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A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XVIII. No. 46. Twopence.

SYDNEY, JANUARY 29, 1925.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a newspaper.

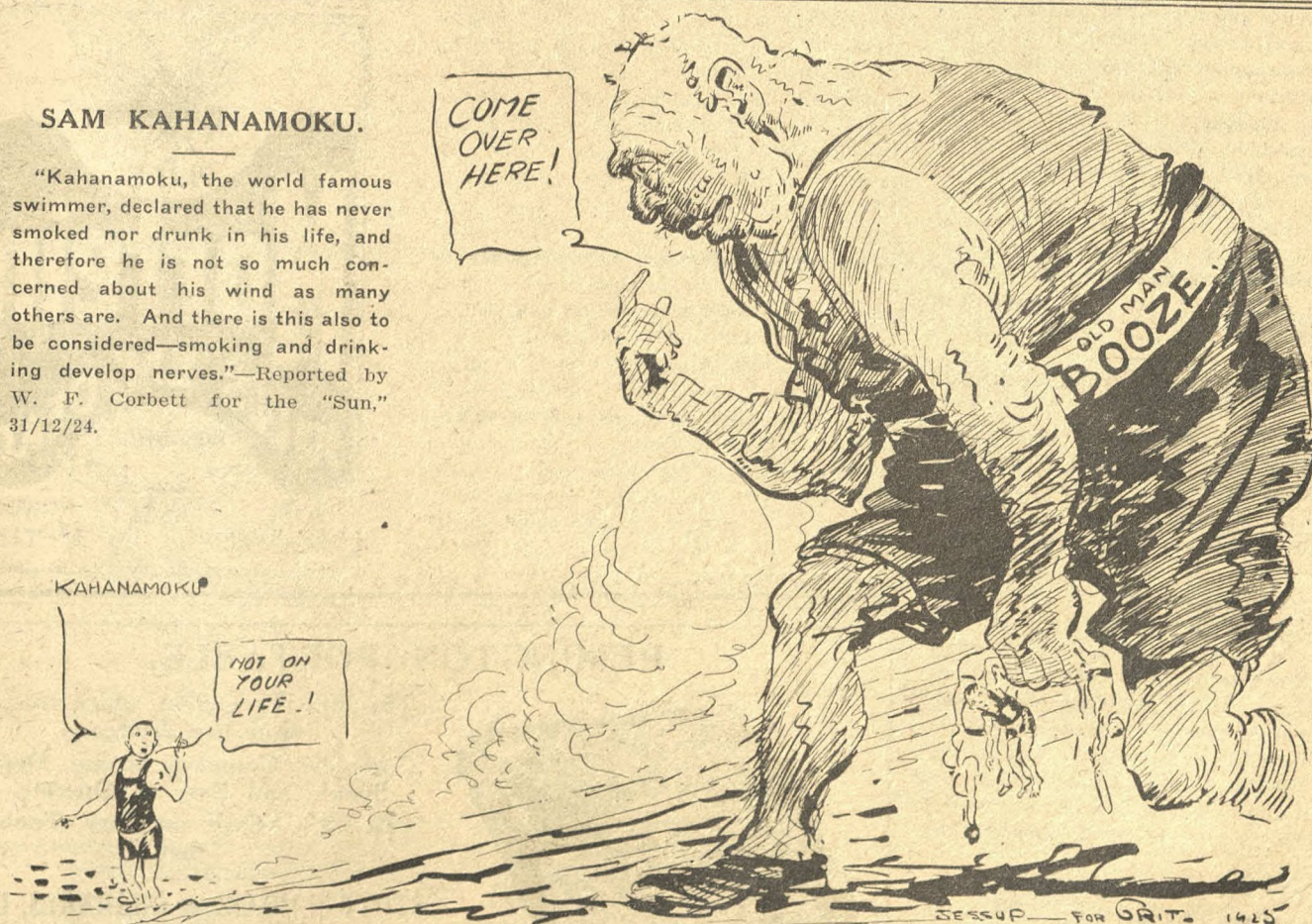
## SAM KAHANAMOKU.

"Kahanamoku, the world famous swimmer, declared that he has never smoked nor drunk in his life, and therefore he is not so much concerned about his wind as many others are. And there is this also to be considered—smoking and drinking develop nerves."—Reported by W. F. Corbett for the "Sun," 31/12/24.

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## HOW PROHIBITION WORKS.

### FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

#### IOWA STATUTE BACKS PADLOCK USE.

Under Iowa's revised code Judge Lester I. Thompson, in District Court, recently ordered padlocks to be placed on the doors of a dozen residences, effective for one year or until the owners filed a bond guaranteeing strict observance of the prohibitory laws by the occupants. Meanwhile the residents were prohibited from entering the houses and removing household effects. Padlocks were ordered on homes where previously convictions had been obtained for violations of the liquor laws, the last offence partaking of contempt of court.—News item, "Christian Science Monitor."

#### TRANSFORMED LITTLE ITALY.

"In former years before the first generation of Italians had somehow acclimated themselves to conditions, a night visit through little Italy was not a very safe one. There was too much revolver and knife play in the neighborhood. Whether it had been due to stern police reprisals, education or Americanisation, or perhaps Prohibition, I do not know. But the fact is that Little Italy, which furnished so large a percentage of the criminal elements of the city, is no longer entitled to that infamy. If Prohibition has done one thing it has emptied the streets of the Italian quarters of their dangerous gangsters and their houses of ill-fame."—Konrad Bercovici, in his book "Around the World in New York."

