

Grit.

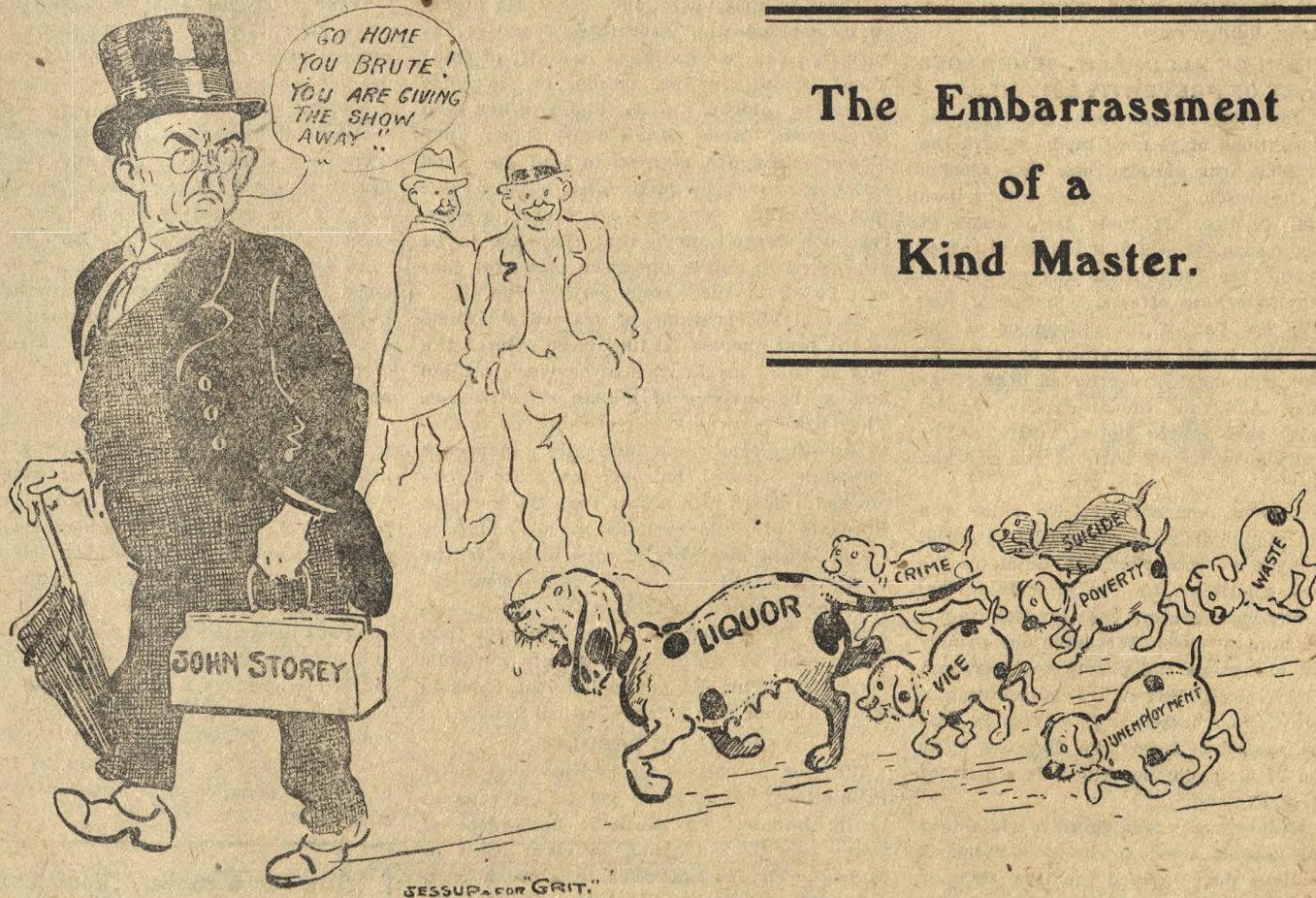
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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Health and Prohibition.

(From an address before the Health Conference of the Deans of Women's Colleges, Atlantic City, N.J., February 25, 1921.)

By CORA FRANCES STODDARD.

The movement prohibiting the traffic in alcoholic liquors is essentially a health movement. Health, in this relation, means more than mere freedom from disease. It means, rather, the raising and maintaining of a high level of individual and social effectiveness out of which should come a steadily progressing human race.

ABOLITION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IS PART OF PREVENTIVE HYGIENE.

The difference between these economic and moral situations of general business and the liquor traffic was simply this: The alcohol sold by the traffic is detrimental rather than beneficial to life. It took great sums of money in return for which it did harm rather than good. We found that alcohol showed these characteristic effects, whether it was sold over the bar of the saloon or at the table of the hotel, restaurant or cafe, or from the high-class grocery for home consumption. And this, fundamentally, is why we finally said to the liquor traffic: "The community is better off without you and you must go."

Hygiene has two aspects: To raise and maintain a high level of personal and social effectiveness we constructively build up the necessary conditions for realising this ideal and we eliminate factors that tend to impair or lower human power. We teach the principles and encourage the practice of personal and social hygiene. But we are also learning to eliminate impure water, milk or ice, to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. The abolition of alcoholic beverages is a part of preventive hygiene.

A professional man said to me a while ago: "Alcohol doesn't seem to hurt everybody." Well, neither does tainted meat or fish, or impure milk. You and I may both drink city water infected with typhoid germs. I escape harm; you have a long period of illness. To prevent your illness the public health departments act on the principle that in general there is danger to the public in bad meat, fish, milk, or germ-laden water or air. The law doesn't prohibit a man from eating tainted meat if he insists upon it, but it does prohibit the sale of bad meat for the protection of the larger number. And for the same reason it now prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages.

A GIFT OF GOD.

I heard a well-known woman, a teacher of women, lament before a large group of them the other day that abuse of wine and other alcoholic liquors had now deprived us of a "good gift of God." Just how much truth is there in that assertion? Must we necessarily conclude that everything found in nature that can be swallowed is a gift of God? What about gasoline, opium, or, to come closer to alcohol, what about ether and chloroform? Some people enjoy them. Like alcohol, they are man-made and are good servants of man for many uses, but the mere fact that they exist and are useful in some relations doesn't mean that they are to be swallowed to obtain unearned pleasures that may bring in their train serious disaster.

Careful observations of trained scientists of the past quarter-century have pointed the way to this classification of beverage alcohol among the enemies of human effectiveness. They have shown that it contributes to disease both directly and indirectly. Insurance companies showed that even moderate drinkers had a death rate higher than the average. Students of child welfare in all countries found infant mortality always higher in the homes of drinking parents. Our census report for 1910 told us that in the insane hospitals of the United States, of every 100 first admissions, 10 were due to purely alcoholic insanities. This did not include the cases in which alcohol was a contributing factor.

EMPHATIC RESULTS.

What of the outlook for improvement under Prohibition? It is early yet to get results; health impaired by alcoholic indulgence of years past is not going to right itself or radically change statistics in a week or a year. But there are already very definite signs of promise. Entirely aside from the direct physical effect of dropping alcohol there are health gains to be expected from the money saved from drink. The liquor traffic took approximately two billions of dollars from the families of the nation. Granting that much is still being spent, the amount certainly falls far below this sum now. A nation cannot turn the large amount formerly spent for the purchase of drink to more and better food, homes, clothing, recreation, and other things conducive to gene-

ral betterment without having some returns in better health.

Improvement is appearing exactly where we had a right to expect it. Let me bring a few details in evidence, taken chiefly from New York, a cosmopolitan city with millions of foreign born, and with Prohibition enforcement admittedly imperfect. Here is part of what has happened even under these conditions since July 1, 1919, when national Prohibition went into effect. The city health department reports that 1920 was the healthiest year the city ever experienced, when increase of population is considered. There was a decrease in mortality of 2824 lives. In 1920 there were only 69 deaths from alcoholism. There were 243 in 1918 before Prohibition, and 680 in 1916 before any war restrictions were put upon liquor, a decrease in 1920 of practically 90 per cent. from 1916. The weekly average in 1916 was 13; in 1920 it was 1; there were over twenty weeks in 1920 when there was not even one death reported from alcoholism.

MORTALITY OF BABIES DROPS UNDER PROHIBITION.

Liver cirrhosis, sometimes called drunkard's liver, because so many cases occur among heavy drinkers, is a condition of long development, so we could not expect it to disappear at once. Yet in New York City the annual average total number of deaths from liver cirrhosis in 1919 and 1920 fell off nearly one-half (49 per cent.) from the average for the preceding seven years. Tuberculosis showed a favorable turn in 1920—a total saving of 1657 lives from this destroyer. Good wages and increased knowledge contributed to this result, but so unquestionably did decreased use of alcohol. Money that formerly went from the home for liquor was spent for food and recreation.

