

# Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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## What Prohibition with Half a Chance is Doing in Pennsylvania.

Federal Prohibition Director John T. Davis, of Pennsylvania, has submitted to Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes information as to arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in several Pennsylvania cities for the average four years before Prohibition as compared with the average three years since it became effective. Director Davis states that the making of current vital statistics a permanent record by public officials is a comparatively new enterprise, and that the figures obtained are not uniform because officials in some cities do keep the records for all of the years, while others did not begin to compile such statistics until recent years. Wherever available, figures for 1922 have been obtained and according to the best information the following have been obtained:

Easton, 600 arrests in 1917 as compared with 246 in 1922.

Hazleton, 193 arrests in 1918, as compared with 127 in 1922.

Pittsburgh, 28,935 arrests in 1917 as compared with 16,554 for 1922.

Erie, 4762 arrests in 1917 as compared with 979 in 1922.

New Castle, 2130 arrests in 1917 as compared with 628 in 1922.

McKeesport, 1111 arrests in 1917 as compared with 820 in 1922.

Johnstown, 3541 arrests in 1917 as compared with 940 in 1922.

Harrisburg, 1396 arrests in 1918 as compared with 504 in 1922.

Williamsport, 973 arrests in 1917 as compared with 214 in 1922.

Alcoholic addicts admitted to mental hospitals in the State fell from 130 in 1917 to 56 in 1922, while drug addicts fell from 29 in 1917, to 8 in 1922.

In spite of the large increase in population and the fact that in 1917 more than a million American young men were in Europe the number of deaths from all causes has materially decreased. In 1917 the deaths in Pennsylvania numbered 128,163; in 1921 the deaths numbered 109,894. The data for 1922 is not yet available.

Life insurance in force increased 844,234,644 dollars in 1921 over 1917. The increase in fire insurance in 1921 over 1917 was 5,109,994,780 dollars. Complete reports for 1922 have not been filed.

The average daily attendance in schools has grown, reaching the total of 1,437,342 in the school year of 1921 and 1922.

A statement of the Commissioner of Banking in Pennsylvania shows a very satisfactory increase in bank accounts. The total deposits on October 18, 1922, was 1,762,673,207.12 dollars, while on December 11, 1917, the deposits were 1,295,349,512.63 dollars. The number of depositors reported had increased, 308,793.

Non-support cases brought to the Municipal Court of Philadelphia in 1919 numbered 4106, while in 1922 there were but 1873 such cases.

## JAPAN TAKES FIRST STEP TOWARDS PROHIBITION.

A bill offered by Mr. Sho Nemoto, a member of the Lower House of Japan, has received the imperial sanction. It prohibits the use of alcoholic beverages by minors or the sale of wines to them. The ordinance follows:

We hereby grant our sanction to the Juvenile Alcohol Prohibition Bill and to its promulgation.

Imperial name and seal.

(Signed by H.I.H. the Prince Regent.)

Viscount Korekiyo Takahashi.

Prime Minister.

Takejiro Tokonami.

Minister of Home Affairs.

The text of the Juvenile Alcohol Prohibition Act reads:

### Article I.

All minors are prohibited from indulging in alcoholic beverages.

Parents or guardians shall check minors from drinking any form of alcoholic beverage.

Those engaged in the sale or supply of wines shall not sell or supply wines when aware of the fact that same is for the purpose of minors.

### Article II.

Wines and winedrinking accessories for the purpose of drinking by minors will be dealt with by the law by confiscation, destruction, or other necessary measures.

### Article III.

A penalty will be imposed in the event of violation of Clauses 1 and 2 of Article I.

### Article IV.

In the event of proprietors of stores engaged in the sale or supply of alcoholic beverages being either minors or persons adjudged incompetent, the penalties will become applicable to their legal attorney. This does not apply in the case of a minor engaged in the business possessing a legal capacity equal to that of an adult.

Those engaged in the sale or supply of alcoholic drinks will also be held liable for violation of this law by his attorney, the head or other members of the family, other persons living in the same house, or employees.

Article 5 of the laws promulgated in 1900 will be applicable to violations of this law.



## YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

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M1420

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# Letters to the Editor.

## RE MY OVERDUE A/C!

(The Editor, "Grit.")

Dear Sir,—Re my overdue account for "Grit."

I much regret that this account is so long overdue, especially as I admire your courageously written paper, and am myself an enthusiastic Prohibitionist (probably you would admire this more were I to instill a little more enthusiasm into paying for "Grit"!). However, I have a contra account, and which is that for years I have devoted much time, especially in connection with a door-to-door canvass in favor of Prohibition, and no matter where I go, or whom I meet, they soon find out where Fleming stands with regard to the iniquitous liquor traffic. I flatter myself that I am well able to "argue the point" on this important subject, be it from the standpoint of economics or humanitarianism, and I might state right here that your paper has proved a splendid help in finally convincing me that the liquor traffic does not possess one redeeming feature, and their now remains one creaking prop to this agency for perdition, and which prop is the people's ignorance.—Yours etc.,

THOS. FLEMING.

P.S.—I am also enclosing a record of impressions received during many years of the door-to-door advocacy of Prohibition. That COMPENSATION, if insisted on, will not only utterly defeat Prohibition, but will put the clock back many, many years, not only insofar as this State is concerned, but the whole civilised world. The Alliance must not only fight the politician on this question of compensation, but must fight him to a finish. Make it an "all in" fight and you will have the people with you, but if you concede anything to the trade you are "gone a million." Thousands of Prohibitionists will vote against Prohibition if the brewer is to be compensated. You will lose practically all of your Labor supporters, besides others who do not care a dump for political parties. I predict disaster for our cause unless the electors are given a square deal in this matter, and the only fair and right way is to vote on the following issues:

Continuance.

Prohibition (with compensation).

Prohibition (without compensation).

What's the use of educating the people in the advantages of Prohibition if you leave an insurmountable obstacle in their path?

Why not discard the bill of a discredited politician? It is highly probable that the question of six o'clock closing had much to do with Mr. Holman's defeat at Cootamundra, and as this precious Referendum Bill

was his work there are good reasons for its being thrown overboard or brought more up to date by doing justice to those electors who are opposed to compensation.

Why all this howl about justice to the "trade"? Surely the taxpayers are also entitled to justice. As a matter of fact, these shameless traffickers have already been overpaid, not only in money, but in the blood and tears of their victims. Even the unborn will not escape this dreadful paying, inasmuch that thousands are being born into this world physically and mentally mutilated by this awful curse. Humanity has drank to the dregs of the cup of misery, and it is an insult to one's intelligence that one should be asked to pay one penny piece to these abandoned wretches. The old-time pirates and slave traders were not compensated, then why load up these indescribables with millions of money for which the workers toil and moil the lifelong day?

Politicians are absolutely no guide in this question of compensation, inasmuch that many of these are themselves comparatively wealthy men; therefore their sympathies will be with their class, to say nothing of other reasons (mostly "easy money") which need not be discussed here. What the Alliance should bear in mind is what effect will the question of compensation have on the mind of the average elector, and to my mind there is only one answer, and which is disastrous to our cause.

To my mind, compensation is immoral; therefore its defeat is certain, for only right will triumph in the long run. But in any case the people should be consulted. Surely if they pay the piper they should at least have the privilege of calling the tune! In recent years the politicians have acquired the habit of dipping deep into the taxpayer's pocket without even the decency of consulting that unfortunate, but this latest iniquity of greasing their friend, "the fatted soo," is a bit over the odds, and they will prove that "Dummy" is not quite so dumb as a mummy, or mum as a dummy, as these fellows imagine. But, of course, the whole frame-up is cunningly devised, inasmuch that the "trade" is fully aware that compensation will defeat Prohibition, but in any case, under such an unfair arrangement, "bung" is in for a big win no matter what the turn-up.—T.F.

## A CHEERFUL NOTE.

R. Dawson writes:

"I should miss 'Grit.' A few years ago I was a doubtful and dubious Prohibitionist,

but a steady perusal of 'Grit' has made me a straightout one. The 'Wandering Editor's' letters alone were well worth the money, and please tell R.B.S. this.

"Besides, I have two young grandsons who read the little paper regularly, and it is far better for them than much of the literature issued for young folk nowadays.

"With best wishes."

## "WILL THE ALLIANCE WAKE UP?"—A REPLY.

(To the Editor, "Grit.")

Sir,—I read the letter of Mr. George Street with much interest. Of course the easiest thing in the world is to criticise and find fault. I could fill pages of your paper with letters about what the Alliance ought to do. I would like to know when the people are going to wake up and give the Alliance a bit more support. I wonder how many letters of protest against the liquor propaganda, which Mr. Street mentions, Mr. Street has written to the papers which print the lies about Prohibition! I would be willing to wager (if I were a betting man, which, happily, I am not) that he has not written one. From my knowledge of the Alliance, it is awake all right, and with the resources at its disposal is doing a wonderful work. If a few more people—the Mr. George Streets, for instance—would do a bit more Prohibition work themselves, and do a little less crying about what the Alliance is not doing, we should make better progress.

It would be interesting to know just how Mr. Street expects the Alliance to reply to the "By arrangement" articles. Does he realise those articles are paid for at advertisement rates! And does he imagine the Alliance has funds enough to pay for replies. I am beginning to think it is time Mr. George Street woke up.

I will make a practical suggestion. Let Mr. Street double his subscription to the Alliance for this year, and I will do the same. What about it?—Yours etc.,

P. HURST.

## AN AUSTRALIAN RETURNS.

(The Editor, "Grit.")

Sir,—The reason I have not sent my annual subscription before is because I have been travelling, and only returned on March 23.

I should like to say that Prohibition in America is a great success. I asked all sorts of people. With the exception of a few odd ones they all declared they don't need, or want, the liquor. We didn't see one drunken person there. It's a great pity they don't have Prohibition in England. It was appalling to see so many women standing up at the public bars, and often their little children left outside in a pram.

