevent her being seriously injured.

The three policemen strove their utmost to quell the disturbance, but as soon as one party of men was overpowered the crashing of bottles and the screams of terrified women told them that a fresh outbreak had occurred, and they had to release their prisoners to go to the new storm centre.

The siren of the Koree was kept going at full blast all the way up the harbor, calling for assistance, and all available steam was crowded on to get the vessel to the Quay as quickly as possible.

At one time the riot was so serious that the master was forced temporarily to relinquish the wheel and go to the assistance of the police.

When at last the Koree reached the Quay the police arrested three men, took them to the water police station, and charged them with riotous behavior.

The girl who was punched into insensibility was taken to Sydney Hospital for treatment.

## The Great Picnic——

(Continued from page 9.)

put. Tea was provided by the Alliance, and soon hundreds of little parties were assembled in all directions engaged in the most British of all occupations—that of enjoying afternoon tea. The dance hall was also invaded, and here an impromptu dance was organised, in which all the younger adult members of the gathering took part with an enthusiasm which shows that the cult of Terpsichore is no declining one yet.

But before these various parties had formed themselves a great rally of Prohibitionists was held on the great lawn overlooking the harbor, and here, speaking from an elevated rock, the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, the President and Campaign Director of the New South Wales Alliance, delivered a stirring fighting speech, in which he declared that the only policy for Prohibitionists was to go straightout for a dry Parliament which alone could give them a dry State. By voting for dry politicians at the next general election, he said, it would be possible to secure a dry State before 1930. Mr. Hammond's speech is reported in full elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Hammond created great amusement by announcing that the picnic of the liquor trade employees which was taking place that afternoon at Clifton Gardens was "bone dry" by special and unanimous resolution of the committee. "They can't stand their own medicine," he said. It seems, indeed, that they cannot, for, despite the committee's wise if somewhat singular provision, liquor got into that picnic, with the result that a very bad riot occurred, as is fully reported in another page in this issue.

The return journey from Killarney was as full of fun as the outward trip, and the moonlight cruise proved so strong an attraction that the two boats which remained late were packed to their utmost capacity. Everybody arrived back happy and enthusiastic, and by common consent the outing was declared to be the most successful function ever held in the history of the Alliance. As to that there is no room for doubt. The organisers are more than satisfied with the fruits of their efforts, for it has demonstrated to them the essential fact that the Prohibition Movement in this State is gathering momentum with astonishing rapidity, and that its union and fighting enthusiasm are such as to bring victory within sigh, before any of us are very much older.

### MR. ALBERT LANE, M.L.A.

### READY FOR NEXT ROUND WITH BOOZE.

Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., never lets up in his fight for Prohibition. On Saturday he was at the boat early, and when at Killarney he stepped onto the platform to address the crowd the hearty applause which greeted his

(Continued on next page.)



### ELLISON'S

THE SIGHT TESTING OPTICIANS  
226 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

Our Speciality is Rimless Curved Glasses at a GUINEA, with good quality gold-filled mounts.

Telephone M3942 and make appointment.



**The Great Picnic—**

appearance was evidence of the high regard Prohibitionists have for him. Mr. Lane said that if the Government of the country had given them a fight for Prohibition without compensation, with a fair run at the polls, they could have won Prohibition in the first round. They failed at the last elections because they neglected to ask politicians to cut out money compensations. He considered that the man who stood for money compensation placed himself outside the Prohibition movement, and the man who said that the Licenses Reduction Board was of more value than a referendum was deceiving the people. The Licenses Reduction Board belonged to the brewer, and nobody else. It was only established to fool the people, as it enabled the brewer to concentrate his business and enrich himself.

Mr. Lane, in referring to the dispute between Ministers regarding the appointment of licensing inspectors, said he desired to ask the Minister this question: "Is the Government prepared to release the licensing inspectors and give them a free hand, without political interference, to go for the publicans?" Mr. Lane added that the publican got the best of it every time in the courts, and was able by petty technicalities to defeat the end of justice. He considered that the people should be protected and the law administered without fear or favor to both rich and poor. The man who failed to mete out justice to rich and poor was not worthy of the confidence of the people.

**Our Young People's Department—**

(Continued from page 4.)

Full information in reference to the Mothers' Day demonstration, to be held at Moore Park, can be obtained from the Y.P. Prohibition Council.

The demonstration will be preceded at 2.30 p.m., by a monster procession from the Domain. Competitive displays will be a feature of the procession, while at the Sports Ground an interesting programme will be presented. Any suggestions from our friends in reference to this demonstration will be welcomed. To save delay, address all communications on this matter to E. Spurgeon Gilbert, Garfield-street, Five Dock.

**NEW DAY CRUSADE.**

The reports from country districts dealing with the "Crusade" are very encouraging. Several requests for pledge forms have been received. Mr. S. Terrill has been very successful in his visits to the suburban Sunday Schools, everybody speaking well of his talk to the children.

**MILE OF PENNIES.**

Please hurry up with the books you have in your possession, and when returning the cover, together with the 10/-, please state how many more books we may send you.

We have to date just half a mile of pennies, and hope soon to have completed the mile.

**JAMES COOK LTD.****Baker,****32 Victoria St., Paddington**

Tel.: Pad. 111.