Of babies under one year of age, 3000 fewer died in the eighteen months after Prohibition came into effect than would have died had the mortality level of the preceding four and one-half wet years been maintained. Baby hygiene work helped, but the average infant death rate per 1000 births for the four years, 1915-1918, was 93, with no conspicuous departure from that figure; for 1919 and 1920 the average was 84. Something occurred to produce a sharp change in those two years, and it is entirely logical to conclude that Prohibition, with fathers and mothers better able to attend to their job of child-raising, was a large part of that something.

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WHEN IS A MAN DRUNK?

(By EDWIN F. BOWERS, M.D.)

(Concluded from last issue.)

The beginnings of memory-crumbling have been demonstrated experimentally by Dr. R. Vogt, of the University of Christiania. During seven months' alternating experiments in memorising twenty-five lines of Homer were made with and without alcohol. The time required for repetition without mistake averaged 18 per cent. longer during the alcohol periods than during the abstinent days.

The amount of alcohol given corresponded to that in slightly more than a half-pint of 4 per cent. beer. When the system had accustomed itself to alcohol—in other words, when the abnormal condition became the condition normal to the subject—it took between 5 and 7 per cent. more time to perform these memory tests.

In these trials the alcohol was taken after breakfast, but when the drink was taken before breakfast—"on an empty stomach"—the lengthening of the required memory-period went up to 69 per cent. Which seems to be a pretty strong argument for not beginning the day with a drink.

One of the most remarkable features connected with these studies was developed when thirty-eight of these daily memorisations were repeated after one hundred and seven and one hundred and eight days. This repetition brought out the startling fact that the time required to recall the memorised lines was uniformly and invariably greater in the case of those stanzas learned on alcohol days!

Perhaps the most convincing observations were concerned in the free "association of ideas." To illustrate: If the name of an object is spoken, immediately one thinks of something in connection with that object. Kraepelin's subjects were requested to note these, enumerating as many associated objects as occurred to them in the space of five minutes. Two words were given out at each session. This was repeated at intervals during the day for ten days, and the average number of suggested things reckoned up. Then each evening preceding the next ten days a generous "nightcap" was given, and the results of the following ten days' "asso-

ciation" computed. The loss in co-ordinating power in this series amounted to as high as 27 per cent.

This was a remarkably convincing demonstration, and proves conclusively that one who drinks much is living only a small part of his normal life, for his brain is narcotised—partly paralysed—by the action of liquor.

SOME INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Shortly before his death, Dr. J. J. Ridge, an English physiologist, made a series of experiments which point conclusions of tremendous importance to railroad men. He selected a group of ten medical students, nurses, and porters. Placing a row of letters at the end of a corridor, he made each member of the group walk slowly from the other end until the letters could be read, changing, of course, the sequence of the letters in each case. A chalk mark was drawn upon the floor to indicate the spot from which the farthest degree of vision in each person's case was possible, and each individual's initial was marked beside it.

He then supplied his subjects with beer in quantities ranged from half a pint to as small an amount as one-sixteenth of a pint—which not even the most captious critic would claim an excessive quantity, or the basis for an unfair test.

On repeating the test, it was found that in no single instance could any of the victims read the letters from the spot where they had originally stood. All had to move closer.

Professor Kraepelin, checking these experiments of Dr. Ridge, found that, on an average, a man who had taken the alcoholic equivalent of a pint of beer, or one and one-third ounces of whisky, half an hour afterwards had to approach to twenty feet in order to read letters he had previously read at thirty feet. The effect in diminished vision, he found, lasted for from four to five hours after drinking.

Another experiment of especial interest to railroad men was made in which subjects were required to decide which of two motions to make at a given signal, as an engine-driver, when a red light flashes out on the

track before him, must decide in the fraction of a second the action which will guide his train and passengers to safety.

If a green flag showed, the subject was to press an electric button at his right; if a red flag, the button at the left. For a short time after taking the small amount of alcohol contained in a bottle of claret, he pressed the button more quickly, but he was much more likely to press the wrong one. Increasing the amount of alcohol slowed up the time of response, and markedly increased the number of errors.

This shows the peril a drinking man may bring to any business requiring rapid giving, receiving, and answering of signals; for alcohol slows the correct reading of signals, and invariably increases the liability to make mistakes. It is for this reason that so many American railroads demand alcoholic abstinence from all men who operate their trains.

So these studies in exact science, made under the strictest conditions, indicate that alcohol depresses, anaesthetises, and narcotises, and that its first effects on the nerves are to diminish acuteness and pervert activity. Sending the blood to the head, where it surges through the brain with increased velocity, is not increased vigor but increased irritation, which comes just before anaesthesia and diminution of power. The drinker deludes himself, for he only thinks he is thinking. His very first drink has produced a definite measurable degree of intoxication.

Therefore, it seems quite clear that if a man has any brains worth preserving, alcohol is the poorest preservative he could possibly pick out to use.

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

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

- 11 a.m.: Guildford Anglican Church.
3.15 p.m.: Old Guildford Anglican Church.
7.15 p.m.: Guildford Anglican Church.
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.
11 a.m.: West Ryde Methodist Church.
3.30 p.m.: St. George's, Marsfield.
7.15 p.m.: St. Phillip's, Eastwood.
Mr. Francis Wilson.
7 p.m.: Ryde Methodist Church.
Rev. Fred. C. Middleton.
11 a.m.: Guildford Congregational Church.
7 p.m.: Ryde Presbyterian Church.
Rev. H. Allen Job.
3 p.m.: Holroyd Methodist Church.
7.15 p.m.: Guildford Methodist Church.
Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.
7.15 p.m.: Guildford Presbyterian Church.
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD.

The past two week-ends were amongst the most useful propaganda efforts yet made. The team was divided into two parts. Messrs. Job and Shonk went out west, visiting Wellington, Geurie, Dubbo, Peak Hill, Narromine, Gilgandra, Urandetta, Eumungerie, and Armadale. The audiences varied from a dozen to five hundred. It was at Wellington where what one of the local papers termed "an immense audience gathered around Mr. Job in the open-air. He told them that the Alliance could not afford to pay for half-column 'published by arrangement' articles in the local papers, but he was there to answer any questions and supply the convincing facts concerning Prohibition success."

At Armadale they have just succeeded in defeating an application for a hotel license. Mr. Shonk went up for a meeting, and was given an enthusiastic reception. At Eumungerie, where one of our friends said not more than half-a-dozen were likely to come out to a meeting, there were over fifty present! It was, indeed, worth while.

At Wellington a facetious motor lorry driver put a placard in front of his machine inscribed "Dry job." It served as an excellent advertisement.

On the North Coast Messrs. Wilson, Middleton, Creagh, Butler, and Fisher did good

REMEDY FOR HEADACHES, BACK-ACHES, NEURALGIA, etc.

Headaches, Backaches, and Neuralgia, and a hundred and one other ailments, which afflict people of all ages, are usually attributable to poorness of blood and exhausted nerve tissues. The obvious remedy is to purify and enrich the blood, and to nourish the system by using Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts, which are compounded according to the prescription of an eminent nerve specialist, and are manufactured by a qualified chemist of over 25 years' experience. The way in which Nerve Nuts tone up the system and dispel neurasthenic aches and pains is most gratifying to the users.

work between Port Macquarie and Dungog. There was no doubt concerning the solidity of Prohibition sentiment.

CONFERENCE OF WORKERS.

As an indication of the working strength of the metropolitan organisation the meeting of workers on Thursday night was decidedly satisfactory. The delegates represented a type of Prohibitionists that would be an asset in any movement. They came from all parts of the metropolitan area, every suburban section being represented, and nearly all of the militant affiliated organisations.

An attendance of fifty local leaders was good, and its value was enhanced by the fact that they came from twenty-four committees. There were representatives also from the W.C.T.U., the Congregational Women's Propaganda Committee, the Presbyterian Temperance Committee, the Methodist Social Questions Committee, and the Church of Christ Temperance Committee.

The President, on the assembling of Conference after the tea, made an illuminating statement concerning some of the activities of the Alliance during the first part of the year. This showed that 1040 meetings had been addressed, 75,000 persons attending, and 5750 promise cards signed. About 15,000 copies of "With One Voice" had been circulated, 4000 being in use in connection with the Lending Library scheme. Some 50,000 educational leaflets had been made use of, and 230,000 copies of "Grit" circulated. In the Licensing Courts 40 applications had been opposed; eight were granted and the others refused or withdrawn. There had been increased activities in all the other spheres of work.

"This is a record of work," said Mr. Hammond, "in which our friends should find some satisfaction," a summary which was heartily applauded.

The nature and value of the pledge was fully explained by the chairman. He again emphasised the statement that it was not intended to interfere with party; it was intended to influence party feeling regarding a referendum on Prohibition.

One delegate voiced a fear that the pledge would disfranchise some voters. To this the rejoinder came from some strong party men that it was likely to bring into the contest party candidates whom they could more readily vote for, as it would bring about a more favorable attitude to the question of Prohibition on the part of politicians.

Mr. Hammond mentioned that already that anticipation had been fulfilled, one member of Parliament having written to him denying the inference that he was opposed to the referendum.