In Australia closing the hotels at 6 p.m. I am sure has helped the younger men a great deal.

Wishing the Alliance every success,—Yours etc.,

M. E. TRELOUR.



# New South Wales Alliance

Offices—Macdonell House, Pitt Street, Sydney.  
Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.

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

## FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

11 a.m.: Woonona Methodist Church;  
7.15 p.m.: Thirroul Methodist Church;  
Mr. R. J. Butler.  
11 a.m.: Kamandra Methodist Church;  
3 p.m.: Cookamidgera Methodist Church;  
8.30 p.m.: After-Church Rally, Parkes;  
Mr. Francis Wilson.  
7.15 p.m.: East Ryde Anglican;  
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

## MR. CARROLL'S FIXTURES.

Monday, 28th: School of Arts, Bellingen.  
Tuesday, 29th: Pioneer Hall, Nana Glen.  
Wednesday, 30th: School of Arts, Glenreagh.  
Thursday, 31st: School of Arts, Coff's Harbor.

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Mr. Francis Wilson has been holding meetings in the Parkes district, and he sends a bright report of activities. Our friends at Parkes are determined to do their share in the Prohibition campaign. Miss Bowditch, our Secretary at Parkes, handled all arrangements for the district, and has proved, as on past occasions, a tower of strength to the cause.

Mr. W. D. B. Creagh, at Uralla, had the unique experience of having at one of his meetings a subscription card returned signed from each member of the audience. Although beset with difficulties, Mr. Creagh managed to use his "punch" with effect.

Mr. Carroll is having encouraging results on his North Coast tour. This week he will be visiting in the Bellingen district.



## OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

### OUR DEMONSTRATION.

The Great Day—Saturday, May 12—has come and gone. Unqualified success was registered, and a delightful event took place. We expect to publish a full report in an early issue of "Grit," together with several pictures of the procession.

If any of our friends took photos of the procession we should like to have the loan of the negatives. A set of lantern slides is being prepared. Already we have about 20 pictures, but it may be that the picture you took is not yet in the set. Send it along promptly.

### AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Canterbury Methodist, led by Mr. F. B. Tout, recently held good meetings with increased attendance of both children and adults.

Belmore Y.A.T.L. reports good success at last meeting, when songs, recitations and short talks made a fine programme. An in-

crease campaign has been planned. Mr. Eager is an enthusiastic leader. We recently visited the S.S. here and had a splendid time.

Rose Bay Society is getting into good order. Splendid attendance at last meeting, with several new members. Mrs. Ingham, the Secretary, reports most satisfactory progress.

Five Dock is organising a Society, with Mr. A. P. Wright as Secretary. It should flourish in such a locality.

## IMPORTANT.

The Chatswood Town Hall has been engaged for June 4. Rev. R. B. S. Hammond will be the speaker. Friends will do well to book this date, as a treat is in store for them.

### THE MOVIES.

Paramount Pictures took a film of the procession, and advise us that it will be included in their Gazette to be released at the Strand and Haymarket Theatres on Saturday, May 26. After this it will go on circuit throughout the suburbs and country.

## "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 17/5/23, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: John Dodds, 30/12/24; A. T. Grace, 3s., 30/5/23; Miss Randle, 13/7/23; T. Littlewood, 15s., 30/6/23; Mrs. R. J. Turner, 15s., 30/6/23; Miss Rutledge, 6s., 30/7/23; Mrs. A. G. Robertson, £1, 30/12/24; E. Andrews, 25s., 30/6/23; Mrs. Lipscombe, 17/11/23 (two extra copies); W. J. Ross, £2 10s., 31/8/26; G. R. Hancock, 5s., 30/6/23; Miss Bullen, 13/7/23; Mr. Neass, 9s. 4d., 30/6/23; Edward Butler, 35s., 30/12/25; Mrs. C. C. Walker, 1/3/24; A. Stinton, £1, 30/12/24; late Mrs. Fowler, 12s., 10/3/23; E. Cornell, 5s., 30/6/23; Miss K. Starr, 11s. 8d., 30/4/23.

The following are paid to 30/12/23: A. M. Knight (30s.), G. A. Gates, A. G. Kemp, Mr. McAlpine, Miss Pain, Rev. F. J. Searle, C. W. Wane (£1, two copies), Mrs. Davidson, G. Cousins (38s. 6d.), Rev. H. E. Hetherington, J. F. Bruce, Mrs. Clegg (31s. 5d.), H. J. Kershaw, Miss G. Arthur (9s. 2d.), A. Sambrook (£1), H. Walton, Rev. F. H. Walden-Brown, Rev. C. P. Walkden-Brown, Rev. S. North, J. C. McLelland, Mrs. Curtis, Rev. S. W. Bonnor (30s.), A. Johnson, Canon Fairbrother, C. Gambling, V. Penfold (6s. 10d.), J. McInnes, J. Keith Ross, Mrs. L. O. Martin, Rev. C. C. Dunstan, Mrs. Robt. Mackay, S. R. Marshman, T. H. Pincombe, J. H. Stocks, Mrs. E. Mills (£1), G. R. Walker, Miss Penfold (7s. 8d.), W. J. E. Lewis, Miss B. Graham, V. H. Collins (11s. 2d.), C. R. Blaxland, Mrs. G. Pearce, T. H. Martyn (14s. 2d.), Mrs. F. S. Eipper, Mrs. M. Glover, Miss G. Bailey, Miss Frost, R. Loveday, S. Smith, Miss E. Strike (8s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. educational).



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### DULWICH HILL DISTRICT TO HAVE FETE.

The Dulwich Hill, Hurlstone Park and Lewisham District Fete is the sixth to be organised this year. There was a good rally of delegates at the preliminary meeting, and the Fete will be held some time in September. Alderman Harry Morton is asked to be President, Mr. G. White is Vice-President, Messrs. J. Campey and J. Tregoning are Assistant Secretaries, and Mr. H. G. Beaumont is Treasurer.

Other officers will be elected at the next meeting, which will be held in Dulwich Hill Methodist Hall on Tuesday, June 5, at 8 p.m. All delegates and others interested are urged to attend.

### FETE FIXTURES.

**Botany-Mascot Fete.**—Botany Town Hall July 6 and 7. Hon Secretary, Miss E. Low, "Winscombe," Brussels-street, Mascot. Next meeting: Beckenham Congregational Hall, Friday, June 1, 8 p.m.

**Hurstville District Fete.**—Hurstville Masonic Hall, August 10 and 11. Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Saunders, 99 Woniora Road, Hurstville. Next meeting: Hurstville Church of Christ Hall, Tuesday, June 12, 8 p.m.

**Hornsby District Fete.**—Hornsby School of Arts, August 24 and 25. Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. R. Crittenden, Albert-street, Hornsby. Next meeting: Hornsby Methodist Hall, May 28th, at 8 p.m.

**North Shore Fete.**—St. Leonards to Wahroonga, Chatswood Town Hall, September 7 and 8. Hon Secretary, Mr. G. Lean, Anderson-street, Chatswood. Next meeting: Chatswood Central Methodist Hall, Tuesday, June 12, 8 p.m.

**Goulburn Children's Fete** to be held in St. Saviour's Hall, Goulburn, on Tuesday, June 26th. To be officially opened by Mrs. Radford.

Help the Fetes by sending a parcel of goods or articles for sale at the Fetes, or some bunting or flags for decoration.

Address to Fetes Director, N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

## THE QUESTION OF IMPROVED HOUSING AS A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Within the last few years we have awakened to the fact that we have a housing problem.

We have learned that many of our poorer citizens are very badly housed.

We have learned that slums are not a matter of size—that they are not dependent upon congestion—only made worse by it. Just as disease is always more dangerous when congestion occurs.

The old misconception that only old cities can have slums is passing away. We have come to see that our young city has slum areas which are destructive of all that is best in life and character.

### WHAT IS BAD HOUSING?

Any condition of housing that in itself tends to impair the physical or moral health of the tenant is bad housing and bad national business.

Any condition of housing which is unsafe or insanitary, or in any way unfit for living or house-making, is bad housing, and spells bad government.

Any condition of housing which is damaging to the community is bad housing and false social economics.

These conditions are to be found in varying degrees in all the areas which are slums.

The physical effects of bad housing are the ones most readily seen.

As a distinguished sociologist recently said, "It is the environment of the poor that inflates the death rate, and dwarfs those forced to live in insanitary dwellings."

Two-thirds of the delinquent children come from homes where dirty and ill-ventilated rooms predominate.

The moral effect of bad housing is not at first so apparent as the physical.

It should require no argument when people live under congested conditions.

Modern psychology has taught us much, but nothing so clearly as that mental health is largely dependent upon physical health, therefore the dwarfing effect of slum areas upon the mind will be clearly apparent.

Bad housing affects the entire community, touching the individual, the family, the neighborhood, and corrupting the social and civic life of the whole community.

It is a cancer which sends its poison to the very finger-tips of the social body.

It is the rotten foundation upon which the civic temple unsafely rests.

Who is responsible? The citizen, the landlord, and the Government.

The responsibility of the landlord is something we are only beginning to realise in this country.

A man has just as much right to kill a man with an axe as to kill him with a house.

We are beginning to learn that to collect rent from an old death-trap is to really take blood money.

The responsibility of the citizen lays upon him the obligation to know the conditions of his own community, and to do all in his power to prevent the evils that threaten his home, his community, his State. And the responsibility of the State lays upon the Government the obligation to prevent or remove all those conditions which needlessly undermine the health, well-being, or efficiency of the people.

### WHAT IS THE GREAT CAUSE?

What is our boast of greatness and strength if the weakest are not cared for?