#### PROHIBITION MAKES HOTEL BUSINESS A SCIENCE.

"The Eighteenth Amendment, it was supposed, would destroy the hotel business. Actually it has done nothing of the sort. It has turned hotel management into a science. Formerly the average hotel had one department in which the profits were so enormous as to make unnecessary the application of ordinary business principles to the purpose for which a hotel is built—that is, the renting of rooms. In the old days many managers did apply themselves to seeing that the hotel functioned as a whole. But it was entirely possible to let a hotel more or less run itself and still have a profit at the end of the year because of the earnings of the one department.

"That day has passed. A hotel, to earn a profit, must be conducted on exactly the same merchandising plans as any other merchandising concern."—Frank A. Dudley, president, United Hotels Company of America, and president, American Hotel Association.

#### JERSEY JUDGE ENFORCES LAW BY JAIL SENTENCES.

When William C. Smith was before Judge Swackhamer in the Woodbury, New Jersey, Court recently, to be sentenced for violation

of the Prohibition law, he fingered a roll of money, anticipating the usual 25 dollars or 50 dollars fine for first offenders.

"Four months in the county jail and 1000 dollars fine," announced the Court.

"This is a first offence case, your Honor," said Smith's attorney.

"I know that," replied the Court, "but first offence violators of the liquor law go to jail hereafter unless there are some extenuating circumstances. Other judges in the State, as well as I, myself, have decided to impose jail sentences; only a fine brings the law into contempt."

Then Smith wanted to retract his plea of guilty, but he was not permitted to do so.—News item, "Philadelphia North American."

#### VISITOR FROM SWITZERLAND LAUDS PROHIBITION.

"The world is undoubtedly looking to America for leadership in the movement for Prohibition as in all other matters of progress. I have travelled through nearly all the European countries and have been in touch with the working, middle and higher classes in each. I have not found in one the almost luxurious conditions that you have here. America possesses the favorable material factors which contribute to the high democratic standards of to-day. These standards, however, can only be maintained by obeying the laws and keeping faith for which the American forefathers fought and bled.

"Let us consider for a moment the results of drinking light wines and beer in Switzerland. Generally speaking, it is a fairly sober nation. The last annual report of the Drinkers' Home in Zurich shows an increase of 70 per cent. in the number of patients over the previous year. Out of 1169 cases applying for treatment, several hundred could not be cared for. It is interesting to note that in Germany, where they have gone back to full

strength beer following the restrictive period of the war, the deaths due to alcoholism, the suicides and the insanity traceable to the same cause, have gone up rapidly, reaching pre-war figures. What a wholesome contrast America offers in the fact that there are 89 per cent. fewer Keeley Institute patients than during the days of the open saloon."—Otto Forkert, leader of Young People's Movement in Switzerland, I.O.G.T., and graduate of the Zurich School of Arts and Trade.

#### COURT BARS CITIZENSHIP TO BOOT-LEGGER.

Bootleggers or others who transgress the laws of the United States cannot be admitted to citizenship in Superior Judge Lincoln S. Church's Court in Oakland.

The judge made this clear when he refused to naturalise Salvatore Guarracino, Oakland, when he learned the applicant had been convicted of bootlegging.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself for even trying to become a citizen," said the Court.—News item, "San Francisco (Calif.) Examiner."



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## OF INFINITESIMAL VALUE.

### IF YOU TAKE SUFFICIENTLY LITTLE ALCOHOL IT WILL DO YOU LITTLE HARM.

By C. W. TOMKINS.

It is gratifying to know that Fr. Kempe is well pleased with the report of the Committee appointed by the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic). These great physicians express the opinion that alcohol does not injure the human body (ignoring exceptional cases) when it is administered

In sufficiently moderate doses;

In a sufficiently diluted form;

At sufficiently long intervals;

Only with meals.

That is—note the qualifying words—"so far as direct action is concerned."

A story appeared in the "Expository Times" of a Scotch Presbyterian who, finding himself so situated that he was required to swing a censer in Vienna Cathedral, and not knowing the correct words to use, kept on repeating in his foreign tongue:

"Gin it does ye nae good, it'll dae ye nae ill."

Is alcohol then only harmful or useless, never beneficial? We used to be told that this drug was a food and a stimulant. These doctors avow that it is not a food, neither is it a stimulant. What then is left? Did not these scientists speak one little word of comfort to the friends of alcohol? There is a solitary grain of comfort: alcohol may have a certain sedative effect on the nervous system. Did ever anything look so lonely as this word "sedative" since "The boy stood on the burning deck whence all but he had fled"? Your correspondent assures us of the existence of a large body of drinkers who observe the above-mentioned precautions:

"I cannot help thinking that the great body of strictly moderate drinkers . . . are a real national asset, showing as they do that the good gifts of God can be used and are being used in a strictly temperate manner."

That under Prohibition the members of this vast army will be free to roam at large among a hundred different beverages and innumerable foods and remain a national asset by using the same in a strictly moderate manner—seems to be the only comment necessary here.

Of course we are told that "there are a

great number of good people to-day who believe that alcohol is of the devil, and an evil thing in itself." Whereas this toxin is "of" bacteria, and no material thing can be good or bad in itself. The horse is good as a charger, bad as a tree climber; a bishop may be good as a shepherd of souls, an evil as a trombone player; alcohol is good as a remover of stains, bad as a remover of health and furniture. Do these good people while asserting that it is bad as a fire extinguisher deny that it is good as engine fuel? However, until we locate some of the members of this cult and learn from them which of the many definitions of the word "evil" they have in mind when they recite their queer creed, may we be forgiven for classing them with the "Good People" of whom a tourist in Ireland hears so much. Fr. Kempe refers us to Canada. Well, four provinces—Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario—with a population of nearly 4,000,000, are under Prohibition. The first adopted Prohibition in 1907, and in 1923 reaffirmed it. The last referendum in Ontario gave a majority of 166,000 in favor.