After a general discussion a resolution was carried unanimously expressing appreciation

of the State Council's promulgation of the pledge and endorsing it as a factor in the campaign.

GETTING INTO LINE.

The following appeared in the August "Graded S.S. Teacher." We appreciate this reference to our campaign, and draw attention to the words in black type. These precautions are highly desirable and should always be taken:—

(Continued on page 16.)

THE "DIGGERS' LOAN" DO YOUR "BIT."

Buy a Bond.

The Australian Eleven are batting for Australia, and regarding the men who battled for Australia in the Great War their manager cables, "Diggers' name good here. Hope Australia knocks up the necessary centuries in her big financial test." The message concluded by the purchase of a bond in the Diggers' Loan on behalf of every member of the team.

Financial Cricket.

This message should find a response in the mind of every Australian whose national pride is even more at stake than when her men are at the wickets in a Test Match.

Of the total amount of £10,000,000 New South Wales is called upon to provide £3,600,000.

Is It Nothing to You?

Will you turn down the last of the men who need reinstating in their niche in the national life? The money is to be spent in land settlement and the building of War Service Homes. This is only another way of saying that it is to buy the Diggers a pump with which they can help to fill the national reservoir. That is the meaning of

This Call for Finance.

It is to aid them in "buying into Australia," and to aid your country in buying back the national credit. Your district sent its quota to the Front. See that its quota to the Loan is subscribed.

BUY A DIGGERS' LOAN BOND

AND

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.

Clip your nails and trim your whiskers!
"Brush-up" smart and show your breed,
Hold your own among "fine friskers,"
If you don't you'll "run to seed!"
Wear no garments antiquated,
All old-fashioned fads abjure.
For colds refuse all dopes out-dated,
Insist on Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

ROGERS BROS.
ART CLEANERS AND DYERS
181 OXFORD-ST., Darlinghurst
775 GEORGE-ST., near Railway
455 PITT-ST., near Railway

WE OUGHT TO HAVE A REFERENDUM

AND

WE SHALL HAVE ONE.

Immediate Success of the Pledge

The Pledge Signing Crusade was opened in
the Cumberland Electorate.

PLEDGES ENTHUSIASTICALLY SIGNED

A QUICK RESPONSE.

E. S. Carr (Nationalist) writes: "I resent your statement that
the electors of Cumberland are not represented by anyone willing
to give them a Referendum.

I AM IN FAVOR OF A REFERENDUM."

NOW FOR OTHERS! PLEASE SIGN AT ONCE

Return to 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.

REFERENDUM PLEDGE.

I promise that I will not give my first preference vote
to any candidate for Parliament who is not pledged to
support the democratic principle of an immediate
referendum on Prohibition to be decided by a bare majority.

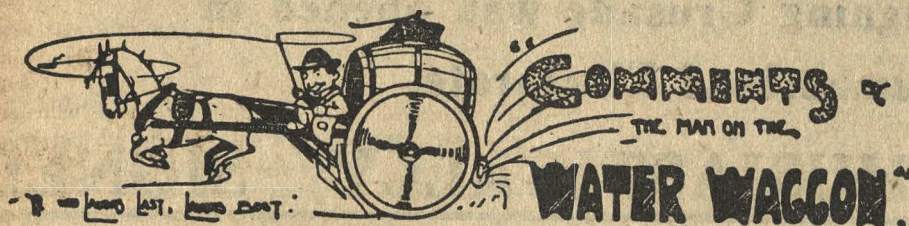
Signed

Address

FOR CAFE NOIR BUY

GRIFFITHS BROS.

Pure Coffee



Motherhood Endowment.

(By RICHARD ARTHUR, M.D., M.L.A.)

It would be an excellent thing if the churches would come out boldly in support of the great social and economic reform known popularly as Motherhood Endowment. The principle will undoubtedly be adopted sooner or later by all civilised communities, and it would be deplorable if it could be charged against the Christian churches that they had ranged themselves amongst its opponents.

Surely the point does not admit of argument that all children in a community should be supplied somehow with the necessities of life. Sufficient food of a certain kind is absolutely essential for the proper physical development of a child. Deny it this and it must grow up stunted in body, and weakened in mind.

If this necessity is conceded, then it only remains to be ascertained if there are any children in our midst who are being inadequately provided with the requisite food, clothing, and shelter. A moment's thought will force us to realise that there are thousands of children in New South Wales who come under this category.

And they do this, not because the breadwinner is idle, drunken, or unemployed, but

simply because his wife has brought more children into the world than the wage he earns can support.

This position is true of thousands of men who receive the basic wage, and who have more than two children.

This basic wage, which more accurately should be called a minimum living allowance, was determined after a most exhaustive inquiry before Mr. Justice Heydon in 1913. This humane and wise Judge set out to solve the problem as to what was the smallest amount that would supply the bare necessities of life to a man, his wife, and two children.

The family was assumed from statistics to be two children under the age of fourteen, and the wage arrived at on that basis had to be paid to every worker, whether he had a wife and children or not.

But the outstanding fact is that no provision is made for cases where there are more than two children in the family. Now, will anyone explain how a family comprising from three to eight children under the age of fourteen years can be kept on an amount only sufficient for two? There is no explanation—no solution of such a prob-

lem—hence the necessity and urgency of Motherhood Endowment for the larger families. All talk of thrift and undermining independence and self-respect is mere idle nonsense. Large families under this present system are severely penalised, and no charitable doles will meet the situation. Either such families must be subsidised, or men on the basic wage must be warned not to have more than two children if they do not wish to see them half-starved and ill-clad and housed.

The remedy for this lamentable state of affairs is to subsidise such families out of the national revenue.

The large sum of money necessary for this can be obtained by a heavy tax on all manner of luxuries and amusements. The huge amount of money expended on these is the most legitimate object for taxation.

Indulgence in luxuries and amusements is quite permissible, but only after the children are supplied with the necessities of life. A tax on these would hit everyone who spent his or her surplus income on them. The young man who receives a wage to support an imaginary wife and two children, but who spends it in hotels and at racecourses, should have a considerable part of it recovered from him by the State by taxation.

Again, the wealthy classes who waste their surplus in extravagant living, costly amusements and entertainments, expensive clothing and furniture and needlessly large houses should be made to pay very heavily by taxation.

Such a system of taxation is much more legitimate than an increase in the income tax, because such an increase penalises, not only those who waste their money, but also those who put it to profitable uses, such as provision for old age or for dependents, or invest it in reproductive concerns such as the development of the land, or the starting of manufacturing industries, thus increasing the wealth of the community and giving employment to labor.

For example, a difference should be made between the man who invests £1000 of surplus income in building a home for himself or for some other person to live in, and another who buys a racehorse at the same cost.

This proposal will have a double effect. It will not only afford thousands of children the proper start in life which they do not get at present, but it will penalise the vicious and extravagant living, the sight of which incites the destitute to revolt against what they rightly consider injustice, and promotes Bolshevism in our midst.

It is needless to say anything against the proposal to corrupt and degrade the community by a State lottery. Such a suggestion carries with it its own condemnation.

But Motherhood Endowment must come, and the churches should march in the van of the agitation for it.

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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OPP. GRACE BROS.

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PASS "GRIT" ON

Hotels Accept Prohibition.

FAVOR RIGID ENFORCEMENT.—POLICE COMMISSIONER ENRIGHT, OF NEW YORK CITY, SAYS BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION ARE GREAT.

Significant of the thorough acceptance and endorsement of enforced Prohibition on the part of hotelkeepers in the United States is a communication received by "The Pioneer" last week from the management of the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, one of a number of first-class hotels under the direction and management of the Ambassador Hotels System. The letter above referred to incloses a clipping from an Atlantic City newspaper, which gives an interview with Police Commissioner Enright of New York City, who is charged with the enforcement of the prohibition law. With manifest approval, the manager of the hotel calls attention to Commissioner Enright's declaration that "it is fatuous for any person or body of persons to even think of attempting to pass legislation which will permit the manufacture and sale of light wines."

Our correspondent goes on to say—and this is most significant and indicative of the determination of hotelkeepers to practise and encourage respect for the country's laws:

"These views, expressed by the Police Commissioner of New York, who has it in his power to either make or break the law pertaining to vice, in my judgment, are most important, and will go a long way toward strengthening the backbone of other public officials entrusted with the responsibility of enforcement."

Hotels are accepting the situation. In the old days, when liquor was sold, they made large profits from such sales; but now, when Prohibition is the law of the land and is per-

manently established, they recognise the fact that surreptitious sales of liquor are bad for them and for the community. Therefore they desire and demand rigid enforcement.

NEW YORK 75 PER CENT. DRY.