What is our pride in mental achievement if the thought of the people tolerates dirt and degradation?

What is the advantage of wealth if poverty threatens our foundations?

What is the glory of our architecture if the poor must hide in dens and holes?

And what is the great cause of the poverty which forces people into the slums, and is the biggest factor in keeping them there?—**DRINK.**

Drink makes poverty, poverty leads to slum life, slum life to dirt, dirt to disease, disease to degeneracy, degeneracy moves swiftly into parasitism and crime. Therefore get the big idea—**KILL DRINK**, the greatest enemy to a real civilisation.

As the homes are the homes of the women, bad housing is pre-eminently and predominantly women's work. You cannot do your duty as a citizen unless you get at the conditions at the back of slums—bad housing, disease, poverty and all the misery that goes with these conditions.

The great cause at the bottom of it all is **ALCOHOL**. What are you doing about it?

### CATHOLIC LEAGUE REORGANISES.

The Catholic Total Abstinence League of Ohio has been reorganised. At a meeting held recently in Akron, plans were completed for the establishment of new organisations in various of the large centres of Ohio. The society, which had almost a century of activities previous to the advent of Prohibition, was then abandoned, but has now been revived in order to nail down and help make secure the enforcement of the dry law.

Timothy Shea, of Columbus, was elected President of the organisation; Nicholas Shiltz, of Canton, First Vice-President; J. K. Cox, of Barnesville, Second Vice-President; M. J. Cummings, of Akron, Secretary; Marty Fitzgerald, of Akron, Treasurer; and Thomas J. Lee, of Youngstown, Editor.

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# Most Refreshing: GRIFFITHS BROS. SPECIAL AFTERNOON TEA

## A REVIEW.

### POLICE REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31/12/21.

#### SOME POINTS FOR PROHIBITIONISTS.

By W. D. B. CREAGH.

The police have an unthankful job, a dangerous job, a dirty job, and while most people do not like them, they are the ones called on when a dirty or dangerous job wants doing.

Lately publicity has been given to this because of the numerous assaults on police officers, the general public showing no desire to go to their help when so assaulted.

#### A CHALLENGE.

Drink was responsible, directly or indirectly, for at least 75 per cent. of the work of the police, and in the more serious cases of crime, such as murder, drink was largely responsible.

It can be openly stated here that out of 100 blows aimed at the police drink is responsible for at least 90; also that the majority of assaults on the police are made just

up the Moss Vale police, telling them all to come out and "he would shoot the lot." They went out, forewarned, and were well armed. Laying siege to the house, dodging bullets for a long while, they eventually got La Barte. The trial, the splendid record of the man in the dock, also those he had killed. The verdict of the Judge: "Drink and the war" the cause of the crime.

This case showed fully the danger the police had to face. We so easily forget these cases, they are so common, but they leave behind a stain on the nation and a sting in the hearts of those who live and suffer.

#### LET US LOOK AT FACTS.

It is a fact that every year during the last five years we have increased our convictions for crime. Here are the figures:

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Offences against the person .....	3,850	3,930	3,616	3,803	4,140
Offences against property with violence ..	1,331	1,496	1,968	2,533	2,517
Offences against property without violence	5,878	6,834	7,713	8,807	8,651
Offences against the currency .....	56	56	155	147	163
Offences against good order .....	35,787	34,864	37,514	48,625	49,695
Offences not included in the proceeding .	23,795	28,749	27,410	25,956	29,704
Totals .....	70,697	75,929	78,376	89,871	94,870

after 6 p.m., when the hotel and wine bars empty their customers out.

The Moss Vale crime showed fully how alcohol endangered the police, yet we find some police friendly with it.

#### A PEEP BACK.

Evidence showed Major La Barte left a Moss Vale hotel drunk; he reached his farm to shoot his wife dead; then La Barte rang up the hotelkeeper, who rang up the police, his message being: "La Barte had gone over the line." Constable Mitchell went out to be shot dead by La Barte. Then La Barte rang

The above table, taken from the police report, shows the increase in five years, from 1917, to 1921, to be 24,273.

Forty-two per cent. of those who arrived at the various jails last year were under the age of 30 years, and judges all over the country are warning the people as to the large number of young men coming before them.

The report shows the following figures:

Drunkenness .....	26,831
Drunkenness with disorderly conduct	2,215
Riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening or insulting behaviour .....	7,593

Idle and disorderly persons .....	1,255
Using profane, indecent, or obscene language .....	6,165
	44,049

It is safe to say that 99 per cent. of the above, other than drunkenness, were under the influence of liquor when they committed their crimes.

There were 958 orders for maintenance, wife, made out without hearing, and 376 after hearing, total 1334, while 630 cases were withdrawn. 839 orders were made out for child support, and for neglected children 341 cases were before the Courts. 782 out of 928 prohibition orders applied for were granted to poor unfortunates, who tried in this way to protect themselves from the curse of alcohol.

What a sordid story the whole report makes! And yet it is difficult to get some Christian ministers or people to see the wrong done to God and humanity.

#### CONVICTIONS AGAINST LICENSEES—HOTEL AND WINE. Metropolitan District.

There were 116 convictions under the Liquor Act—hotel 87, wine 29. And as there are 924 such licenses one can easily see how law-breaking the trade is. In the comments dealing with the year's work of the Metropolitan Licensing Inspector, we find some real tragic humor. For instance, under "Samples of Liquor": "The quality of liquor sold has been maintained. 110 samples were taken from various hotels, but on analysis (Continued on page 10.)"

## Good Cough Mixture Recipe

TRADE MARK  
REGISTERED.



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

### HEENZO COUGH DIAMONDS ARE GOOD.

Obtainable from most Chemists and Stores.



# The Odd-Job Man's



## Diary.

THE DAILY RECORD—MR. MACCOURT—MR. HAMMOND.

### A BAG AND A FOUNTAIN PEN.

A few weeks ago Tasmania sent a message to the Organising Secretary of the Alliance. It was: "Come over and help us!" After much consideration Mr. Maccourt decided to accept the invitation, and when these lines appear he will be in the little cold island as Director of the Prohibition Party. His departure was marked by many evidences of the good fellowship which exists amongst the members of the Alliance staff. On Friday before Mr. Maccourt left, the Chief, Mr. Hammond, called the staff together, and on behalf of those present handed to him a travelling bag and a fountain pen.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF TASMANIA.

When making the presentation, Mr. Hammond complimented Mr. Maccourt on taking the step which involved much inconvenience and worry to Mrs. Maccourt and the family. The Chief said he was convinced that after Queensland, Tasmania was the most important Prohibition centre in Australia. The chances of Tasmania carrying Prohibition at the first time of asking were good, and he ventured to think that Mr. Maccourt now had an opportunity of making history.

### THE DAILY RECORDS.

Never a day goes by without our city papers recording the crimes committed by alcohol. From murder to petty crime, liquor figures more than any other single agency as the cause of the crime. A long time ago I heard Mr. Hammond say, "We are an unshockable people." No greater truth was ever uttered. Every day of our lives we read reports of the degrading of decent men and women, of the suffering children, and always the same old story is told: "It is done by alcohol." Here are a few reports culled from the Sydney press. The only method we can use to prevent these stories being written is by prohibiting the thing responsible for such acts being committed:

### STRUCK A WOMAN WITH A BOTTLE OF BEER.

Strange Act of Man Towards His Fiancee—Declined to Give Evidence.

At the North Sydney Police Court yesterday Bertie Hinkley was fined £20 and £2/17/- costs, in default six months' imprisonment, for having unlawfully assaulted Gertrude

Dixon at Chatswood on the night of March 16. The evidence showed that the parties had been keeping company for some time. On the night in question Dixon, who is employed at the home of Edwin Cribbs, left the dining table during dinner, and went out to the verandah. Mr. Cribbs heard a crash, and a moan, and on running out he saw the defendant and Dixon. The latter was on the floor moaning. She was bleeding profusely from wounds in the head.

Witness attended to her in the bathroom, and sent for a doctor and the police.

Miss Dixon said she could give no explanation for defendant's action. There had been no quarrel between them. She had just come on to the verandah when defendant struck her with a bottle of beer. She was in the Mater Misericordiae Hospital till April 5 as a result of her injuries.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, but declined to give evidence. He said that he knew nothing whatever about the incident. He had been drinking heavily at the time.

"I really ought to give you six months," said Mr. Perry, S.M.

Defendant was ordered to pay the fine by monthly instalments of £5 on finding security.

### SMASHED A BOTTLE

ON BARMAN'S HEAD.

After an altercation with Charles Daniels, a barman, in the King's Hotel, on the corner of King and Pitt streets, at about half-past 5 on Monday afternoon, Norman Power, 29, waited till he came out at 6.30, and smashed a full bottle of ale over his forehead.

For the assault, Power was fined £10 at the Central Court to-day.

### "YOU'LL GET IT!"

ASSAULT IN BAR-ROOM.

"Wouldn't you hit out, if there were about 500 going to attack you?"

This was what William Barrington (or Keogh), 43, replied on April 2, when asked if he had struck a man with a glass in the bar of the Surrey Hotel, according to the evidence of Detective Sedgewick, at the Central Police Court to-day. Barrington was charged with having maliciously inflicted grievous bodily harm on Henry Beveridge on April 2.

Detective Sedgewick said that he followed the accused from the Surrey Hotel in Castle-reagh-street, on the afternoon of April 2, and caught up to him in the Imperial Arcade. Barrington was standing with his back to the wall, brandishing a bloodstained glass in his hand, and shouting, "Keep back, or you'll get it!"

"I caught hold of him," continued witness, "and said, 'What's wrong, Barrington?' He answered, 'This mob's going to deal with me!'"

"We went to the Surrey Hotel, and I there found Beveridge, covered with blood. He had to be sent to the hospital, suffering from

a large wound in the head and several minor injuries."