It is recorded of a Near Eastern diplomatist that—

"In Greek he cursed the consul and the leader of the sect,

And hastened to convey to them his most profound respect,"

and perhaps he did not die without issue. Anyhow, we see that a N.Z. priest thus rebukes the Bishop of Goulburn:

"... We gained the impression that he was a true Catholic Bishop. May I with deep respect ask if Catholic morals and Prohibition can march together?"

Well, Roman Catholics like Cardinal Mercier, Archbishops Keene and Ireland, Prof. Coffe (Maynooth), Father Matthew, Anglican prelates like the Bishops of London, Salisbury, and North Queensland, and the majority of the other Bishops in Australia, are with Dr. Radford, not to mention Catholic priests like H. O. L. Sheppard. In view of these facts the said rebuke will no doubt be justly characterised by your readers without difficulty.

## Close 18 Breweries in a Year.

Chicago Beer Emptied into Sewers and Equipment Destroyed; Over 2000 Convicted.

The dry law violators are not having everything their own way in Chicago. Note this statement from Edwin A. Olsen, a United States district attorney:

"We have closed 18 breweries in a year, emptied millions of dollars' worth of beer into the sewers, and we are destroying brewery equipment wherever possible. We have convicted over 2000 illegal purveyors of poison.

"Ninety-nine out of every 100 are convicted. That's our record. We are enforcing the law as it is written against everybody alike from beggar to millionaire. Crimes against the Government have decreased fully one-third during the last year, and they will go down another one-third when our dockets are cleared, which we hope to accomplish in another six months.

"The crying need of the hour is the enforcement of law. It must be either that or anarchy."



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## FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, February 1st.

- 10.30 a.m. — Corrimal, Presbyterian Church.  
11.30 a.m. — Woonona, Presbyterian Church.  
7.15 p.m. — Austinmer, Methodist Church.  
—Mr. C. W. Chandler.  
11 a.m. — Austinmer, Anglican Church.  
7.15 p.m. — Thirroul, Anglican Church.  
—Mr. C. E. Still.  
11 a.m. — Woonona, Methodist Church.  
3 p.m. — Coaldale, Methodist Church.  
7.15 p.m. — Woonona, Baptist Church.  
—Mr. H. C. Stitt.  
11 a.m. — Thirroul, Presbyterian Church.  
7.15 p.m. — Scarborough, Presbyterian Church.

Mr. W. Bain.

7 p.m.: Lidcombe Methodist Church.

Mr. Foster.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8th—

- 11 a.m.: Waverley Congregational Church.  
3 p.m.: Canterbury Town Hall, Children's Service.

Mr. C. W. Chandler.

- 11 a.m.: Kiama Anglican Church.  
7.15 p.m.: Kiama Anglican Church.

Mr. C. E. Still.

- 11 a.m.: Gerringong Congregational Church.  
7 p.m.: Gerringong Methodist Church.

Mr. H. C. Stitt.

- 11 a.m.: Mortdale Baptist Church.  
7.15 p.m.: Mortdale Baptist Church.

Mr. Wm. Bain.

## HONORABLE THOS. WALKER, M.L.A.,

Speaker, West Australia,

Who officially visited America on behalf of the Government to investigate the operations of Prohibition, and compiled a most useful and informative report entitled "Prohibition in U.S.A. and Canada," will arrive in this State on February 13th, and deliver a number of Prohibition addresses. Mr. Walker is widely known as one of the most logical debaters and convincing platform speakers in the Commonwealth. This gifted orator will remain in the State for two weeks, during which period he volunteered his services to the Alliance, and will deliver a number of addresses. You will do well to note his appointments and attend where possible. Mr. Walker will open his campaign at St. Barnabas' Church. Rev. R. B. S. Hammond has placed his pulpit (St. Barnabas', George-street West) at the disposal of Mr. Walker, who will open his campaign there on Sunday evening, 15th February.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15th—

- 7.15 p.m.: St. Barnabas' Church (George-street West).

Assisted by Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, President N.S.W. Alliance.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Wollongong—Town Hall, Monday, Feb. 16th.  
Lindfield—Methodist Hall, Tuesday, Feb. 17th.  
Forest Lodge—St. Barnabas' Hall, Men's Meeting, Feb. 18th.  
Parramatta—Town Hall, Thursday, Feb. 19th.

Meetings commence 8 p.m. The following week the Hon. Thos. Walker will visit some of the Northern towns, and also intends visiting Queensland before returning to the West.

## ALLIANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

### HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

(H. C. STITT).

**Special Lectures.**—The Rev. Henry Worrall has concluded his tour of the Blue Mountains, and reports to hand speak highly with appreciation of his addresses. On Sunday, 18th, he preached in the Churches at Springwood, Woodford and Hazelbrook. At the former service about fifty members of the Ladies' University Christian Union, who were spending a holiday at Springwood, attended. During this week Mr. Worrall has conducted very successful public meetings at Crow's Nest, Ashfield, Hornsby and Campsie.

**Sunday Services.**—The Northern Line has been visited by Mr. C. W. Chandler, and on Sunday, the 18th January, he was the preacher in the West Maitland Anglican Church. Mr. C. E. Still had good meetings and attendances at Wentworth Falls, Hazelbrook and Lawson.

**Wine Licenses.**—The applications for wine licenses proceed apace. Last week an attempt was made to secure a new license at Mascot. The opposition forces were very ably marshalled by the Rev. E. C. Thomas, who, we are informed, worked very energetically on Sunday in order to be prepared to meet the opposition successfully on the following day. The legal department of the Alliance was in charge at the Court. The application was refused. We compliment the Rev. Thomas for his activity and the residents of Mascot on being saved from an extra license.