The interview given out by Commissioner Enright to the Atlantic City "Gazette-Review," and published on May 15, was as follows:

"Police Commissioner Enright, who is taking a much-needed rest from the labors attendant upon endeavoring to make New York 'dry,' when asked if he expected to succeed in this gigantic undertaking, replied:

"Yes. On the basis of normal, New York is 75 per cent. dry now. It is getting drier every minute. As long as the instinct to violate a law is prevalent, it will be difficult to get 100 per cent. enforcement of any law—God-made or man-made. The record does not show that any Government anywhere ever succeeded in completely suppressing every vice. When that takes place the millennium will be here.

"The Ten Commandments were given by God Almighty to Moses 4000 years ago, yet the combined efforts of all the churches and colleges, supplemented by the assistance of hundreds of millions of persons, and their prayers for divine help down through the arches of the years, have not succeeded in obtaining a 75 per cent. compliance with those laws.

"In making New York 75 per cent. dry we have done pretty well. The system we have worked out and intend to follow will make the city practically dry in a very short time."

"Based on your experience as Police Commissioner and your observation of the prohibition law, are you in favor of a continuance of the present drastic Act?

"Yes. Prohibition will be a good thing for the race. Of course there are certain features of the law that make it hard to enforce, but as time goes on, the law will be strengthened and the people will vie with each other in observing it. It already has increased tremendously the efficiency of the workman. Every employer will tell you that. It has reduced the crimes of violence. It has resulted in greater thrift among workmen, who are saving their money, providing more generously for their families, and who are laying aside a competence for a rainy day.

"The future benefits of Prohibition will manifest themselves in an elevated physical standard. Boys and girls now twelve years or under, and children not yet born, will be stronger mentally and physically because of Prohibition. It is an incontrovertible fact that young men under the influence of liquor acquire and pass on to posterity diseases which contribute to the degeneracy of the race. The generation now growing up, and future gen-

erations will know no more of the liquor evil than the present generation knows of negro slavery.

"I will not contend that liquor sometimes is not a source of pleasure—judiciously used—but those who can use it judiciously are few, and they must subordinate their pleasure for the good of the greatest number.

"The home brew, which we hear so much about right now, will soon be obsolete. Many who are brewing and distilling in their own homes are doing so because it is a fad, but they will soon stop it—when the realisation comes to them that the real test of patriotism is obedience to laws, whatever they may be. It will not be long until every law-abiding American will be as scrupulous in his observance of the Prohibition law as he is of other laws. He will no more think of making, buying, or selling liquor than he does of stealing his neighbor's money or murdering his wife out of a spirit of covetousness.

"Those who are trying to cajole Congress into liberalising the present Prohibition law so as to permit the manufacture of beer and light wines are wasting their effort. It will never be done. Public sentiment will not stand for it. The vote of the women—yes, and the men, too—would completely overwhelm any effort towards legalising the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages."

JAMES MARION MEMORIAL FUND.

£1 5s.—W. B. Larke.

£1 1s.—W. A. Neve.

£1.—Burnie Branch W.C.T.U., Tasmania; Hon. J. W. Cheek.

There are probably others who intend to send their contributions to this fund but have not yet done so. One who has previously sent a donation now sends a further amount, in the hope that others may do the same. Will those who wish to send please do so now.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 26/8/21, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: W. N. Smith, 30/6/22; H. E. Pacey, 11s. 6d., 30/6/22; H. A. Firmstone, £1, 30/5/22; Miss Wain, 14/11/22; E. Sawyer, N.Z., £1 3s.; Miss Pattison, 30/8/22; Mrs. J. Anlezark, 30/12/21; Miss Hunter, N.Z., 11s. 6d., 30/7/22; F. S. Boyce, 30/6/22; E. Nankivell, 15/6/22; Ray L. Price, N.Z., 11s. 6d., 30/5/22; T. Littlewood, 30/12/21; Mrs. W. L. West, 30/7/22.

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A Personal Chat with my readers

A deputation waited on **THE STATE** Mr. Storey to protest against **LOTTERY.** his proposal to raise money for Motherhood Endowment by a State lottery. The case against the lottery was not very forcibly put, and the Premier's reply was entirely beside the mark, being most irritating in its irrelevance and pitiable in its lack of moral sense and vision.

It should be laid down as a fundamental that everyone should have the necessities of life before anyone has luxuries. The deputation expressed no opinion on Motherhood Endowment, confining themselves to attacking the proposed method of raising money. The attack would have been greatly strengthened if the deputation had put forward a scheme whereby money could be raised for any necessary purpose. A tax on luxuries and an increased tax on amusements would be quite justified. Those who can afford luxuries are the ones who should be made to contribute towards those who are without necessities.

Luxuries may be divided into "essential luxuries," like jewellery, perfume, sweets, and "necessaries beyond a reasonable price," such as fur coats at £100—a coat being necessary, but any coat beyond £10 being a luxury.

May God speed the day when we will have a serious-minded man with vision and courage who will begin to extricate us from the appalling muddle we are now in both politically and financially.

DON'T BE Dr. George Matheson (the blind preacher of Edinburgh)
A MISER. says just praise and cheering words:

"Defraud not your brother of his tribute from your soul; conceal not the warmth that is in you. One day you shall be glad that your heart did not hide its gold. Is there any remedy for the body like love? We call it a spiritual thing; doubtless, but its power is over the physical. Tell me that someone loves me and you have given me a new draught of life. Water of life our Lord calls it. How many an early victim would have been kept alive by a deeper draught of love? Hast thou an alabaster box? Break it, oh my soul. Hide it not; hoard it not; wait not to garnish the sepulchre; pour it on the living head. Thy love was made to shine before the cross; take heed that it linger not behind."

OUR ADVERTISERS.

May I again draw your attention to our advertisers. They are in "Grit" to win your business, and they have some claim on you, since they help provide you with your paper. If one good turn deserves another—and it does—then you who appreciate "Grit" will consider the advertisers have done you a good turn in making the paper possible, and you will respond by making their advertisement profitable. Did you, men, see Howat and McPhail's advertisement? Did any of you see in last issue the "How to Learn Music" ad.? You ought to write about it.

THE BASIC WAGE.

It has been for some time fixed that the basic wage must be £4/5/-, this being the amount necessary to keep a man and his wife and two children. Now look at the facts: It has been found in New Zealand that 36 per cent. of married people have no children and 22 per cent. only one child, 18 per cent. having two.

This means that 58 per cent. of married people are given an allowance for children they have not got, and 24 per cent. have children for which they are given no allowance.

Of the wage-earners about 60 per cent. are not married, and yet draw an allowance for a wife and children that do not exist. So that the basic wage is a curse and not a blessing.

The people who can best afford to be taxed are those who receive this allowance for which they do not qualify—though, of course, the right thing is to readjust the wage so that they do not receive it.

A MAN AND HIS MOTHER.

There are three possible and highly probable situations between a man and his mother which touch the highest human drama.

The first is when a man presents his wife-to-be to his mother.

The second is when a man is registering achievement.

The third is when a man is in desperate trouble.

Whether he confesses it or not, every man chooses his mate with some consideration of the judgment of his mother. If at the test she approve, his cup is overflowing. If she disapprove, it is one of the deep tragedies of his life.

In the hour of victorious achievement, a man turns from the acclamation of all the rest to the gratification of her who bore him.

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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

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Subscription, 11/6 per annum, in advance. New Zealand Postal Notes and stamps cannot be cashed in New South Wales. You may send your subscription c/o Rev. J. Dawson, Westminster Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1921.

If he is wise, he doubts acclamation. But he can not doubt a mother's gratification, for here, if ever, he feels that the triumph is hers, not his, and therefore is untarnished and unselfish.

But most dramatic of all situations between man and his mother is when trouble has him by the throat. When all have deserted, she remains. When all doubt, she believes. When all despair, she hopes. When all surrender, she fights on.

There are fine and different qualities in all love—in that between a man and his father—his brother—his sister—between a man and his wife—his children.

The quality of love between a man and his mother is most like the love between a man and his God.

All of which means that the greatest thing on earth is a good mother.

THE EDITOR.

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The Sophistry of the Lottery.

TRIED AND CONDEMNED.

By H.A.C., for "Grit."

There is no new thing under the sun—at least in the way of State lotteries. From about the 16th to the 19th centuries a succession of more or less hopelessly bankrupt and generally discredited Governments, both British and Continental, were compelled to use this method in order to fill their otherwise depleted exchequers. The first lottery licensed in England was in 1567, the purpose being "to provide funds for repairs of harbors and fortifications." There was a first prize of £3000 cash and £2000 worth of "plate and tapestry." The last Government lottery in England was held in 1826, when it was declared an illegitimate instrument of revenue.

It is easy to explain the popularity of this idea; it appealed to the mediocre politician since it demanded no excessive administrative ability on his part on the one hand, while the people were encouraged in their gambling instincts and were always willing to get something for nothing on the other. The lottery has, however, been officially condemned, and in some cases abandoned, by those Governments which formerly regularly employed it. It was condemned by the French Government in 1836, by the Belgium Government in 1830, by the Government of Sweden in 1841. And it is this confessedly obsolete and wholly discredited instrument of revenue that the Government of New South Wales propose to introduce in order to raise sufficient funds for the Motherhood Endowment scheme.