Robert Macdonald, a bricklayer's laborer, described the scene in the bar-room. Barrington and another man, prior to the assault, were pummelling and jostling an old man in one corner. Beveridge crossed over and spoke to them, and soon afterwards Barrington smashed a glass against the counter, and then hit Beveridge twice on the head with the jagged bottom of the tumbler.

Accused, who pleaded not guilty, and reserved his defence, was committed for trial. Bail was fixed at £60.

### WHERE NIGHT FALLS IS A MAN'S HOME.

"He lives where night falls on him."

Sergeant Leonard described the abode of William Singleton at the Glebe Police Court to-day.

Singleton was fined £4 and 10/- costs for having driven a van while he was under the influence of drink, and £2 for having used indecent language.

At Newtown Court on Friday last he was fined for furious driving.

### FIGHTING FOR HAIR. OLD MAN ASSAULTED.

Fifty pounds of horsehair was the prize over which a battle royal raged between the owner, William Piper, a small, middle-aged man, of John and Goodsell streets, Newtown, and Rodrick William Johnson, aged 23, who admitted that drink was a treacherous friend to him.

He was charged with attempting to steal the hair in question, and assaulting and causing bodily harm to William Piper, the owner.

According to the evidence of the prosecution, the defendant was drunk at the time, and when caught with the hair by Piper attacked him furiously about the face, beat him to the ground, and kicked him in the ribs.

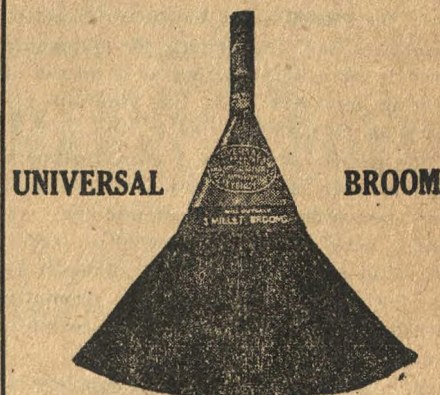
Mr. Gale, S.M., said that he doubted that defendant intended to steal. On that count he was dismissed. But on the assault charge a fine of £10, in default three months' imprisonment, was inflicted.

(Continued on page 10.)

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3**

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## A PROHIBITION HOLIDAY.

### POLITICS, RELIGION AND HISTORY.

(By THE WANDERING EDITOR.)

I must confess that I have not written a line for a month. I am now in the Red Sea, and while I do not feel at all comfortable, nor have I around me all the space and convenience I crave when I set out to write, yet the urge is upon me to start and overtake my long neglected contribution to "Grit."

What can I say of London? It would be easy to write a dozen pages, it will be difficult to write the single page I limit myself to.

#### THE BRITISH HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

I made a bee-line for the House of Commons, and found it well guarded by the police, and while waiting I noted where the suffragettes chained and padlocked themselves to the statues in the vestibule of the House so that the police could not put them out.

Having been introduced to Mr. Roberts, formerly Under-Secretary for India, a staunch Prohibitionist, I was asked to sign a pledge that I would not disturb the House, and then I successfully passed several challenging policemen, and found myself in the famous old House of Commons.

The most striking thing to me was the fact that over 100 foreign press correspondents were present, giving an assurance that a whisper of any importance would echo to the ends of the earth in all kinds of languages within a few hours.

I was fortunate in hearing Bonar Law deliver a masterly speech, also Ramsay MacDonald.

I was very favorably impressed by the large attendance of members and the serious way in which the business was conducted. I greatly regretted that I was not allowed to be present when the chaplain opened the day's business with prayers. I am sure this fixes a standard, gives a tone, and creates an atmosphere, and it will be a happy day when it is done in the State Parliaments of Australia.

Since the violent ways of the suffragettes a few years ago, the gallery for women is covered in with wire netting as a means of protecting members from the vigorous attentions of the ladies.

In the House of Lords I was fortunate enough to hear several really fine speeches, and my few visits were full of interest.

I saw a poor, straggling handful of unemployed make a pitiable and feeble demonstration in the vestibule, and they were promptly hustled out by kindly police, Mr. Landsbury, the member, going with them.

Unemployment is a tremendous problem in England and Scotland, and Parliament, having spent millions in doles, seems to have no solution to offer. Lord Buckmaster, in a sincere and convincing speech, urged that a generous effort be made to negotiate a loan

to Austria. It was true that only 20 per cent. of our pre-war trade went to the central empires of Europe, but it was also true that our unemployed were only 20 per cent. of England's ordinary industrial population. Restore the purchasing power of Central Europe and the wheels of industry would soon revolve. The fact also that Central Europe could not buy from the colonies retarded the colonies from buying to their fullest extent.

The Marquis of Salisbury and Viscount Grey also made most interesting speeches.

I had a happy and interesting afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Philip Snowden—they are effective wherever they go, and are both convinced Prohibitionists. The trouble in England, as in Australia, is that temperance sentiment has not been sufficiently crystallised into a political force, and men like Mr. Snowden attract to themselves the violent opposition of the liquor trade without winning any compensating support from Prohibitionists.

#### THE VOICE OF THE CHURCH.

I heard the Bishop of London give a mid-day address in which he declared himself an old-fashioned believer in the second coming of our Lord. He was very lucid, very kindly, very spiritual, and quoted Scripture with convincing emphasis. It was worth going a long way to hear him.

Next day I heard Studdert Kennedy, known as "Woodbine Willie."

He is a remarkable man. He is not gifted in appearance, nor in voice, but he has a splendid fearlessness and a striking way of getting to the vital things.

He wore a silk surplice and a red cassock; took the whole of the brief service from the pulpit; preached a rugged, thoughtful sermon, and made a fine demand on his congregation to follow him sentence by sentence in an extempore prayer.

The Rev. Tinsdale Young was very fine; but his great church hall has a most disconcerting echo, and I was not able to appreciate all he said until I ceased to listen to him, and just listened to the echo—which could be heard much better than he could be.

St. Martins-in-the-Fields is now many a mile from the fields, being within a stone-throw of Nelson's Monument in Trafalgar Square. The vicar, Mr. Shepherd, is an unusual man. He is not a preacher, yet he has a quaint, humorous, pathetic strain in all he says that attracts people.

The church was packed at 3.30 on Sunday afternoon; the Welsh Guards' Band was undoubtedly the attraction. He conducted the whole short service from the pulpit, and was quite unorthodox and extemporaneous. It was a dreary and wet day. He looked over his big congregation, smiled in a half-shy

# GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

Assistant Editor—R. J. C. BUTLER.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1923.

way, and his first words were: "Cheer up. I know it is a rotten day, but we will sing."

Rotten, frightful, jolly, are words he uses frequently. He wished them all a happy Christmas; said he knew it was a rotten thing for him to wish those who had nothing; a happy Christmas—when he had a turkey in the larder and a cigar with a gold band round it to be smoked afterwards.

Dr. Poole, who is now in charge of F. B. Meyer's church, and whom I knew, was good to hear; and it was nice to meet him after the service.

Dr. Stuart Holden had a crowded church, but 75 per cent. were women, and while it was evangelical and spiritual, I do not know that I would care to worship there.

Wilson Carlisle, the founder of the Church Army, was not well, and Captain Pryor took a remarkable service. A ladies' brass band paraded the streets first; a string orchestra played for half an hour. Both still and moving pictures were used, and the church was full in a most unpromising neighborhood, and they got results. The service seemed much too long for me, but I waited and saw many come to the communion rails and make a fresh start.

I met that dear wonderful man, Mr. F. Cherrington, the brewer's son, who gave up a million pounds over 50 years ago to live in the slums, where he has been responsible for a service or meeting for 17,500 consecutive nights. I spoke a few words at his request, and deeply regretted that I could not

(Continued on page 16.)



# ENGLAND TAKES VERY SMALL STEPS TOWARDS PROHIBITION.

## BILL TO INCREASE AGE LIMIT TO 18 YEARS PASSED.

### THE TRAFFIC FIGHTS AGAINST REFORM.—LADY ASTOR'S SPEECH.

We must congratulate the Labor Party on its official support, splendidly given, to the measure to prevent any person under 18 years of age from drinking in a public house. The serried ranks of that Party during the afternoon and their vote completely demolished "the trade" argument that this bill was an objectionable piece of "class legislation." The Independent and National Liberals turned up in good numbers, and over 120 Unionist members voted for the bill. The result is the more remarkable in that "the trade" directly—and through its auxiliary forces—had been tremendously active, and had lobbied with great persistence. On the other side, the churches, through the Temperance Council and the National Temperance organisations, had made their influence strongly felt in the constituencies, and members realised the strength of opinion throughout the country in favor of the bill. Indeed, outside "the trade" and the circle of its usual supporters, the "man in the street" seemed to favor an even stronger measure excluding young people under eighteen altogether from the public house, and we believe that such a measure would have received little less support in the House itself.—"Alliance News," London.

That comment by the British "Alliance News" is an indication of how big the fight for Prohibition is in England. It is difficult for Australians to realise that members of the Mother of Parliaments, although in a minority, should, at the dictates of the liquor traffic, put up the fight they did against such an obvious reform as that which aimed to protect the boys and girls up to the age of 18 against the effects of alcohol.

The most important speech during the debate was made by Lady Astor. A study of this gifted woman's remarks will indicate the general fear of anything in the nature of a broadside attack on England's greatest enemy. Lady Astor said:

"This bill is not Lady Astor's bill. I have been reading that this bill is a subtle plan of Lady Astor's. I did not know that my chief fault was subtlety; I thought I annoyed the House by my brutal frankness. I can assure hon. members that there is nothing subtle about me! I have always taken that good old hymn:

Perish policy and cunning,  
Perish all that shuns the light;  
Whether winning, whether losing,  
Trust in God and do the right.