**Hon. Thos. Walker.**—The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Western Australia, will arrive in this State on February 13th. Particulars of his Prohibition fixtures appear elsewhere on this page. Readers will do well to attend the meetings of this distinguished visitor.

**Sly Grog.**—Notwithstanding the repeated assertion of the "wet" advocates that the licensing system, owing to its regulation (?) of the booze industry, was preferable to Prohibition, the daily press frequently report prosecutions for bootlegging in Sydney. If these cases occurred in America the information would be cabled all over the world as "news." But the law-breakers in both countries are on all-fours. It is simply a violation of the law in either country. The street referred to in the Pyrmont case, where several sugar bags full of bottled beer were seized by the police, has been rampant with bootlegging to the writer's knowledge for months past. In fact beer is so easily and openly obtainable in that street that the community have been annoyed and amazed at the inactivity of the authorities. It is utterly futile to attempt regulating a thing that is by nature an outlaw. The foolish notion that a warped public nuisance can be moulded into an industry is tantamount to assuming that the Devil could be domesticated and made amenable to the discipline of Church government.

**State Conference.**—The decision of the Alliance to hold a Prohibition Conference in Sydney during Easter has met with unanimous approval amongst our supporters. The Conference will be held in St. James' Hall on Tuesday, April 14. The day session will consist in the discussion of the business agenda. In the evening arrangements will be made for a Great Prohibition Rally and Demonstration. Delegates are expected from every

section of the State, and Churches and all Temperance Organisations will be represented.

**Regent's Park.**—The Alliance do not intend to allow the granting of a new license at this residential suburb to pass without a sustained resistance. Our legal department was in charge of the case at the Court, and was backed by a largely signed local petition. The proposed site of the public house is right in the vicinity of the Public School. The Alliance speakers held an indignation meeting on the ground several months ago, which was largely attended, and a public vote of protest and indignation unanimously carried. In the last issue of "Grit" we referred to this matter, and the Alliance letter of protest, which we forwarded to the Minister for Education, was published. For the information of our readers and supporters we publish further correspondence on this very important and peculiar issue:

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, N.S.W.  
Sydney, 16th January, 1925.

Dear Mr. Stitt,—On my return to town your letter of the 7th instant was brought under my notice.

I note that the Alliance is of opinion that this Department could take measures to endeavor to cancel the license which has recently been granted for an hotel at Regent's Park. Speaking generally, and without any knowledge of the actual facts of this case, I concur with your views that it is undesirable that an hotel should be in close proximity to a school. My difficulty, however, is that I am not aware of any method whereby I could do what you desire. The fact is that a petition was received for a publican's license at Regent's Park, and was referred to the Licensing Court for inquiry. That inquiry was held recently, and the Court recommended that the petition be granted.

I am advised that as the law stands the Minister of Justice has no option but to submit the Bench's recommendation to the Governor-in-Council, and I am under the impression that the matter has now been dealt with.

I am also advised that at this stage there is no possibility of an appeal, but that it will be open to any person aggrieved, when the matter again comes before the Licensing Court, to lodge an objection, and that on the decision then given, which will relate to the issue of the license, an appeal can be lodged. In previous cases of this kind the Department has adopted the attitude that the matter is a purely local one, and while it is personally not my wish to see an hotel erected in proximity to the school I feel that a body such as the Alliance would be capable of doing much more effective work in organising an appeal than would this Department.

—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) ALBERT BRUNTNELL.

H. C. Stitt, Esq., State Superintendent,  
N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

22nd January, 1925.

## REGENT'S PARK HOTEL LICENSE.

Dear Sir,

Your communication dated 16th inst. was received, for which we thank you, and your letter was duly placed before the Alliance Campaign Committee.

It is noted that, speaking generally, you consider "that it is undesirable that an hotel should be in close proximity to a school." Knowing and appreciating your personal interest in the Education Department, of which you are the head, we are the more astonished that in view of the fact that Regent's Park Public School and the proposed hotel will be actually neighbors no protest was advanced by the Department.

(Continued on page 12.)



## DRUNK WHILE DRIVING.

"We cannot keep the driver from drinking, but we can keep the drinker from driving."

Mr. T. J. Hoskins, M.L.A., himself a motorist, writes the following very sane protest:

"The daily press report several cases of 'Drunk While Driving,' one of which was postponed in order to get the doctor's evidence therefor. I did not make any comment until this case was settled, and we find the penalty imposed, like the others in matters of the same kind, astounding to any decent body of citizens. The man figuring in the Marrickville case, with his companion, was so much intoxicated that he did not know there had been an accident—whether it was the quality or the quantity of his drink was responsible I do not know. This man gets off with a fine of £5 or ten days, with suspension of license for six months. Take the case at Elizabeth and Goulburn streets of a man who collided with a tram. According to the evidence this man was hanging out the side of the car amidst broken bottles and bottles of beer. This road grog hog, according to the morning papers, got off with a £10 fine, and his license suspended for nine months, at the same time it was recommended that he be prosecuted for perjury.

"Now, sir, it is surely time that police magistrates realised that this is not sufficient punishment to keep these men sober, or to protect the lives of the travelling public against such men. The fines will have to be much heavier, and the license cancelled altogether, until the man can prove sobriety for a certain number of years, and in no case should a license be issued to any man or woman who is in the habit of taking strong drink. The general public must be protected. The same might be said about the police. In the same issue we find a man getting three months for assaulting or half murdering a constable, and no one to give the constable a hand, no matter how loudly he might call. These cases are on the increase, and in the interests of the public they must be put down. There is only one way, and one man to do it, and that man is the police magistrate."