Surely it is at once an infamous reflection upon the national honor of the State, and an insult to its citizens, that we should resort to the last resource of embarrassed and incapable administrations of old and exhausted nations, in order to raise sufficient money, as if this new and fair and sunny land had suddenly grown old and exhausted and enfeebled. If there is one thing upon which the successive schools of politicians have enlarged entirely, irrespective of political caste, it is the fact of the limitless possibilities and the magnificent opportunities of this State and of Australia. Nature has been kind to and generous with us; the resources with which she has endowed us have barely

been touched, and yet these prophets of our national prosperity propose to employ methods of administration which obviously challenge and deny their reiterated professions of confidence in and optimism for our future.

A BLIGHT ON SELF-RESPECT.

The evil consequences arising from the introduction of this scheme clearly outweigh its superficial and fictitious advantages. It deals a blow at the spirit of idealism and patriotism upon which the progress and development of a nation depends, for the basal law of nations sufficiently exemplified in the history of the race is that in so far, and only so far, as the individual is willing to concede the priority of the claims and interests of the State over his own will that State or nation remain an active and living force. Nations are only made by the great deeds of their best citizens; and this applies to our own State as well as to any other. For it was due to the labors of Wentworth, Parkes, and to the others of that almost extinct generation of unselfish patriots and statesmen, that New South Wales has made the progress of which we are so justly proud. The supporters of this lottery, then, are responsible for the degradation of the State in the eyes of its citizens; for the gambling instinct appeals to the selfish and the base in human nature, and the greater the influence and sway that it obtains over the minds and lives of our people, the less willing and capable they will be of rising to the highest levels of citizenship which the State demands of them.

The best citizen a State can possess is the man who puts his best into the State; the gambler is the man who tries to get all he possibly can for the minimum of cost and trouble to himself. It is high time that we learned to recognise the simple fact that the universe is the supreme exemplification of the law of work.

THIS IS A WORLD OF WORK.

God, the Supreme Worker, at the beginning taught mankind that life is a continual challenge to the best that is in us—"Cursed be the ground for THY sake." The universe never gives something for nothing; from first to last it is the one that seeketh who alone will find, and it is the one that knocketh who only will have the door opened unto him. And the real danger of the lottery consists in the widespread and general encouragement it will give the men and women of the State to rely less and less on their individual toil and effort in order to make a success of their lives, but to depend more and more upon "luck" and "chance."

NO POSSIBLE BOUNDS.

It is useless to remind us that it is not proposed to introduce widespread lotteries, and that, in fact, it is proposed to abolish many of the existing art unions. Those kind souls who introduced the rabbit and sparrow

and the other pests into Australia doubtless intended to confine them within their own respective domains. One could wish that they had their own way. So with the issues of this measure. They are far-reaching and serious, and once the flood-gate of gambling is opened into our national life it will demand more than an infinite number of repeals of the Act—if it ever becomes such—to cleanse society of the resultant evils. We should probably find ourselves back again in the times of Horace Walpole, who tells of a man suddenly taken ill at a tavern, whereon the spectators immediately offered odds as to the possibility of his recovery; the attendance of the doctor was, of course, forbidden the patient in order to keep the business perfectly "fair." The position in regard to the proposal may be simply defined. A Government of a rich and prosperous State which confesses its inability to ensure sufficient revenue for the execution of its stipulated policy, save in this way, is obviously the negation of good government. Financial manipulation is not administration. Moreover, a State which consents to being governed in this manner is just as obviously not worth the trouble and expense of government at all. It is very dangerous and very puerile to ignore the moral and ethical principles involved in the passage of this measure. One thing remains after all the arguments are over, both in the experience of nations and of individuals, and that is that without a clear vision of duty neither can survive. From first to last, life in all the affairs of men and nations is ruled by law. "Hazard," "luck," and "chance" do not obtain. What is wanted in this country is not a State lottery, nor any kind of lotteries either. What we do want is a more willing recognition of the necessity of hard work. We need the cessation of party strife which is more clearly threatening to rend the House of State asunder so that it will not stand in the time of storm, the resolute pruning of official parasites and partisan camp-followers who enter into the labor of greater and better men and enjoy the fruits of their victories, the obliteration of the artificial distinctions and man-made divisions that separate and remove men from one another, the compelling of every man to bear his burden and to also bear his brother's burden—then the new life of this State will not be purchased at the price of the shame and selfishness of the men nor the degradation and dishonor of the women, nor will those children be born into a land whose moral, ethical and religious atmosphere was as foul and as stagnant of Hanoverian England.

When a man is rescued from evil
you save a unit; but when a child
is prevented from evil you save
a multiplication table.

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Prohibition a Successful Failure.

A CHALLENGE TO MR. TERRY.

By ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

It is a matter not only of the greatest interest, but also importance, that the people of this State should know the truth about Prohibition. We are therefore indebted to Mr. Terry for having made known his discovery that Prohibition in U.S.A. is a failure. When a well-known American was told that a visiting Englishman had declared, like Mr. Terry, that Prohibition was a joke, he replied: "That does not alter my opinion of an Englishman's idea of a joke."

Mr. Terry, no doubt, discovered that American motor cars were a failure. They are evidently unmanageable, for over 80,000 street accidents proved fatal last year. In addition to this several thousand cars were burned and wrecked; and, incidentally, about 1000 were confiscated and sold at public auction because they were being used in transporting liquor. As if this was not bad enough, the price of them makes them exclusively a rich man's possession.

The American railways Mr. Terry also found to be a failure, as proved by their being run at a loss, and leaving a record of

accident in their wake of extraordinary proportion.

It may have escaped Mr. Terry's notice, but it is nevertheless true, that the "Society of Self Help" has declared that the Yale lock is a failure, and in consequence there was a very successful year for their members, who appropriated many millions of dollars, and incidentally acquired quarters more or less comfortable in various jails.

I challenge Mr. Terry: (1) To name any State in the last ten years that, after living under Prohibition for two years, has discovered Prohibition to be a failure and repealed it; or to name any Governor or public official of a Prohibition State that has discovered the failure of Prohibition and made known his discovery. (2) To name one genuine dyed-in-the-wool success he discovered in U.S.A. This is vital to his argument, and will enable me to prove beyond a question that Prohibition is a successful failure.

N.B.—The "Daily Telegraph" refused to print this.

PROHIBITION AND DELINQUENCY.

At the end of 1920 the Prison Commissioner of New York State sent a letter to wardens, sheriffs, mayors, and public officials over the State inquiring for their opinion as to the effect of Prohibition on crime. Among the replies received was the following from Dr. Frank L. Christian, Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, whose judgment may be taken as that of an expert. He says:

"Owing to abnormal conditions existing throughout the country for the past few years it is difficult to properly estimate just what has been the result of Prohibition on crime. There is a very close relationship between industrial conditions and crime, and until recently we have been on the peak of an industrial wave; there has been a job for every man who would work, at high wages, and the criminal class who usually belong

to the lowest strata of society have been employed at wages they have never known before. The small populations that are found in the jails and penitentiaries where misdemeanants are usually sent may be caused to a considerable degree by Prohibition; insofar as the reformatories are concerned I believe that the value of Prohibition in the prevention of delinquency and crime will be more evident a generation from to-day than it is at the present time. The close relationship which exists between feeble-mindedness, mental defect, and crime, is too well known to repeat, and there is probably no factor in the production of feeble-mindedness greater than alcoholism in the parent. The studies which have been made at the reformatory have demonstrated that the vast majority of criminals originate from a badly damaged heredity. The continuance of Prohibition over a long period is going to have its effect in producing a better race than we have to-day."

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

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

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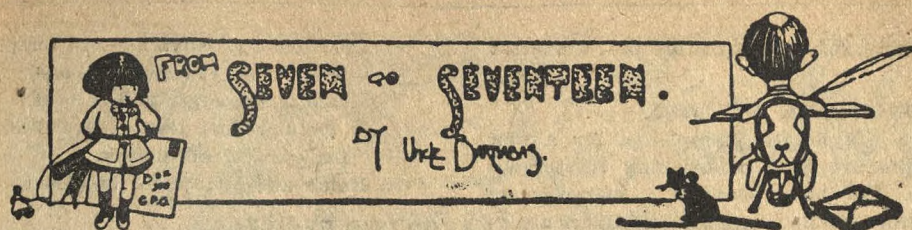


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All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send your photo as soon as convenient. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. Uncle B.'s birthday is celebrated in April each year by a picnic, to which he invites all his Ne's and Ni's. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag." Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

ANOTHER NEW NI.

Sadie Betts, "Hawarden," Epping, writes: Dear Uncle B.,—I would like to be one of your Ni's very much. Will you have me? I am ten years old, and my birthday is on November 6. I have just been sick, and am having a holiday at my grandma's. My proper address is Baron's Crescent, Hunter's Hill. By staying at grandma's I saw "Grit," and thought I would like to be one of your Ni's. I go to Lane Cove Public School and Burton-street Baptist Sunday school. Give my love to "Grit" Ni's and Ne's, and yourself.