I admit that it may seem a strange political creed, but that is the only political creed that I profess. Two years ago 116,000 teachers petitioned on these lines, and Lord Bryce presented their request to the Board of Education. They said that it was for the mental and moral development of adolescents. They had behind them all organised women, including the National Council of Women, the National Women's Citizen's Association, the heads of some of the great public schools for boys and girls, and hundreds of elementary and secondary schools. They also had behind them some of the highest medical authorities in the country. The bill has the support of the 'Lancet,' and I have personally received 700 letters in support of it from women medical practitioners alone.

"The bill deals with one of the 'four points' on which the leaders of all the churches are agreed. It has the support of the Archbishop of Canterbury, of Cardinal Bourne, and of all the Free Churches. The House, therefore, will see that it is in no way my bill. I am simply the godmother, and I hope a fairy one; and all those who think it a subtle propaganda on my part should get that out of their minds. There is nothing subtle about it; it is the most unsubtle bill in the world. I will show the House why, and what it proposes. As the law now stands, a publican can sell beer to children over fourteen for consumption inside his public house

as well as to be taken away. Spirits can only be sold for consumption on licensed premises to young persons over sixteen. This bill proposes to make it illegal to sell to anyone apparently under eighteen any kind of intoxicant for consumption in a public house. That is all that the bill proposes. I have heard it so misrepresented that I should like to tell the House what it does not propose, because I know that many hon. members think that these things are included in the bill.

"The bill does not touch clubs. We have gone into that, and we find that many clubs discourage young persons under eighteen from drinking. It is not a club problem.

"The bill does not prevent young persons from fetching beer. They can still fetch dinner beer for their father or their fellow-workers. The bill does not deal with treating. Treating is a very difficult and very controversial point, and we have tried to the best of our ability to make this a non-controversial bill. It would have been very stupid for any private member to introduce a controversial bill, because they would know perfectly well that they would never get it through. The teaching profession, the churches, and the medical men are not as stupid as that. We feel that we shall have done something big if we can only get this small and what I may call legitimate bill on to the Statute Book. Why do we want the bill?"

Hon. Members: "Ah, why?"

"I will tell you in a minute, and I hope you will listen 'without pride, prejudice, or partial affection.' That is our prayer (at prayers in the House—Editor), and you have the chance of putting it into effect to-day. The problem of drink as it confronts grown men and women is an entirely different problem from that of youth and adolescence. Between the ages of fifteen and twenty boys become men and girls become women, and everybody who is interested in youth knows that this is the most difficult time in the lives of boys and girls. After all, a mother knows that, once you have got a child over teething, your next problem is that very difficult age from fourteen to twenty. Every man knows that boys have instincts which they really do not quite know how to grapple with, and it takes the greatest courage on the part of those who have to deal with them, and the greatest kindness and the greatest understanding, to keep them morally straight during that very difficult time.

"The object of this bill is to help self-control and the powers of resistance. We do not feel that we want to do anything that is going to make it more difficult for adolescence, and I do hope that all hon. members will support that. Adolescence is a problem in both boys' and girls' life. It is no good saying that it is only girls; it is boys just as much as girls. In fact, I myself, as

a mother of five sons, think that, so far as sex goes, it is absolutely as important for boys as it is for girls. We have been told that drunkenness is no problem among the young, but I was amazed the other day when the hon. and learned member for Norwood (Mr. Greaves-Lord) put down a question. He got an answer that I am quite certain he did not expect. It said that in 1919, 2610 boys and girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one were arrested for drunkenness; in 1920, 4063 were arrested for drunkenness; in 1921, 2172. If these are the figures for disorderly drunkenness, we know that many thousands more must have been affected in a lesser degree. It came as a problem to a great many members, because there is nothing in the world more tragic and more dangerous for a country than to have adolescents drinking. If alcohol is a bad stimulant for girl adolescents, it is equally bad for boy adolescents. Sir James Crichton Browne, a distinguished anti-Prohibitionist, says:

"It is during adolescence that the taste for alcohol declares itself. Then it is when so many habits are formed that a habit of some degree of dependence on alcohol may be contracted, and it is a noteworthy fact

(Continued on next page.)

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## BY ARRANGEMENT.

### BISHOP RADFORD ON LIQUOR PROPAGANDA.

In the "Southern Churchman," New South Wales, the Bishop of Goulburn hits out against the liquor propaganda in New South Wales as follows:—

"It is time that some protest was made against the attempt of the liquor trade to tune the country press. Week after week in the country newspapers of New South Wales there appear articles with various catch-titles, but always a sub-title, 'Published by Arrangement.' What is this arrangement? It is apparently that in consideration of the sum paid for the insertion of these articles against Prohibition no article in favor of Prohibition is to be inserted without payment. Now there are some decent and honest publicans and brewers, but the liquor interest, as an organised body, appears to have no conscience. Regardless of moral considerations, it is deliberately trying to capture the press and to prevent fair discussion.

"The gist of most of these articles printed by 'arrangement' is that Prohibition in the United States is a practical and moral failure. I sent a letter to a country newspaper calling attention to responsible American testimony in favor of Prohibition, but it was not inserted."

### England Takes Small Steps Towards Prohibition—

(Continued from Page 9.)

that in nearly 90 per cent. of cases of confirmed inebriety the addiction to drink began between 15 and 25 years of age. That is the danger period."

"Then another objection is made. It is hard on lusty working lads. I leave Labor members to deal with that. I think it ill becomes us on these benches to talk about the hardship to the sons of miners and the rest of it, when we have miners sitting on those benches who can easily speak for themselves. Suppose the bill is a little hard on the few. There is no bill ever passed that is not a little hard on the few. We are not legislating for the minority, but for the majority. It may be a little hard on boys who have been used to drinking with other men, but I am certain if they were shown what a terrible calamity it is to thousands of others, they would be quite willing to give it up. After all the people of this country are used to sacrifices and all you have to do is to put it before them as a high motive. I do not believe there is a man or woman in England who wants a boy or girl in the public house. I feel certain we all feel alike about that.

"I appeal to the House to pass this legislation to help the children and the adolescents. Boys up to eighteen are children. You are all children still, in a way. We women love you, because you are children. We love you very much, but we love our own children more, and I can assure hon. members that there is many a mother in the country praying to-day that this bill will go through. I have received letters from all over the country. I think the bill will go through, because it is the wish of the people of this country. If any hon. members have any fear about this bill weakening parental control, I ask them to go back to their constituencies, and ask the fathers and mothers there. I ask hon. members not to vote against a bill the only desire of which is to protect youth, glorious, courageous, adventuresome youth, which when rightly led and guided is the most inspiring thing in the world, but when wrongly led is the most heart-breaking."



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### A Review—

(Continued from page 6.)

none were found to contain anything deleterious or injurious. In five cases, however, the liquor was found to be below standard strength."

In the light of the scientific evidence about alcohol, and the crime list in the above report due to the said liquor, making men and women impossible, robbing men and women of their control, surely we are beautiful liars, and when one considers the most damaging evidence above, and the fact that:

"There were 137 violent deaths due to intemperance as shown by the evidence of Coroner's Courts, it means an average of five deaths every two weeks. Where the shriek of agonised death is given, the police pick the remains up, inquest, and just time to clean the slab in the Morgue when the next victim comes along."

The report also shows that there were 18 more spirit merchants' licenses granted and 12 additional bars added to licensed premises. total 30; 20 hotel licenses closed, two wine bars closed, total 22.

So you see, in spite of all the Reduction Court does, liquor gets ahead, opening more depots for the distribution of their poisonous liquor. When it is taken into account that those closed are compensated, you can see what a farce it is.

### WHY IS THIS?

The reason why this state of affairs exists is the fact that few read the annual reports of his or any other Department of Health, Lunacy, or law and order.

Very often the politicians get it, but how many read it? And it is easy to use the blind eye, and politicians generally have one about them.

Then the press, who is supposed to speak for the general public, does not even properly review these reports. Why is this?

"Because the press advertises the article that is mostly responsible for the wretched conditions as set out in the report under review.

Surely the day is not far distant when justice and fair dealing will protect the people.

### LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

### "KING" TEA

Catalogue of Free Gifts is Now Obtainable.

Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

### The Odd Job Man's Diary—

(Continued from page 7.)

### A.P.C. CONFERENCE MEETS AT ADELAIDE.

The annual conference of the Australian Prohibition Council

was held this year at Adelaide. The President, R. B. S. Hammond, found time to break the journey on the way down and take three Prohibition services for our Alliance. That doesn't read very exciting, but it meant leaving trains in the middle of the night and catching them at unearthly hours, and other things which do not tend to improve the temper. But in spite of this the President came along with a smile and set Adelaide discussing the work he is doing. Next week I shall be able to deal fully with the conference, and say something about the men who attended.

\* \* \*

### JAPAN IS COMING INTO LINE.

A few years ago I was visiting a little bush school called Mount Lylyvia. The

old master and I sat on the school verandah and yarned. The old man had taught school for fifty years. I tried to get a vision of the thousands of boys and girls he had taught in that time, and he broke in on my thoughts with "Dr. Starr Jordan was a pupil of mine." I was proud to shake the old man's hand. That by way of introduction to this par. from "Current Opinion," February, 1923:

### JAPAN TO GO DRY?

"David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Emeritus of Stanford University, has just returned from a three months' tour of Japan. On his arrival in San Francisco he made the prediction that the Japanese people would vote their country dry within a few years.