### HOLDS SINGLE DRINK TOO MUCH FOR DRIVER.

"One drink of alcoholic spirits, no matter how small, intoxicates and incapacitates a man from driving an automobile with safety to the public."

This was the ruling of Judge James P. Gorter, Chief Judge of the City Courts, in finding Daniel Burke, who ran over and killed Walter Filmore, 11 years old, guilty of manslaughter. Testimony was to the effect that Burke had taken two drinks of blackberry wine before starting out for an automobile ride.

"When a man operates an automobile, especially through traffic, and where children are playing," the Court said, "he should

have control of all his faculties. When a man has had a drink it is apt to impair his faculties. When it is found that this impairment, brought about by liquor, is the proximate cause of the accident, then I shall consider the traverser intoxicated in fact and shall find him guilty.

"In my opinion, there is nothing more dangerous than a person attempting to operate an automobile while under the influence of liquor. Driving a car requires that every nerve and every fibre of the body be on the alert to meet any contingency that may arise. The brakes must be applied at the slightest warning and the steering wheel turned an almost imperceptible degree. This calls for the perfect co-ordination of every faculty.

"When a man has taken a drink he does not have the perfect co-ordination that is necessary. A couple of cocktails is enough. I believe, to make it dangerous for a man to drive his car home."—News item, "Washington (D.C.) Star."

### REVISION OF AUTO LICENSE LAW URGED.

Drastic changes in existing laws governing operators of automobiles in the District of Columbia will be recommended to the Commissioners by Major Daniel Sullivan, Superintendent of Police.

The Government, Major Sullivan believes, should require every applicant for an operating permit not only to demonstrate clearly that he or she is physically and mentally fitted to operate an automobile, but, also, is "morally" fitted to do so.

Persons convicted of felonies would be automatically barred from operating permits, except where their applications meet with the approval of the Police Department, the District Traffic Board and the Board of Commissioners. Because of the recklessness born of their activities, persons convicted of bootlegging would be barred from getting a permit.—News item, "Washington (D.C.) Post."

## PARCELS FOR THE POOR.

A railway regulation says: "Left off clothing consigned to charitable institutions will be charged at quarter rate."

Now, if you address parcels to me personally they will charge them full rates; if they are addressed to St. Barnabas' Poor Relief Department, George-street West, Sydney, and marked "Left off clothing," they will come at quarter rates.

Thank you.

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

## TO PARENTS.

For some time past we have inserted a paragraph in this paper asking if you have realised the importance of sex instruction for your children in a clean wholesome manner. The response has been to a certain extent satisfactory, but we feel we have a sacred duty to try and reach thousands of other parents for the sake of the rising generation. You can by sending 1/- in stamps or P.N. obtain a 24 page instructive Report for 1923/24 and eight more booklets to help parents, boys, girls, youths and maidens.

### The Australasian White Cross League,

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W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.

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## PROHIBITION'S BIRTHDAY.

### ALLEGATIONS OF SORDID DEBAUCHERY AMONG AMERICAN YOUTHS.

### DRUNKEN MINER BLOWS HIS BRAINS OUT AT CESSNOCK.

### Christmas Beer Cases.—Sly-Grog Scandals in Queensland.—Riotous Behavior at Glebe.—Six Months for Indecency.

**AFTER FIVE YEARS.** Prohibition has just celebrated its fifth birthday in the United States — National Prohibition, that is, for Prohibition had existed in many of the States for many years before the Volstead Act came into force, and it was experience of the substantial advantages attributable to local Prohibition which, in no small measure, decided the American people in favor of the wider and more comprehensive measure. Lots of opponents of Prohibition find it convenient to overlook that fact when criticising the present law. Thus, an official statement issued by the Association opposed to Prohibition declares that the law is "universally disregarded," that the people and "particularly the young" have no scruples about breaking the law, that there have been thousands of deaths from poison liquor, and that "a wave of indignation is sweeping over the country against the law." We have heard all this before—so often, indeed, that the repetition of it becomes wearisome and its refutation almost unnecessary. This sort of denunciation, cast in general language, has ceased to impress anybody. The suggestion that the absence of the open bar has encouraged lawlessness "especially among the young" is on the face of it so ridiculous that it only serves to raise a smile. The statement about "a wave of indignation" is a palpable lie.

#### THE TRUE FACTS.

That this is so is obvious when consideration is given to the other side of the picture as presented in definite facts and statistics by Senator Morris Shepherd, of Texas, father of the Eighteenth Amendment. We quote his statement as cabled:

"At every election since it came into effect the people have signified their approval of Prohibition by increasing the dry majorities in the House and Senate. Thus Congress has evidently reflected accurately the sentiment of the nation. During the operation of Prohibition the decrease in arrests for drunkenness number 500,000 annually. There have been 250,000 fewer industrial accidents, and a decreased mortality rate has developed, adding three years to the average of human life. There has been a decrease of poverty, and a saving of 74,000,000 dollars annually. Prohibition has closed many orphanages, crowded the schools and colleges, and doubled the number of investors. Prohibition is the law of the land, and will remain so."

Either these facts are true or they are not true. If true, they prove the success of Prohibition. If untrue, why doesn't the Association opposed to Prohibition expose their untruth?