(Dear Sadie,—You are welcome to our family. Be regular in your letters, try to win others, and be a little sunbeam in life. It is all worth while.—Uncle T.)

ANOTHER NEW NE.

Leslie Baxter, Weaver's Post Office, via Windsor, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I would very much like to become one of your Ne's. I will be thirteen years old on August 14. I am very fond of reading. I passed the exam. at Sunday school and got 64 per cent. of marks. My teacher was Miss E. Rycroft. I have one brother, and he is on the Paterson River. With love from your loving Ne.

(Dear Leslie,—Having passed your Sunday school exam. compels me to accept you as a Ne. Keep up the good work, and you will find much joy in life. Write again soon.—Uncle T.)

GOOD WORK.

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

Dear Uncle B.,—I hope that you are well. I have a little friend who is sending a letter in the same envelope as mine. I wrote to you the other day, and I did not see my letter in "Grit." I suppose the letter must have been mislaid in the post. We have a lot of oranges on the trees now. It is quite a lively place in Maroota now. The little friend of whom I wrote of in the first of my letters is named Leslie Baxter. We have a dance every Saturday night. The hall is two miles from where I live, that is at the Maroota grocer and produce store.

(Dear Noel,—You must have missed your letter, I am afraid. However, I heartily congratulate you for the good work in winning another to the cause. That is the right spirit. Keep it up.—Uncle T.)

THE RIGHT LOVE.

Elsie Mason, "Leura," Beecroft, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit" a few weeks ago. I love reading pages 11 and 12, and almost each time I see the name of some one we know. It is very interesting to read some of the letters, and I think there is so much for each of us to learn from the letters and your kind answers. I am sorry I have not written before, but I am always busy doing something—homework, my practice, getting sticks, and helping mother, etc. I go to the Methodist Sunday school, and it has been held in the morning up to the present, but next Sunday it is going to be altered to the afternoon. We are also going to receive prizes. I love going to Sunday school and church. We had our midwinter holidays a fortnight ago, and I had a real nice time. Mother and I went to town on that very wet Friday. It was so very wet and windy in town we were almost blown away. I have had the toothache lately, and I do not like it. Do you, Uncle B.? It is not a thing one wishes to have too much of. I don't. Our dog, Nelson, is such a funny dog. He can play hide and seek just like a human being. I tell him to go and hide, and then I run away and hide somewhere, and Mother tells him to go and find me, and he hunts all over the place—in the woodshed, and behind the laundry door, or in the playroom—and when he finds me he barks as much as to say, "I found you," and then runs away again, until he thinks I have had time to hide. Then he comes and looks again. He is such an obedient dog. He has his bath every Monday, and he likes it; and he also likes to be clean. We had twelve little chickens, and something has taken all but five of them. It is cold up here at night time now, but we have such nice big fires that we do not feel it so much as those who have to be out and have no nice big fires. With love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Elsie,—Your letter is welcome, and should be an inspiration to others. Toothache? Ugh! Nelson is a reliable playmate, so be kind and never lose his confidence.—Uncle T.)

A NEW NI.

Jean Adam, "Danehurst," Epping, writes:

Dear Uncle B.,—I was very glad in reading the letters of your Ni's and Ne's, and I would like to be one of them, if you will have me. A little cousin of mine wrote to you last week. I am nine years old. My birthday is

on December 12. I am studying for a Sunday school exam. I will tell you if I pass in my next letter.

(Dear Jean,—You are welcome to our family. Do not fail to write soon and let me know how you got on in the exam. Remember I am waiting.—Uncle T.)

TWO NEW SISTER NI'S.

Grace James, "Rosemont," Shellharbour, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I am writing to you, and hope to see my letter in "Grit." I like reading the letters in "Grit." My sister has told you how we go to school and where it is, so I need not repeat that news. I am twelve years of age. My birthday is on March 31. We have a pet kookaburra. He is such a funny fellow, and we have a parrot, but he is old, and won't talk; and we have a beautiful cat called Foch. I will send his photo to "Grit" when I get my brother to snap us. With kindest regards.

Grace James, "Rosemont," Shellharbour, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I hope you will have me as a new Ni. I am ten years of age, and live at Shellharbour, a little village close to the sea. My birthday is on May 11. I go to the Shellharbour public school. We go on the milk waggon for a short distance, and then walk about a mile to the school. Then my sister comes for us in the afternoon, and drives us home. I am in fourth class. Hoping to see my letter in "Grit." I like reading the letters in "Grit." With best wishes.

(Dear Grace and Minnie,—I am always delighted to enrol as my Ni anyone who overcomes difficulties by energy to obtain knowledge, so you are both now on the roll. Try and win others.—Uncle T.)

HOPEFUL.

Doris Milne, "Melrose," Dhulura, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I suppose I am on the scallywag list by this. If I am, please scratch me off. Yesterday we had a tennis match, and got beaten, but next time we hope to win. We are sending some bird paintings to the Sydney exhibition of school work, and expect to get some prizes. The crops are looking very nice up here now, but could do with more rain.

(Dear Doris,—Victory comes to those who strive most, so be among the most. Let me know your success at the school exhibition.—Uncle T.)

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PROHIBITION CADETS.

Training and Recruiting the Young People for Prohibition Service.

This page is conducted by the Young People's Department of the N.S.W. Alliance.

For further information, suggestions, lists of supplies, etc., write or phone to

THE Y.P. DEPARTMENT,
N.S.W. Alliance,
321 PITT ST., SYDNEY.
Phone: City 8944.

TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Sep.-Nov.—Temperance Pledge Crusade in all Societies, Sunday Schools, Clubs, etc.

Nov. 13.—World's Temperance Sunday. Prepare Special Plans.

GET BUSY NOW!

A MONTH'S PROGRESS.

During August the work of this Department has been extended. Several new Societies have registered, others have been visited for the first time, and others are in the course of formation. Speakers from our volunteers and our staff have addressed Schools, C.E. Societies, Rallies, Demonstrations, etc.; and so, by the loyalty and co-operation of many friends, the work develops. We urge friends everywhere to continue to keep the ball rolling.

KEEP TO THE LEFT.

Many good law-abiding people find it difficult to comply with the new traffic regulations of Sydney for pedestrians to "Keep to the Left." For years past we have been trained to walk on the right side, and it is hard now to break this lifelong habit. A good plan for the traffic authorities is to train the children in our schools to observe the new regulations. Is not this a parable for the Y.P. Temperance worker? It is extremely difficult for one who has grown up with liquor habits to suddenly cross the pathway to sobriety. Train the children now, and in later years they will find no difficulty in keeping on the sober side of life's pathway.

THE PLEDGE CRUSADE.

A great demand has set in for our Crusade leaflet "I Promise," and a second edition has been necessary. The Denominational Y.P. and Sunday School Departments, the C.E. Union, the Y.M.C.A., etc., are co-operating in its distribution. Many religious and other papers are aiding by publicity. The campaign is growing, and steadily strength is

being gathered for the future battle against booze.

THROUGH THE EYEGATE.

Plans are nearing completion for a new and effective way of teaching temperance truths. We have received a collection of beautiful artistic posters from America giving attractive and striking facts. They are being framed, and when ready will be available upon the following conditions:—

1. The set for exhibition purposes consists of ten pictures and two educational charts, all framed, ready for hanging.

2. Sets of pictures will be available for Churches, Sunday Schools, C.E. Societies, Bands of Hope, Lodges and kindred organisations for exhibition and display in Church, School, or Lodge Halls.

3. Any organisation desiring use of pictures may have same on loan for one month.

4. If desired, pictures could first be shown at a public meeting, when a lecturer will attend in the metropolitan area. Advertising leaflets for this meeting will be provided free of cost, but a collection for expenses of lecture will be taken.

5. During the month the pictures will be available for inspection whenever the building is used for ordinary purposes. All this time they will be quietly impressing their lessons upon all-comers.

6. No charge will be made for lending, the pictures being available free of hire charge.

7. Borrower will arrange to convey them from the Alliance office, and return at the end of one month, paying carriage each way.

8. All breakages must be made good by the borrower.

9. A box of educational leaflets and for receiving voluntary offerings will be provided, to be placed by the pictures. The contents of the offering box to be returned to the Alliance with the pictures.

10. The full set consists of twelve frames. Either full or half sets can be borrowed. They can be seen in the Alliance office, Room 32.

11. If desirous of having this display, send the following particulars to the Y.P. Department, N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney:—

- Name of organisation.
- Place.
- Date pictures are required for.
- Whether full or half set required.
- For Suburbs. Tell when pictures will be called for.

(f) For Country. Give address for pictures to be consigned to, and indicate whether per rail or boat.

(g) If lecturer and leaflets are desired for opening of display.

(h) Name and address of applicant.