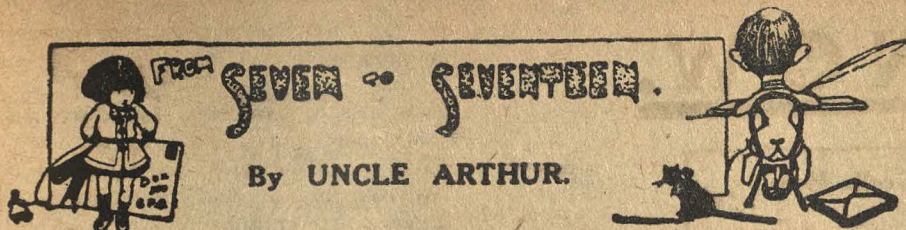
"Social and industrial leaders are working hard to bring about Prohibition. A titled Tokio merchant, Sbyo Zu Aoki, influenced by Dr. Jordan's story of the assistance given the cause of Prohibition by a Stanford Department of Alcoholic Research, donated 50,000 dollars to endow a similar chair in a Japanese university.

"Saki-drinking, like the feuds of the Samaria, is probably doomed to become a part of the departed past of Japan."

Elsewhere in this issue is a copy of a bill dealing with liquor which has been passed by the Parliament of Japan.

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## WHO IS UNCLE A?



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

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

### OUR EMPIRE.

Dear Ni's and Ne's.

In your schools you have heard a lot about our Empire. The British nation is one to which we are all proud to belong, but this pride of Empire is only justified if we seek to make our Empire the best one possible. I like the words spoken by Queen Mary a short time ago. She was saying "Good-bye" at Buckingham Palace to the fifty Barnado girls who have just arrived in Sydney, and among her words was the following splendid message, which we can all accept for our Empire's good:

"In wishing you good-bye and good luck I should like to say to you: Always be cheerful and make the best of things; do what is right, and, whatever may be your task, do your best in it. Remember that life is made up of loyalty—loyalty to your friends, loyalty to things beautiful and good, loyalty to the country in which you live, loyalty to your King, and, above all, for that which holds all other loyalties together—loyalty to God."

This is the spirit behind the New Day Crusade, with its promise to obey the law and to encourage good citizenship. Therefore we ask all loyal boys and girls, all of the New Day Young Crusaders, to sing this tousing Empire song:

### FOR RIGHTEOUS LAWS.

Tune 685: 'Firmly Stand.'

Give us righteous laws that will drive Strong Drink

From our native land, and will save us all From the curse and snare and from danger's brink

Shield the nation ere it fall.

We will stand by those laws,

Gladly stand by those laws,

By the Prohibition laws.

This we pledge to do

Loyally and true.

We'll observe and enforce them, too.

UNCLE A.



## HAVE YOU WRITTEN TO UNCLE A?

### OUR HONOR LETTER.

Each week we give pride of place to one letter. It may be the shortest or the longest the best written or the funniest, the most interesting, or most newsy. Write what you wish in the best way you can. Try for this honor and become a good letter-writer.

UNCLE A.

### OUR HONOR LETTER—FROM A REPENTANT 3-YEARS' SCALLYWAG.

Maud Taylor, George's River Road, Enfield, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I saw my birthday wishes in "Grit" the other day and looked into the past to see how long it was since I last wrote to you. It is about three years, and I am a great big scallywag. I hope you will forgive me. We were living at Newtown then, but we now live at Enfield, and have been living here for the past two years. Last June I left school and went to work at millinery, which I like very much. After being in the city all day it is very nice to get into the open air out here. We have not far to walk before we reach the bush, but we can't go to-day because it is too muddy. On the garden before me there are two young pigeons enjoying the rain and sunshine at intervals. They are both from the one nest; one is black and the other is white with black specks. I think I will close now and leave other news till next item. Please put my name down on a clean page with no black spots so that I can start anew.

(Dear Maud,—We have given you a clean start, and to show you are forgiven we honor your letter because of its candid confession. But don't wait three years before answering again.—Uncle A.)

\* \* \*

### ALMOST ON.

William McAnally, Moleton, via Coramba, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I hope I am not on the black list. If so, please cross me off it. We had a lot of rain up here last week, and it is windy to-day. About two weeks ago we had a half-grown calf killed with dingoes at daylight. When I heard the calf bellowing I ran down the paddock to where the sound came from. As I got close to the spot I saw four big dingoes running away. The calf died soon after, as it was dreadfully hurt. There is not much grass about now, and some people are losing cattle.

(Dear Will,—Write a little oftener and keep quite off the scallywag list. Rain is sadly needed, but we have a lot in Sydney now.—Uncle A.)

### A GARDEN ENTHUSIAST.

Freda Maddox, 4 James-street, Leichhardt, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I would like to become one of your large family of Ni's. My birthday is on January 9, and I am eight years and three months old. My brother brought home a beautiful bunch of dahlias, and I brought in five roses. Four of them are beautiful little buds, but the last one is full blown. Out of the four buds two are baby pink roses, and are big buds, and they are red. In our garden we have three fruit trees—pear, fig, and persimmon—and we have a grape vine.

(Dear Freda,—Welcome! What a lovely garden you must have! Write and tell me more about your flowers.—Uncle A.)

### A HELPING HAND.

Clem Russell, Brundee, via Nowra, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I am afraid I haven't much to tell you, Uncle, but I will try and rake up something. Am I on the scallywag list? If I am, please excuse me. I am going to try and make something to sell at the fetes. On Empire Day we are going to have sports at school. In the evening we are going to have a concert given by the school children; I am going to sing. It is terribly windy down this way. It has kept up for about four days now; I hope it doesn't last very long. At the factory they will be taking the milk both night and morning soon.

(Dear Clem,—No, you are no longer on the scallywag list because of this letter. I am glad to know you are helping the Prohibition fetes.—Uncle A.)

### QUEEN TITANNIA.

Brender Locker, "Happy Valley," Adaminaby, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I would like to join your family of Ne's and Ni's. My birthday is on March 1, and I am nine years old. I live five miles from Adaminaby. I am in fifth class. We are going to have reciting and singing on Empire Day. My brother is going to recite "The Colors of the Flag." Last Friday we acted one of Shakespeare's plays—the quarrel between Oberon and Titannia. I was Titannia, the queen. I am learning music from my cousin. My last piece was "Spring Song." It has been very wet here lately. I will have to close now as it is getting late.

(Dear Brenda,—Welcome! I should like to have seen you as Queen Titannia. Tell me about the Empire Day concert.—Uncle A.)

### A BONZA BONFIRE.

Allen Locker, Happy Valley, Adaminaby, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I want to join your family of Ne's and Ni's. I am 11, and my birthday is on June 13. I am in sixth class at the public school. The school children and parents are going to have a picnic on Empire Day. I am going to have a bonfire on Empire night. My sister and I drive into school



# SIGN NOW.



**With God's Help,**

\* \* \*

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

**YOUNG AUSTRALIA'S PLEDGE AND APPEAL**

If aged 8-18, put your signature here. 

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

Address .....

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

Parent's Signature .....

If aged 8-14 also get parents' consent here. 

**SIGN AND SEND**  
**TO THE Y.P. PROHIBITION COUNCIL, 321 PITT STREET, SYDNEY**  
 Enclose 1d. Stamp and receive in return  
**A CRUSADE SEAL.**

every morning and out again in the evening. We drive in a sulky. I live five miles from Adaminaby. We live on a farm, and have horses, sheep, pigs, cattle and poultry. I have signed the New Day Crusade, and am enclosing it and one penny for a Crusade Seal. There has been a good lot of rain here lately. We are milking two cows. I have got a Meccano set; it is a No. 3 set; I can make 437 models with it. I hope you succeed in getting Prohibition. Wouldn't it be good if we had Prohibition? Grandma takes "Grit," and I enjoy reading pages 11 and 12.

(Dear Allen,—Welcome! What a time you will have with your bonfire! Meccano is splendid for boys, isn't it? Do you get the Meccano magazine?—Uncle A.)

## BRAINY UNCLE A. (?)

Noel G. Weaver, Weaver's Post Office, via Windsor, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I hope you are well. We are going to clear some land to-day for a park, and everybody is going to roll up with their mattocks and picks and do their little bit. It is rather dull weather up here to-day. I hope it doesn't rain, as we have had quite enough rain to last us for a long time. I saw my last letter in "Grit." My word, I think that was a brainy notion of yours to have an honor letter. It will cultivate a lot of bad writers like me into excellent letter writers. We will probably be having a cricket ground and a tennis court also. So we are looking forward to a good time. Do you like cricket, Uncle? I hope you do, because there is not anything so healthy or clean as cricket.

(Dear Noel,—I'm glad you think I've got brains. People are always telling me that I

can't grow hair and brains at the same time. Yes, cricket is a splendid game; good for all true sports.—Uncle A.)

## AN ABORIGINE'S DRAWING.

Thelma Baker, Addison-road, Manly, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I was very pleased to see my letter in "Grit," and I have resolved to try and make mine the honor letter every time I write. You asked me if I had seen "Boy" Charlton? Yes, I have; and I see him nearly every Saturday. He is a beautiful swimmer, and swims so quickly and easily. Our swimming season is over now, so we have commenced games on the Manly Oval. Our class is learning basket ball, which is very exciting. Last Friday we went for a botany excursion to the Manly water works. They are very interesting. The engine room is under the ground. When the water is ready for use a number of insects are put into it to keep it pure. As we were walking around the grounds the manager showed us an aborigine's drawing upon a rock. It had a head like a bear and a tail like a fish. As I was walking among the rocks I collected different flowers, such as dogrose, Christmas bells, flannel flowers and boronia. I would like to correspond with Norma Pinn, 88 Prospect-road, Summer Hill.

(Dear Thelma,—I should like to see those drawings. Are not our Australian wild flowers lovely?—Uncle A.)