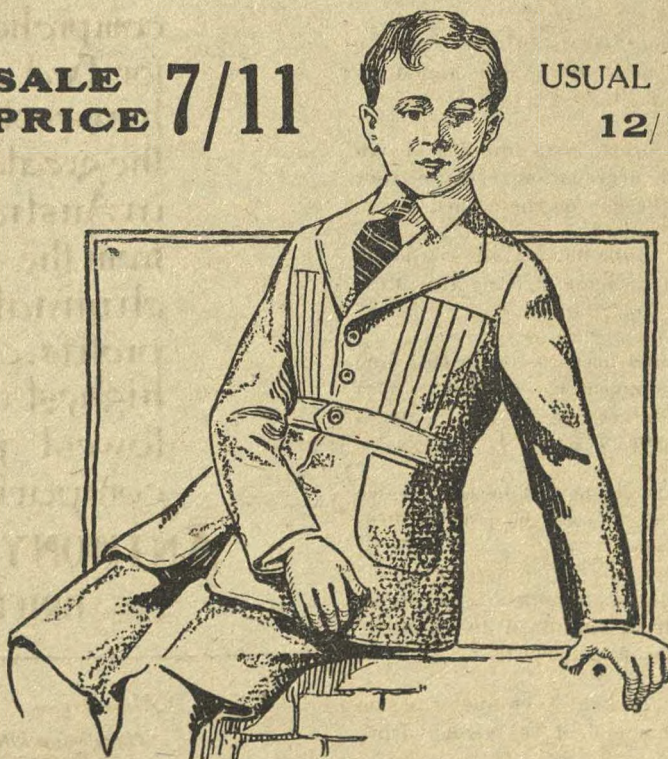
# Mothers

*Here is your opportunity to allow your boy to look well dressed like other boys at a minimum of cost.*

**THIS LOVELY SUIT OF FURGESON'S TUSSORA CLOTH**, made in the Cotswold style, with half-belt, and the outside pockets, well cut and made; the material washes like a tea spoon; sizes to fit boys from 7 to 13 years of age.

**SALE PRICE 7/11**

**USUAL 12/11**



**500 ONLY OF THESE SUITS AT 7/11**

Call or write us at once if you wish to secure this great bargain of our

**Combination Sale**

and remember we give

**GREEN COUPONS**

to purchasers either cash or cash order.

These suits sent to the country carriage free.

**Bon Marche Ltd.**

"The Home of the More System"

Cnr. GEORGE ST. WEST & HARRIS ST., SYDNEY.

**SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.**



## BOOZERGRAMS.

By T. A. CUSACK.

Leeton has gone in for irrigation on a wetter, though not a better, scale.

\* \* \*

The liquor trade is the tap-root of evil.

\* \* \*

Bung makes the anti-Prohibition bullets and the daily press fires them. Their trademark is "Published by Arrangement."

Don't Ley hands on the liquor traffic appears to be the motto of the N.S.W. Nationalist Government.

\* \* \*

Every day in every way the press is getting wetter and wetter—the result of liquor suggestion.

\* \* \*

American democracy shut the door in Bung's face, but he is still howling round the door.

\* \* \*

Thousands of people pass into the slough of poverty and degradation because they could not pass the pub on the corner.

\* \* \*

Compensation to the liquor trade is a plank on the platform of Bung that no true Prohibitionist cares to tread.

\* \* \*

In granting hotel licenses for Griffith and Leeton, the Government has carried its idea of irrigation a bit too far. The result is sure to be Dead Sea Fruit.

\* \* \*

Personal liberty is the red herring drawn by the drink trade across the path of Prohibition propaganda.

\* \* \*

It is the anti-Prohibitionists' convictions about strong drink that lead to so many convictions in the police courts.

\* \* \*

The agitation for light beer and wines in U.S.A. is the thin end of the strong drink wedge.

\* \* \*

Illicit traffic in liquor in a hotel-infested area is like a bad smell amongst a number of other bad smells—it is difficult to locate.

\* \* \*

To the supporters of Bung, Prohibition is a horrible nightmare, but they will wake up.

\* \* \*

A newspaper's antagonism to Prohibition is in direct ratio to the volume of its liquor advertisements. Its Prohibition facts and Bung advertisements should be read side by side.

\* \* \*

The liquor trade is the only kind of bad business that pays good dividends.

At the recent British elections it was repeatedly stated that in 1919 there were 5,000,000 persons unemployed in the United States under Protection. They had all secured work. It would be more true to say that since the adoption of Prohibition they had all secured work.

# ANTHONY HORDERNS for Bed and Table Linen

For close on a century the name of Anthony Horderns' has been famous as THE house for Manchester goods, the comprehensive term which stands for Bed and Table Linen and all household napery. To-day, through the greatest buying organisation in Australia, purchasing direct from the manufacturers, thus eliminating all intermediate profits, customers are assured highest quality goods at the lowest price. The test of comparison will prove this.

**ANTHONY HORDERN & SONS LIMITED**

Phone  
City 9440

BRICKFIELD HILL SYDNEY

Box No 2712  
GPO

Mistress—

Mary, your kitchen  
is a picture!

However do you  
get everything so  
spotlessly clean  
& bright?



An ordinary business enterprise needs the energy of a personal will and the concentration of a personal brain for its success; and the State, being essentially impersonal, is almost the worst and the least effective instrument for such a task. In Darwin the State acts as the local publican, and the State hotels are badly managed. No less than £14,800 was spent in salaries in the hotels. They took in cash £100,930, with the result of a net loss of £133. The State management of hotels does not excel in the pro-

duction of profits; but it is enormously successful as an instrument for increasing the consumption of drink. "The actual amount received for liquor sales was £83,832, there being less than 3000 residents within 100 miles of any State hotel. The receipts work out at over £27 per head per annum." Now, if the Darwin rate were extended to the whole Commonwealth, so that every man, woman, and child consumed £27 worth of intoxicating liquors per annum, what a gigantic drink bill we should have!