FOR OUR RECITERS.

We have several new and secondhand recitation books for sale. Send for a list. Here is a Prohibition recitation for use at our next meeting. Cut it out and keep it:

HORRIBLE FATE OF OLD FATHER HUBBARD.

Old Father Hubbard went to the cupboard To get him a bottle of beer,
But when he got there the cupboard was bare, Alas! Prohibition was there.

He went to the shop for a bottle of gin,
But when he got there the cupboard was bare, He ordered some whisky—for use scientific!
They sent him wood spirits; the smell was terrific!

He went to a vet. to prescribe for a calf;
Some brandy would do—say, a pint and a half.

He found on return the vet. played him false;
The bottle contained only water and salts.

He went to the doctor for rum for a boil,
But doc. prescribed sulphur and sweet castor oil;

He went to a druggist without a prescription,
So he couldn't get liquor of any description.

He sought a blind pig as his only resort,
But when it was raided he landed in court.
He went to the jail for a month and a rest,
He thought when released Prohibition was best.

He's glad to be free from King Alcohol's power,
So now he goes thirsty or drinks lemon sour.
—Selected.

PREMIER JOHN STOREY

During his visit to England secured the promise of a

£5,000,000 Loan for N. S. Wales

He was away six months, and during his absence the citizens of N.S.W. spent

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All Orders delivered free to Rail or Wharf, Sydney.

**UNDOUBTEDLY.**

A fellow feeling makes one wondrous kind—
The man who said so perhaps would change
his mind—

At least his words—were he to find
A fellow feeling in his coat behind.

* * *

FREE INSTINCTS.

A Harvard professor says "dancing is an
instinct, just like eating and fighting." It
has long been observed that man will eat
anything, and fight anything, and now he's
getting so he'll dance anything.

* * *

LOGICAL.

"My son," said his father, solemnly, "when
you see a boy loafing about the street corners
at all hours, what place in life do you suppose
he is fitting himself for?" "To be a police-
man," replied the young philosopher
promptly.

* * *

HORN UNNECESSARY.

First Darcy: Say, brother, Ah got a car,
boy, with a big horn on it, and when Ah pass
through the town all Ah gotta do is blow that
siren an' everybody hops outta the way.

Second Darcy: Ah gotta car, too.

First Darcy: What kinda horn is yo' car
got?

Second Darcy: Mah car ain't got no horn.
All the people in town is gotta look at is mah
radiator, and it says "Dodge, brothers!"

* * *

Patient: "You pulled me through, doctor."

Doctor (modestly): "No, it was the work
of Providence."

Patient: "Yes, but you'll charge for it!"

* * *

Teacher (giving lesson on church build-
ings): "What is a buttress?"

Small Child (after a long interval): "Please
Miss, it's a dear little she-goat."

BUT IT DID NOT ALTER THE FACTS.

The plea for pure English is not altogether
a novel one. As far back as 1740 Benjamin
Franklin, himself a stickler for the niceties
of speech, published a pamphlet entitled
"Proposals Relating to the Education of
Youth in Pennsylvania," in which he advo-
cated the "teaching of English grammatic-
ally." It was of this same fastidious Benja-
min that the following story, probably apo-
cryphal, like most good jokes, was told. When
his wife caught him kissing the parlormaid,
she exclaimed, "I am surprised!" "Madam,"
replied the pedantic Franklin, "WE are sur-
prised; YOU are astonished."

* * *

EARLY TRAINING COUNTS.

The detail had just arrived near the front
lines when the captain looked around and
noticed a private, hatless and coatless.

"Where's the rest of your uniform?" he
demanded.

"Back where we came from."

"Go back and get it."

The private vanished and later reappeared,
correctly uniformed, but without his rifle.

"Where's your gun?"

"Left it back where we came from."

"Listen!" bellowed the captain. "You're
a fine soldier. What were you in civilian
life?"

"Plumber's assistant."

* * *

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

A Protestant Episcopal clergyman was
walking down a city street wearing the garb
of his profession. He was seen by two Irish
boys. "Good morning, father," said one of the
boys. "Huh, he ain't no father," said the
other; "he's got a wife and two kids."

* * *

"I never deny my wife a wish."

"Indeed?"

"No; I let her wish. It doesn't cost any-
thing."



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FOR BEST VALUE
DRINK

KING TEA

THE NEW CEYLON

DAILY INSPIRATION

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."
—Psl. 46, 1.

SUNDAY.

"If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."—John, 13, 17.

WOULD YOU BE HAPPY IN HEAVEN?

Of course you want to go to heaven. No one wants to miss heaven. But what says the Scripture? "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." Whether God's will is done in earth or not, of one thing we are sure, it is done in heaven. Do you want to go where God's will is done? Would you be happy there? You know that nothing else can be done there. The test of whether you would be happy in heaven, where only God's will is done, is this: Are you willing to do God's will here on earth? Are you willing to let God's will be done in you? You are the earthen vessel in which he desires that his will shall be done here and now. If you are not willing to allow his will to be done in your life here upon earth, heaven would not be a pleasant place for you. Then, make the surrender of your life to him now and be prepared for heaven.—J. L. Chaffin.

MONDAY.

"Now the God of peace make you perfect in every good work to do His will."—Heb., 13, 21.

BE PLEASANT!

We cannot, of course, all be handsome,
And it's hard for us all to be good.
We are sure, now and then, to be lonely,
And we don't always do as we should.
To be patient is not always easy,
To be cheerful is much harder still;
But at least we can always be pleasant,
If we make up our minds that we will.
And it pays every time to be kindly,
Although you feel worried and blue;
If you smile at the world and look cheerful,
The world will soon smile back at you.
So try to brace up and look pleasant,
No matter how low you are down;
Good humor is always contagious;
You banish your friend when you frown.

TUESDAY.

"God also bearing them witness, both with signs and wonders, and with divers miracles."
—Heb. 2, 4.

DAILY MIRACLES.

"The power of a mighty purpose to clear up a cloudy, misty life, to scatter the fogs, and to open the way when there seems to be none, is a daily miracle. We see it illustrated everywhere. But it must be purpose, not idle dreams or mere wishes. Jacob's vision showed him the ladder leading heavenward, but it did not offer him an easy way up; it took long years and many a hard battle with self and sin to enable him to climb higher."

WEDNESDAY.

"Oh, my Father . . . not as I will, but as Thou wilt."—Matt. 26, 39.

The dear God hears and pities all;
He knoweth all our wants;
And what we blindly ask of Him
His love withholds or grants.

And so I sometimes think our prayers
Might well be merged in one;
And nest and perch and hearth and church
Repeat "Thy will be done."

THURSDAY.

"Thus saith the Lord: In an acceptable time have I heard thee."—Isa. 49, 8.

IS THE TIDE COMING IN?

Is there a tide in the affairs of the church, as well as the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune? Are there ebbs and flows in religious interest and enthusiasm? Are there periods in which the word of the Lord has free course and is glorified, and again barren wastes when men say, "All things continue as they were from the creation"? Emerson makes this answer: "Heats and genial periods arrive in history, or shall we say, plenitudes of the Divine Presence, by which high tides are caused in the human spirit, and great talents and virtues appear, as in the eleventh, twelfth, thir-

teenth, and again in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the nation was full of genius and piety." Did it occur to the sage of Concord that it was the resurgence of evangelical faith in an incarnated crucified and risen Christ that made these tides—"too full for sound or foam"?—C. H. McCrea.

FRIDAY.

"In everything by prayer."—Phill. 4, 6.

THE WORD OF GOD AND PRAYER.

Each day unfolded brings resistance, more or less;

Each day we win some battles, brings true happiness;

But ne'er a day so dark but what it turns to light

For all who fight the battles for the cause of right.

There are good weapons as we fight life's battles through

That God would have his servants use to make them true;

The Word of God and prayer, which are the foremost ones,

Are greater than all the carnal shields and guns.

O men and women! come ye brave, throw down your arms

So great in weight, and help the Right fight sin's black storms;

For says the great eternal King, come all and share;

There's nothing better than the Word of God and prayer.

—Stanley G. Hawkins.

SATURDAY.

"Let it be even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, in the sight of God of great price."—1 Pet. 3, 4.

A missionary who was home on furlough was invited to dinner at a great summer resort, where he saw and met many women of prominence and position. After dinner he went to his room and wrote a letter to his wife. He said: "Dear Wife,—I've had a dinner at the great Hotel —. The company was wonderful. I saw strange things to-day. Many women were present. There were some who wore, to my knowledge, one church, forty cottage organs, and twenty libraries." In his great longing for money to provide the Gospel for hungering millions, he could not refrain from estimating the silks, satins, and diamonds of the guests at the dinner in terms of his people's need. What are you wearing?

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Illicit Liquor in South Africa.

KING BOOZE AMONGST THE NATIVES.

By W. D. B. CREAGH.

The hand, or, rather, the cloven hoof of King Booze is to be seen and felt everywhere, but more especially where it is least wanted. It follows the missionary to the islands, where in an illicit way it undermines the work of those splendid people.