## A MESSAGE FOR GRAND-UNCLE B.

Myrtle Bowd, Pitt Town, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I hope I am not on that dreadful black list which is known as the scallywag list. If I am, will you please scratch my name off? I have passed my Q.C., and I am now going to the Parra-

matta Commercial School. I go down every morning and come right home every night. I like going there because there are so many friendly girls there. We learn cooking down there, and also physical culture; this exercise makes you so warm in the winter. We have had a good drop of rain; it has brightened everything up after so much dry weather. The grass is so beautiful and green all around. I was so pleased when I heard that Grand-Uncle B. was back again. I hope he enjoyed his holiday, and I expect he worked among the people all the time. On Easter Sunday our church was packed. It was lovely to see them all. We will be going down to the Sowers' meeting this time. We couldn't go last time because our mission was on. I will be going up for another music exam. soon. I hope I pass, because it is the cap and gown. We had a swimming carnival at the Parramatta baths not long ago. It was such fun watching the girls racing. My Auntie Thelma has a darling little baby boy; it was born on Sunday.

(Dear Myrtle,—Did you go in any swimming races? Your name has been scratched off the scallywag list.—Uncle A.)

## A LONG JOURNEY.

Errol Horner, Ellerslie Park, via Willow Tree, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I have been for a holiday to my mother's place. I got into the train at Willow Tree with an excursion ticket, and when I got to Sydney my brother met me. When I got home my mother was pleased to see me. I had a very nice time while I was there. I have sold 5/2 worth of pennies, and will try and make up the rest. I will sign the pledge. I will tell you more news next time. Best wishes to you all.

(Dear Errol,—What a long trip for you that was! Your seal has been sent for the Crusade. Write soon.—Uncle A.)

## ? CAN YOU ANSWER RIDDLES ?

### LIST NO. 9—ANSWERS.

1. The elephant took a trunk, but the fox and rooster only took a brush and comb between them.
2. Life, because we all have to give it up.
3. One is a slow pup and the other is a slope up.
4. One is a bee deceased, the other is a seedy beast.
5. One is a menagerie lion, the other is an imaginary line.
6. When one uses a set of lean horses and the other uses acetylene gas.

### LIST NO. 10—(ANSWERS JUNE 28).

1. Why is a nobleman like a book?
  2. Why is a book like a tree?
  3. What is yours, and is used by others more than yourself?
  4. Why is grass like a mouse?
  5. What key is the hardest to turn?
  6. Why is a tight boot like an oak tree?
  7. Why is an author a queer animal?
  8. Why is a stick of candy like a horse?
  9. What is better than presence of mind in a railway accident?
- Sent by Albert GERALD, Isabel Brown, and Colles Barrett.





Jimson was proud of his new car, though it was by no means a beauty; but his pride was destined to be taken down. He pulled up before a hotel, and one of the local loafers immediately remarked to the friend who was helping him to load:

"Look 'ere, Bill! See what they're givin' away with a tin o' petrol now!"

#### QUITE RIGHT!

"What is an anecdote?" asked the teacher.

"A short, funny tale," answered Johnny.

"That's right," said the teacher. "Now, Johnny, you may write a sentence on the blackboard containing the word."

Johnny hesitated a moment, and then wrote:

"A rabbit has four legs and one anecdote."

#### SAME SHAPE.

A boy was presented with some young guinea pigs by his father's friend. Meeting the boy soon after, the friend inquired about the pets.

"Well, Robert, how are the guinea pigs getting on? Are they in good shape?"

"They are just the same shape, only they are bigger."

#### THE VISITOR.

Scene: Sports department of newspaper office.

Characters: Sporting Editor; a pugilist; his manager.

Time: The present.

Manager (smoothly): They soittainly treat us royal in Yurop. Soittainly do. The Kid, here, gets a great hand everywhere he goes. He's a knockout with them society bugs. Meets them all. Lord George, Barney Shaw, th' Duke uv Yerik, Oil Haig—all them guys. He meets them—don't you, kid?

The Pugilist (emphatically): Yeh! An' I lick every one uv 'em.

#### HOW KIND!

A big, burly man called at the rectory the other morning. He rang the bell, and when the door was opened he asked to see the rector's wife.

"Madam," he said, when she appeared, "I wish to draw your attention to the awful condition of a poor family in this district. The father is dead, and the mother is too ill to work, the children are starving. They are about to be turned into the street unless someone pays their arrears of rent, which amount to five pounds."

"How terrible!" said the lady. "May I ask who you are?"

"Certainly, madam," was the reply. "I'm the landlord!"

Nervous Curate (unable to catch name of the child he was about to christen): How do you spell it?

Proud Father: Well, as a matter between you and me, sir, I ain't much of a scholar neither!"

#### WHAT WAS IT?

Effie seemed disappointed as she came out of the circus tent. "I didn't see the 'also,'" she said, "and I never saw a picture of one, and I wanted so much to know what he looks like."

"There's no animal called the 'also,'" said her father. "Where did you hear about it?"

"It's on the bill-board on Main-street," said Effie.

Sure enough, when they reached the bill-board, her father found that the poster read: "Magnificent collection of wild animals. A black bear and a white also."

#### CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

The occupants of the Pullman car were startled by the abrupt entrance of two masked bandits.

"Throw up yer hands!" commanded the bigger of the two. "We're going to rob all the gents and kiss all the gals."

"No, pardner," remonstrated the smaller one gallantly. "We'll rob the gents, but we'll leave the ladies alone."

"Mind your own business, young fellow," snapped a female passenger of uncertain age. "The big man's robbing this train."

#### A NEW PEST.

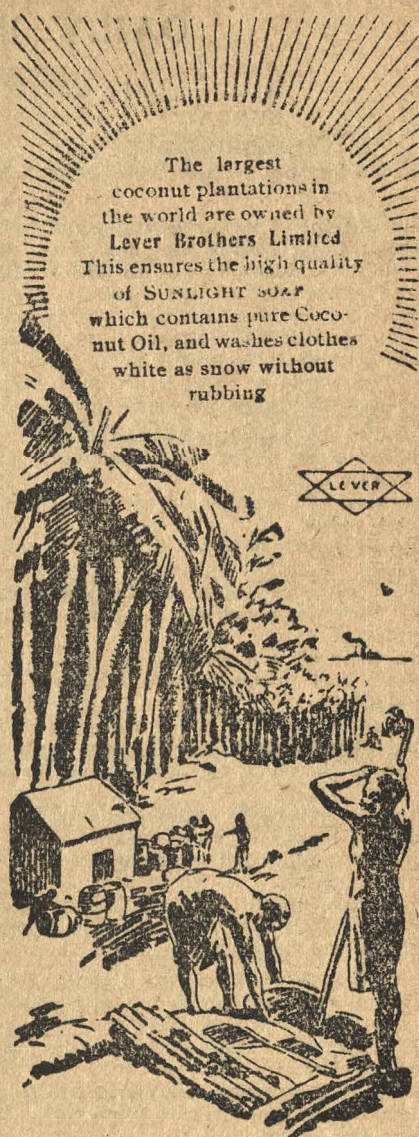
On a sheep station they had engaged a Chinaman boundary rider, and Billy, the black boy, was told to take some rations out to him.

In the evening, Billy returned with the rations.

"Didn't you find the boundary rider?" said the overseer.

"No, boss, I bin see it something yellow like a dingo, tail it like a yarraman, talk it like a cockatoo. Mine bin think it kill sheep. Mine bin kill it!"

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities states that of the families that come to the bureau for aid the percentage in which drunkenness is a cause of their need has declined from 12 per cent. in 1916 to 4 per cent. in 1922. The Brooklyn Bureau quotes the New York Charity Organisation as saying that it had noted a similar decline of 60 per cent. from figures in 1916. Attention is also called to notable decreases in other cities.



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**INGLIS'**  
**Coffee Essence**  
**Is Delicious**

**Ask Your Grocer**

The "Connecticut Citizen" says that the total number of inmates of the county jails in Connecticut fell from 12,827 in 1915 to 6111 in 1922. The number of persons committed to county jails in that State for drunkenness declined from 5124 in 1915, to 1463 in 1922. Reports of arrests for drunkenness in 15 leading cities of Connecticut showed declines ranging from 28 per cent. to 87 per cent.



## DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON.)

## SUNDAY.

## THE LORD'S DAY.

"The Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath."—Mark, 2, 28.

If He is Lord of it, surely He ought to be acknowledged as Lord of that day. How did He spend it? "He went as WAS HIS WONT into the synagogue on the Sabbath Day." He spent it in works of mercy. "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath," but we are nowhere taught it is lawful to spend it in play. The words of Cowper are even more true to-day than when he wrote them:

"O Italy! thy Sabbaths will be soon  
Our Sabbaths, closed with mummery and  
buffoon,  
Preaching and pranks will share the mot-  
ley scene,  
Ours parcelled out, as thine have ever  
been,  
God's worship and the mountebank between.  
What says the prophet? Let that day be  
blessed  
With holiness and consecrated rest;  
Pastime and business both it should ex-  
clude,

And bar the door the moment they intrude.  
Nobly distinguished above all the six,  
By deeds in which the world must never  
mix.

Hear him again—he calls it a delight,  
A day of luxury observed aright,  
When the glad soul is made heaven's wel-  
come guest,

Sits banqueting, and God provides the feast.  
But triflers are engaged and cannot come,  
Their answer to the call is 'Not at home.'"

Yet what can we expect when those shep-  
herds who own the sheep are not—rather  
wolves in sheep's clothing—set the example,  
and advocate the desecration of this day,  
content if they can get the tithes into the  
treasury by holding an earlier service to meet  
the demands of the world's votaries? As  
Cowper says again:

"Will not the sickliest sheep of every flock  
Resort to this example as a rock,  
There stand and justify the foul abuse  
Of Sabbath hours, with plausible excuse?  
If apostolic gravity be free  
To play the fool on Sunday, why not we?"

## MONDAY.

"As thy days so shall thy strength be."