#### WHAT TO BELIEVE.

In the face of the two opposed statements quoted above, what is the average man of impartial mind, who has never been to America to see for himself, to believe? Well, in the first place, he will prefer the second statement to the first because it is more definite, embodies official statistics, is positive rather than negative in its terms, and therefore more convincing. Apart from that, no intelligent person expects that any law will prove 100 per cent. effective. It is natural to expect considerable evasion of any law which interferes with

habits centuries-old. Such evasion does not in the least prove that the law is not successful; it only shows the necessity for law enforcement. If nobody ever broke a given law, the necessity for its enactment at all would be questionable. On the other hand, the Ten Commandments have been widely disobeyed throughout the ages. Is that an argument in favor of repealing or abolishing them? Is it not, on the contrary, the fact that civilisation maintains an incessant struggle to sustain them and is passionately attached to their observance? Opinion in favor of Prohibition gained steadily in volume for decades in the United States, conquering one State after another, until at last with overwhelming force it banished liquor as one of the most potent agents of human misery. What further testimony than that could be desired?

#### SORDID YOUTHFUL DEBAUCHES.

Some of the Sydney newspapers will publish anything so long as it is sensational. "The Guardian" is a notable example. \*Its own special representative in New York cables a story to the effect that "wild drinking parties of young girls and boys take place at the exclusive Essex Falls Country Club," and that these "have shocked the fashionable county of New Jersey." According to the cable message, "an ex-Judge complains that not only men and women members of the club, but boys and girls have celebrated the New Year by a series of sordid, drunken debauches." What does "The Guardian" expect its readers to infer from this? Exactly the same sort of thing goes on in countries which have not adopted Prohibition, only on a more extended scale. In any case, it is impossible that drunken orgies amongst young people in an exclusive club can be typical of American high life because the law simply would not permit it. Some trivial incident connected with a too exuberant celebration of the New Year is magnified into a sensational scandal, not because the newspaper which prints it is genuinely shocked, but in order to tilt at a law which obviously makes drinking more difficult.

#### USE OF SACRAMENTAL WINE.

Another story, published in the same picturesque "newspaper," declares that bitter religious war threatens in Colorado over Governor Morley's proposal to prohibit the use of sacramental wine on the ground that abuse of the privilege has constituted a violation of the dry law. The story is not new. This time, according to the cable, the Roman Catholics are involved, the Ku Klux Klan being agent provocateur. It used to be the Jews. Mention of the Klan probably indicates how much reliance may be placed on the story. It is, of course, obvious that the privilege of using wine for sacramental purposes might lend itself to abuse. It is even possible that one or two isolated instances of that sort of thing may have been discovered. But the notion that this is a general or a widespread evil must definitely be rejected for reasons which will spring to the mind of any unprejudiced person instantly. It is simply ridiculous to suppose that the priesthood of any Church would lend itself to an organised conspiracy against

the dry law through the loophole of privilege extended to them in connection with the celebration of the most sacred sacrament of the Christian Church. The clergy have their imperfections like other people, but they don't lend themselves to sacrilege, and without their connivance any such abuse of the law as is suggested is obviously out of the question.

#### TRAGEDY AT CESSNOCK.

Last week an inquest was held in Cessnock into the circumstances attending the death of Archibald Mowbray, a miner, who was discovered on the floor in a room of his dwelling with his head blown off. Beside him lay a double-barrelled rifle with a piece of string attached to one of the triggers. Mowbray had apparently attached this to one of his toes, had put the barrel in his mouth and, manipulating the trigger, had blown his brains out. His wife deposed that on the day in question he had been drinking and, when fetched home, asked for his gun. She told him not to be silly, but he got the gun and went off again in the direction of the hotel. She followed him and saw a man take the gun off him. Later he returned home and again went out saying he was going to look for a man named King. Later she was told he had shot King. He came home at 8 p.m. He seemed sober, but asked for his gun again, and later it was given to him to pacify him. Shortly after he retired and shot himself in his room. Drink was the whole cause of the trouble.

#### CHRISTMAS GIFT OF BEER.

A case of a very unusual character, arising out of a Christmas gift of beer, occupied the attention of the magistrate at the Glebe Police Court recently, when Patrick Peoples, licensee of the Royal Hotel, Norton-street, Leichhardt, was fined £1 and 8/- costs for giving two bottles of beer to the milkman as a Christmas box under the following circumstances: The milkman took delivery of the beer off the kitchen table on the morning of Christmas Day, it having been left there for him the night before. The magistrate held that delivery of the beer took place when possession of it was taken, and therefore imposed a fine for providing, furnishing and supplying beer on Christmas Day. He recognised that there was an element of hard luck in the case. So do we, but unfortunately wilful breaches of the liquor laws are prevalent that they must be rigorously interpreted without creating additional loopholes which would be used to facilitate illegal sales. An appeal against the magistrate's decision has been lodged. It is to be hoped that our rickety liquor law will not be rendered still more unstable in the future.

(Continued on page 15.)

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# THE BEER BARREL SHALL NOT RETURN.

## ONTARIO'S DRINK PLEBISCITE.

In a statement to the press, Premier Ferguson said in part:

"The plebiscite taken in November, 1924, shows that the majority of those voting favored the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act. The Government is determined to pursue a consistent course. The basis upon which government rests under our institutions is that the majority must prevail. Disregard of this principle breeds discontent, which must inevitably develop into serious disorder. The popular will will be recognised and accepted, and the Act will remain upon the statute book. The Government will use its best efforts to give it efficient enforcement.

"The fact that the majority, as compared with the vote of 1919, has been much reduced, may make it more difficult to properly enforce the Act, as public opinion is an essential factor in law enforcement. But as an opportunity was given to those opposed to the legislation to express their view, and as a majority has pronounced against that view, the Government expects that the verdict will be accepted, and all efforts made toward the better enforcement of the Act will have the support of the people, irrespective of their personal views."