South Africa, with its large native population, has not been exempt, for in an illicit way it has made itself felt. No colored native is allowed to drink alcoholic liquors, but the whites, and even imported Indians, can drink, and the experience, especially amongst the whites, is that it puts a black streak in their nature, and that is why they, "the Government," want the natives to be kept from it, and laws to that effect have been passed to protect them.

THE LAWLESS TRADE.

But what do the trade care for laws? One thing about the trade stands out clearly: as a trade they cannot keep the law. Of course there are exceptions, but the liquor trade must stand or fall, not by its exceptions, but by the general working of the trade.

In the late war many Germans, especially those fighting on land, disowned those who were doing unscrupulous acts, especially those of the hellish submarine, but they had to stand or fall by the actions of all sorts and conditions of that huge fighting machine.

SLY-GROG SUBMARINE.

Sly grog, or as they know it in South Africa, "illicit liquor," has done much to undermine the native element; it has always been a big problem. The native resents the fact that he is singled out and prohibited, while the whites and Indians have full play in this matter. Sly grog, or the submarine element of the trade, get to work here, and all over the country the liquor is sold to the natives. The trouble is so great a problem that it is included in some recommendations of the unemployment commission that

has been getting evidence in South Africa.

The following cable, printed in the "Sydney Morning Herald" of 30/6/21, shows how serious the problem is:

"UNEMPLOYMENT.

"SOUTH AFRICAN PROPOSALS.

"CAPETOWN, June 28.

"The commission on unemployment, appointed by the Government, in a second report, recommends an extensive land settlement scheme, involving an expenditure of £15,000,000. It is thereby estimated that 20,000 white families can be provided for."

"It also recommends the formation of forced labor colonies for first offenders, such as illicit liquor sellers, etc."

When I was in South Africa I was a drinker closely in touch with the trade. I know some of the workings of the submarine element. Whites of an unscrupulous type used to be engaged by the illicit liquor sellers. They were under an agreement which gave a big share of the profits to those who made sales. One agreement I remember was that if the sly-grogger was caught their fine was paid, or if they (the sly-groggers) went to jail they received the amount of the fine, which was for first offenders £100.

I knew some who had been fined the £100, or six months. They did the six months and received the £100 when they came out. These sly-groggers chiefly work amongst the natives who earn money by working on the railways, in mines, or around the large towns or cities.

KAFFIRS IN TOWN.

Thousands of Kaffirs, or Zulus, or Basutos, come to the big towns. They earn good money, especially pulling rickshaws.

Rickshaw natives live in little communities, sometimes 100. The people they work for supply the rickshaw on hire, so much a day. The native gets all over the hire money. These rickshaw owners have to provide the sleeping room, generally the top floor over the rickshaw garage. Each of these communities has a store, and the sly-grogger generally worked hand in hand with them.

The sly grog runs from the best known brands, "very often the product of some Peer in the House of Lords," also vile stuff, and the effect on all concerned is very disturbing.

That is why the Commission could not leave out of its findings the submarine of the liquor trade.

No matter where you look, no matter what country you investigate, there you will find the drink devil doing its wretched work, undermining the good efforts of individuals and nations. The wretched part is that the general public do not get the full statement of the trouble. But the day must come when the liquor kingdom must fail. Till then unrest and trouble will be the order of the day.

AMBASSADOR HARVEY TAKES STAND AS REPRESENTATIVE OF GREAT PROHIBITION COUNTRY.

George Harvey has begun his tenure of office as American Ambassador at the Court of St. James by taking two very bold steps, according to press reports. He is determined, as a good American, and a representative of a great Prohibition country, to remain "dry" in England. Secondly, he wants to be known as Mr. Harvey—not as Colonel Harvey.

This information comes from personal friends of the new Ambassador who have seen him since his arrival.

The Ambassador's friends say he believes Americans abroad must be consistent. That is why he is remaining "dry." Also that he believes "Mr." is more dignified for a true American than permitting any misconception as to titles.

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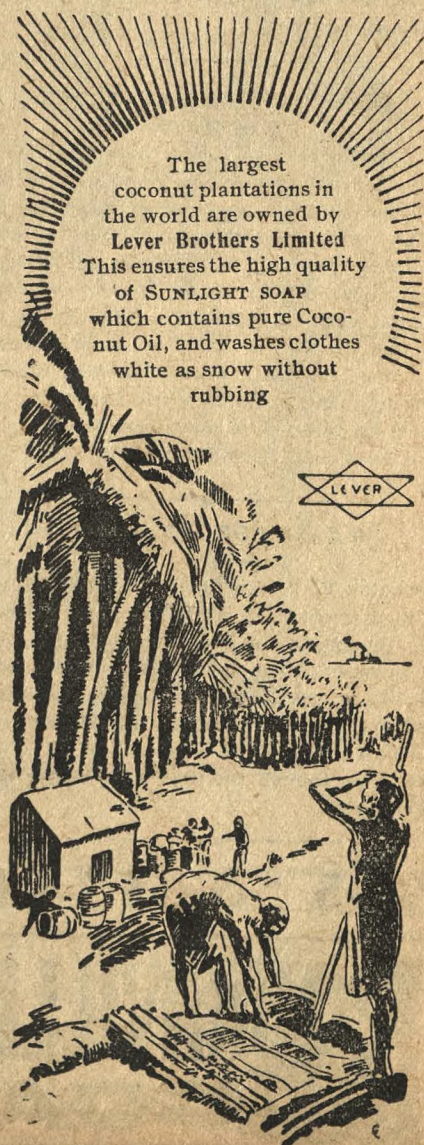
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New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from Page 4.)

"Appeals have recently come from the Young People's Department of the New South Wales Alliance regarding the forward movement proposed in our schools. There is not perfect unanimity among our teachers as to the wisdom of a simultaneous pledge campaign, unless it is limited to those of a certain age and seriously organised and followed up by the combined influence of home and church. The recommendation to form Bands of Hope or other Temperance Societies, whether denominational or united, meets with more general approval, and it is the prevailing opinion that more should be done during the week in the way of providing social life for our young people in connection with the Church."

A VETERAN WORKER.

Among the loyal, willing friends of the Young People's Department is one who for years has been active in voluntary aid. Mr. S. Terril is always ready to help, and any suburban societies wishing a speaker will be delighted with a visit from him. At a recent visit to some suburban Sunday schools the children listened with intense interest, and in one day about 100 signed the pledge. Mr. Terril has recently brought in a splendid parcel of recitation books and lantern slides, which will shortly be placed at the disposal of our Societies. We thank him for his practical assistance.

NO DRUG INCREASE UNDER PROHIBITION.

The journal of the American Medical Association offers conclusive evidence of the status veridical of the much-talked-of drug addiction following in the wake of National Prohibition. The December 11 number of this journal reported: "Clinics conducted by the narcotic division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, through which agency several thousand drug addicts were examined, revealed no evidence of an increase of the narcotic habit since Prohibition went into effect."

A CASE FOR McTIERNAN.

Douglas V. Walker, the managing director of Walker and Co., brewers, gave evidence that the profit on beer supplied at 3/4½ a gallon was 120 per cent., and that 26 nips of whisky at 9d. could be got from a bottle costing 9/7. In the case of rum broken down at 36/- a gallon there was a profit of 150 per cent., even though the nips were bigger than whisky nips.

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SOBER BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

(That is, by War-Time Restrictions.)

LONDON'S STRIKING EXAMPLE.

Year	Cases of Drunkenness.
1914 Before War-time Restriction ..	76,965
1918 Climax of Restriction	11,358
1919 Restriction Relaxed	23,683
1920 More Relaxation	33,185

The well-known Bowery Mission in New York City, which for forty-one years has cared for the flotsam and jetsam of humanity on the lower East Side, has recently announced that, owing to Prohibition, its activities have been limited and henceforth it would endeavor to Americanise the city's immense foreign population. "With the passing away of so many saloons," the announcement said, "and with the ultimate total destruction of the liquor traffic clearly in sight, this notorious thoroughfare has taken on an utterly changed condition."

BEER NOT WANTED AGAIN IN WISCONSIN.

Is Wisconsin satisfied with Prohibition? Apparently it is, if random opinions gathered by Prohibition forces are conclusive.

A Milwaukee grand jury recently petitioned Congress to legalise the manufacture and sale of beer and wine. To get popular opinion, a questionnaire was sent to five hundred manufacturers, bankers, and business men in all countries except Milwaukee. One hundred and sixty-six replies were received with the result that 144 did not favor wine and beer; 155 did not wish the return of the saloon; 149 said that Prohibition should be continued; 147 even favored the strengthening of the present State law.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The following is a paragraph from the new Directory of Cincinnati, Ohio, as quoted in a press despatch of December 4: "Practically all saloon buildings vacated because of the advent of Prohibition are now occupied by mercantile establishments paying higher rentals than those paid by the saloon tenants."