If I were told that I must die to-morrow,  
That the next sun  
Which sinks should bear me past all sorrow,  
For any one.

All the fight fought, all the short journey  
through.

What should I do?

I do not think that I should shrink or falter,  
But just go on

Doing my work, nor change, nor seek to alter  
Aught that is done,

But rise and move, and love and smile and  
pray

For one more day.

What could I do, O blessed Guide and Master,  
Other than this?

Still to go on as now, not slower, faster,  
Nor fear to miss

The road, although so very long it be,  
While led by Thee.

Step after step, feeling Thee close beside me,  
Although unseen,

Through thorns, through flowers, whether  
the tempest hide Thee,

Or heavens serene,

Assured Thy faithfulness cannot betray,  
Thy love decay.

—Susan Coolidge.

## TUESDAY.

"I said I have labored in vain, I have  
spent my strength for naught and in vain,  
yet surely my work is with the Lord, and  
my judgment with my God."—Isa., 49, 4.

We are not all intended to give Him suc-  
cess; we are all intended to give Him our  
efforts. Perhaps the only thing we can say  
is, "Lord, I have failed, I did my best in  
vain. I have been beaten, but it was for  
Thee." Give Jesus success, if it comes to  
you; high sacrifice and great results, if you  
win them. But if not that, if you have only  
scorn and humiliation and grief and self-  
contempt, you can give Him that. Which  
was it, failure or success, He Himself gave  
the Father on Calvary? And we do not know  
when success is near.

For He sees what you cannot see—like the  
commander-in-chief on the hill, who sees  
triumph when the common soldier can only  
observe ruin and despair. Triumph may be  
very close when you imagine defeat inevit-  
able."—Rev. J. N. Figgis.

## WEDNESDAY.

"We know that all things work together  
for good to them that love God."

How know you but your trouble might  
have been greater from the life than it is  
from the death of your children? Sad ex-  
perience made a man once say, "It is better  
to weep for ten dead children than for one  
living child."—John Flavel.

Sad is the thought which memory brings

Of things now dead once cherished;

But the saddest of all saddest things

Are the virtues which have perished.

The mother mourns the child she lost

Far back in other years;

But the one who lives by passions tossed,

Will give more cause for tears.

There are things in life far worse than death,

Hopes which in birth decay;

There are joys crowned with a funeral wreath

E'en on their Bridal Day.

The friend we laid to rest with tears,

We mourn with a tender pain;

But the friendship which died with the years

Will ne'er return again.

Oh! cease to call those lost who fled

With love still warm and tender,

Mourn those alone whose hearts are dead;

These only we surrender.

—Fairelie Thornton.

## THURSDAY.

"We are ambassadors for Christ, as though  
God did by us beseech you by us, we pray  
you, be ye reconciled to God."—2 Cor., 5, 20.

The minister who keeps the word "mes-  
sage" always written before him, as he pre-  
pares his sermon in the study, or utters it  
from the pulpit, is saved from the tendency  
to wanton and wild speculation, and from  
mere passion of originality. He who never  
forgets the word "witness" is saved from the  
unreality of repeating by rote mere forms  
of statement which he has learned as or-  
thodox, but never realised as true. If you  
and I can always carry this double con-  
sciousness that we are messengers and that  
we are witnesses, we shall have in our  
preaching all the authority and independence  
of assured truth, and yet all the appeal and  
convincingness of personal belief.—Phillips  
Brooks.

"No one will have power with men who  
has not power with God for men; the victory  
may seem to be won whilst we persuade men,  
but it has to be previously won in the place

of intercession. This place was to Jesus a  
place of agony and death, and there is no  
soul-winning without self-crucifixion."—Dr.  
Stalker.

## FRIDAY.

"So teach us to number our days that we  
may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

If thou dost bid the friend farewell,  
But for one night though that farewell may  
be,

Press thou his hand to thine,  
How canst thou tell how far from thee  
Fate or caprice may lead his steps are that  
to-morrow come?

Men have been known to lightly turn the  
corner of a street,

And days have grown to months, and months  
to years,

Ere they have looked in loving eyes again.  
Parting, at best, is underlaid

With tears and pain.  
Therefore, fust sudden death should come  
between.

Or time, or distance, clasp with pressure firm  
The hand of him that goeth forth;

Unseen Fate goeth too;  
Yes, find thou always time to say some ear-  
nest word

Between the idle talk,  
Lest with thee henceforth,

Night and day, regret should walk.  
—Coventry Patmore.

## SATURDAY.

"He shall glorify me."—John, 16, 14.

There are great movements in the world  
every now and then; we are inclined to look  
on them hopefully, for any stir is better  
than stagnation, but by and by we begin  
to fear, with a holy jealousy, what their ef-  
fects will be. How shall we judge them?  
To what test shall we put them? Always  
to this test. Does this movement glorify  
Christ? Is Christ preached? Then therein  
I do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice. Are men  
pointed to Christ? Then this is the ministry  
of salvation. Is He preached as first and  
last? Are men bidden to be justified by  
faith in Him, and then to follow Him and  
copy His divine example? It is well. I do  
not believe that any man ever lifted up the  
Cross of Christ in a hurtful way. If it be  
but the Cross that is seen, not of the hands  
that lift it, that will bring salvation. . . .  
Judge every movement then, not by those  
who adhere to it, nor by those who admire  
and praise it, but by this word of our Lord,  
"He shall glorify Me." The Spirit of God  
is not in it if it does not glorify Christ. Where  
He is uplifted there is all that is wanted  
for the salvation of a guilty race.—Spurgeon.

Only a chill and a simple cold,  
Only a store where the cure is sold,  
Only neglect and unwise delay,  
Only a doctor called in next day,  
Only a week from your business lost,  
Only a groan when counting the cost,  
Only one way with the wise, be sure,  
Only Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

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WHITE WINGS MILLS,

20-24 MEAGHER-STREET, SYDNEY.



## T. A. CUSACK PUTS IT THIS WAY:—

It is the nature of alcoholic drink to improve with age; it is people who drink it that get worse as they grow older.

One swallow may not make a summer, but one swallow has made many a drunkard.

When a man is in that condition called "speechlessly drunk," the booze speaks for itself.

Booze will make a man's flesh flabby, his clothes shabby, and his disposition crabby.

The way to Hell is paved with good intentions—and the drink traffic.

Men take spirits with the idea of raising their spirits, and the spirits go to their heads and knock them down.

It's rum that some people never drink, and yet live to a ripe old age.

It was the American spirit that killed the American spirits.

Drunkenness is a moral disease. It is not due to any germ, but is a throat complaint, brought on by too much shouting.

When Prohibition became law in U.S.A. the "wets" thought it couldn't run long; but now they see it making such rapid strides they want to knock it on the head.

While ever there are oceans of booze, men will get bar bound.

When U.S.A. went dry Bung got such a smack between the eyes that it hasn't yet been able to open them to see the real benefits of Prohibition.

America went dry because the wet was hampering her development, and she will remain dry because the wet doesn't agree with her constitution.

Most men when they are sick go to a doctor to be treated, while a lot are made ill through their friends treating them when they are well.

The brewer put the sham in champagne, and when a man suffers from too much champagne, it usually results in somebody else suffering real pain.

Prohibition in U.S.A. has given rise to a lot of revivalists who deal with spirit rather than the spiritual.

Liquor lies are easy to swallow by men whose throats are lubricated with strong drink.

There's no disgrace in a man being raised from the gutter—unless he has been raised by a policeman.

Men speak of "keeping one down," and the one that goes down keeps on calling for reinforcements till the man himself is down.

A drunken man, like a corkscrew, couldn't go straight if he tried.

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## THE ANNUAL MEETING N.S.W. ALLIANCE

**Monday, May 28th**

**Place: Y.M.C.A. Pitt-st., Sydney.**

**Time: 4 p.m.**

**Business:**

- (1) Election of Officers and Executive.
- (2) Receive Annual Report and Balance Sheet.
- (3) President's Address.

## CAPRICIOUS COMPLEXIONS.

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

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

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

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

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## A Prohibition Holiday—

(Continued from Page 8.)  
go again. He is a hero—a modern saint—and the hand of God has been upon him in a most wonderful way. He is "Uncle Fred" to tens of thousands, and he told me he had given away tons of caramels to children who follow him with real love.

The outstanding thing to me was the fearless way, the direct determined way, in which many of the churches discarded mere forms and insisted on reality.

### THE HISTORIC SPOTS.

Westminster Abbey, London Bridge, The Tower, the Art Gallery, the Museum, and many other great historic places fascinated me. St. Paul's Cathedral is wonderful in its way, but I hardly heard the seven-minute sermon preached there, but can quite believe I did not miss anything. To go round London on the top of a motor 'bus is a great experience. I was agreeably surprised to find that it was not really cold, that the sun shone, and that there was no snow in December. It was just fine to note that nearly all the great stream of men on foot or in vehicles lifted their hat as they passed the Cenotaph, which was always covered at the base with flowers. It is hopeless to tell you all I saw, all the impressions created by my visit, but it was wonderful, even if it was desperately, dreadfully lonely.

### CHRISTMAS DAY.

I went to church and got back to my hotel at 12.15; just shut my door, and did not bother about any food for the rest of the day. I had some fifty letters I had saved up. Placing my photos round me, and reading my letters and writing to as many as I could, I spent a day with my friends, and when I looked at my watch it was after 11 p.m.

It was a strange Christmas, not without its compensations, for I found some chances to help some more lonely than myself, and many of my letters brought deep pleasure to me and many a prayer and many a sincere "Thank God" went from my room that day.

While I am thankful for this trip and its opportunity to complete my education, yet you need not envy me, for pleasure is not to be found in wonderful sights and strange places, but rather in the sunshine of the fellowship of friends, the laughter of little children, the chance to render those you love and those who need some service.

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