The object of the vote, we are reminded by the press, was to make a clear decision between Prohibition as now enforced under the Temperance Act and Government control of the sale of alcoholic beverages. The questions put to the voter allowed no loophole for the return of the licensed saloon, we are told, and read as follows:

"Are you in favor of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act?"

"Are you in favor of the sale, as a beverage, of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?"

Despatches of the Consolidated Press Association relate that under the Temperance Act it was illegal to import or purchase intoxicants for beverage purposes, although it was always possible to get a prescription from one's physician for two dollars to purchase liquor for medicinal purposes from a Government-operated store. The majority for the Temperance Act in the plebiscite is more than 40,000, and though apparently not as many people voted as in the referendum of October, 1919, remarks the Toronto "Mail and Empire," the majority for the Act then was about ten times that of this October, and it adds that the fact that about 300,000 more voted against the Act in this plebiscite than in the 1919 referendum must be regarded as one of some importance.

The London (Ont.) "Farmer's Advocate" points out that the supporters of Government Control carried seventeen cities, but—

"Belleville, Brantford, Kingston, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Peterboro, St. Thomas and Woodstock piled up dry majorities. The larger cities voted heavily for Government control, Toronto giving a majority of 49,437; Hamilton, 13,768; Ottawa, 10,389; and Windsor, 9,404.

"The rural vote was sufficiently strong for the O.T.A. (Ontario Temperance Act) to wipe out the big city majorities for Government control and leave no doubt as to the

course the Government of the Province must pursue.

"An analysis of the vote shows that more than 70 out of the 111 ridings in the Province voted to retain the O.T.A.

"The big city vote for Government control encouraged ardent supporters of the Moderation League to suggest that local option should be granted to those urban centres which pronounced against the O.T.A. The Prime Minister, after consultation with his Cabinet, warded off any such petition and pledged the Government to the support and enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act."

### LOCAL OPTION OF THE PAST.

The "Farmer's Sun" (Toronto), which is the official organ of the United Farmers of Ontario, has this to say on the "impossibility of local option":

"It is idle to talk of local option for centres like Toronto which have voted wet. The Moderation League has submitted its case to Caesar, as represented by the whole Province, and by the judgment of that Caesar the League must abide. The day of local option has passed for good and all. Local option, as applied to liquor control, never was a satisfactory solution of the problem. Even in the days before the advent of the motor, one bar in the village of Newcastle was a menace and a nuisance to the whole county of Durham, which was otherwise dry. To-day, with the possibility of ten thousand cars leaving Toronto in the morning and being in Kingston, Lindsay, Collingwood, Owen Sound or Goderich by noon, an intolerable condition would be created if these cars could carry with them liquor legally purchased in Toronto."

### COUNTRY UNDOUBTEDLY BENEFITED.

The "Canadian Farmer" (Toronto) regrets that the vote was not more decisive. This farm organ goes on to say:

"Rural Ontario turned out in force and saved the situation from a Prohibition standpoint. The rural sections of the country have undoubtedly been benefited by the abolition of the open bar and the liquor traffic, for the bootlegger has not been an active menace where the population is widely scattered. On the other hand, the cities have been honeycombed with a system of illegal vending which has made a mockery of Prohibition and which has harbored a disrespect for law which was unknown before the advent of the O.T.A. Under the circumstances the rural districts can not be blamed for supporting a law which has been a benefit to the community and, likewise, the cities had every justification in wishing to abolish a measure which fostered lawlessness and disrespect for laws in their midst."

### A MANDATE FOR ENFORCEMENT.

The Toronto "Globe" believes the plebiscite plainly gives Premier Ferguson and his Government "a mandate for enforcement," and thinks that while it may be contended a difficulty is created by a sort of cleavage between the rural and urban districts, yet this was to some extent anticipated. Meanwhile it points out that the Premier's pledge was not conditional upon the cities and towns giving a majority for the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act, and it proceeds:

"The pledge was absolute and uncon-

ditional. It is to be borne in mind also that all the cities did not vote wet. There were important exceptions.

"The duty of the Government is all the plainer because undoubtedly the city majorities were largely due to imperfect enforcement of the law, and to the ill-feeling created by bootleggers' profits. That imperfection is not incurable. The Premier's letter implies a belief that the law can be strengthened and more vigorously enforced. That ought to be done at once. It is too early to talk of any measure in the nature of local option, giving one system to the cities and towns which have voted wet, and another to the rural and other districts which have voted dry. It may be said in passing that local Prohibition would be attended with enormous difficulties, for it would be necessary to have a cordon of police around every dry district to prevent importation. But that at present need not be discussed at all."

### CANADA WET AND CANADA DRY.

(From the Regina "Daily Post.")

"The provinces which are still officially 'dry,' and their populations, are as follows:

Ontario .....	2,933,662
Nova Scotia .....	523,837
New Brunswick .....	387,876
Prince Edward Island ..	88,615

Total .....

"The provinces which have, or shortly will have, Government control are:

Quebec .....	2,361,199
Saskatchewan .....	757,510
Manitoba .....	610,118
Alberta .....	588,454
British Columbia .....	524,582

Total .....

### SEVENTY TIMES AS LARGE.

As the Toronto "Daily Star" sees it, the Temperance Act has been sustained by a majority that is "at least seventy times as large as that by virtue of which Premier Ferguson occupies his position as head of the Government," and it goes on to say:

"No sooner is it sustained that talk begins of granting local option to the cities which did not support the O.T.A. The question of local option was not before the Province yesterday. It will not do for a Provincial Government to yield to the view that a Provincial majority must not be given effect if it comes from the counties instead of the towns. Prohibition has again been endorsed at the polls as a Provincial policy, and the whole area of the Province was included in the reference, and is subject to the result."

Another Ottawa daily, "The Journal," a farm organ, agrees that a more decisive pronouncement either one way or the other would have been preferable, and it goes on to explain:

"We should have liked it more decisive, because, if enforcement of the O.T.A. was difficult with a vast majority in its favor, enforcement of the same law will hold even more of difficulty in face of yesterday's verdict.

(Continued on page 10).

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# A Personal Chat with my readers

**WANTED** It is curious how willing we all are to believe any ridiculous thing we hear. When we

**PROOF.** buy any gold trinket we look for the "hall mark," and are suspicious. When we buy a watch it impresses us that the seller gives a guarantee with it.

When we pay a bill we want a receipt.

We want proofs and guarantees and are suspicious about most things—but when it comes to something nasty about folk, we seem willing to believe, glad to pass on the rotten yarn. There is no lie that a lot of men will not believe; there is no one who does not believe many lies; but, thank God, you may write this with indelible ink: "There is no man who believes only lies."

Do you ever consider how much your own life is affected by the lies folk believe about you?

Proof is never forthcoming, and so it is good and wise to—

"Still believe that story false, which ought not to be true."

It is curious, when you meet a yarn with a flat "I don't believe a word of it," how the teller will grow quite in earnest to impress you how they heard it on good authority, but you will note that "proof" is never forthcoming.

If you go to the "good authority" you will find they also got it on good authority, and so it can be traced back to a "whisper from nowhere."

It is a very wholesome and instructive bit of fun to get a number of friends in your home when you want a new game and to sit in a circle.

Someone is to whisper a story containing at least two names, two places and two statements, and quote a four-line piece of poetry.

This ought to be written down by the person who first tells it. Each person must whisper it to the one next them, no part to be said more than once, and so it passes from one to the other. The last one is to repeat it aloud.

It will astound you to compare the first and last statements—and then you can imagine how some things about you sound after they have gone the rounds.

**A BEAUTIFUL THING.** The "Sydney Morning Herald" found space for the following gem:

"What is your favorite among the world's great love stories, and why do you think so?" These questions have brought some interesting contributions to the editor of "John o' London's Weekly" in a competition for "The World's Greatest Love Story." The following won first prize:

Two workmen met one day after a separation lasting for some years. One man said to the other, "Well, Bill, an' who're you working for now, mate?" The reply was given promptly, and with a smile: "Same old firm, lad—wife an' two kids!"

In my judgment, sir, this is the world's greatest love story, because it "glorifies the commonplace" as no other love story can do. It is really the love story of millions of hard-working men and women whose love for each other has overcome the monotony of existence—life's pettiness, irritabilities and lack of color.

And the closing chapter of the love story is embodied in Chevallier's great song: "We've lived together for forty years an' more,

An' it ain't been a day too much!  
An' there ain't another lady in th' land  
That I'd swop for my dear 'old Dutch'!"

A working man or woman who can honestly and truthfully say that, in the twilight of life's experience, has got a love story worth the telling.

My friend, the "Silent Partner," says:  
"If you really must get a grouch out of your system, go alone down to the swamp and kill a snake. Go out on the plains and break the bleaching bones of some wild animal. Smash a window in some abandoned factory; but, for the love of Mike, let other folks alone.

"If you have a grouch, challenge some big man for a fist fight. Perhaps a good beating is what you need. Try a cold plunge. Try going to bed early one night in the week. Try anything that is fair to the other fellow. But let the women, children, servants and innocent people alone until you regain your sanity.

"When you feel as cranky as a holy friar fed on hallstones, eat an angleworm. When you are as mad as a bull covered with hornets, steep a cup of lotus leaves and charm yourself to sleep.

"The grouch throws all his associates into desperate inconvenience and for his temper pays a big price.

"Few business men can afford to get grouchy when in company with their associates, customers, friends or when home with the family.

"When you feel sulky, ill-humored and as surly as a butcher's dog, bite a mule's hind leg."

Shall we try it?

**SOONER BE  
WISE THAN  
A FOOL WELL  
SPOKEN OF.**

There are folk who are willing to pat me on the back for picking derelicts out of the gutter—even though they fall back again with monotonous regularity. I resent this patting when

## GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION

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

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### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions may commence with any issue, the paper being posted for 52 weeks for 10/-; outside the Commonwealth, 11/6.

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

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1925.

these same folk brand me as a fool for working to remove the drink evil that almost has a monopoly in the making of derelicts. I would sooner be a despised Prohibitionist than an applauded patcher of broken men.

Before this year is half over I will, if spared, be able to state to the public that my "lone effort" at the Central Police Court has resulted in 20,000 men and women signing the pledge—and after all those years of effort there are more drunks than ever. I am glad I am sane enough to be a Prohibitionist. I am discontented; deeply thankfully discontented. There are two kinds of discontent in the world—the discontent that works and the discontent that wrings its hands. The first gets what it wants, the second loses what it has. There is no cure for the first but success; and there is no cure at all for the second.

From December 17 to January 7 there were 651 men and 123 women before the Central Police Court for drunkenness—a total of 774 for the four weeks. Of these, 150 signed the pledge.

Who can be satisfied with that state of things?

It is true that the year before the number was greater, but—and I say this with knowledge—there was more money spent and more drunkenness, even though there were fewer arrests this Christmas time.

There is more reason for Prohibition than ever.

There is more good news about Prohibition than ever. Jack Creagh, writing from New York, after being three months in that vast city, where foreigners and politicians combine to make law enforcement very difficult, says:

"Prohibition is wonderful, just wonderful."

*The Editor*



## MOTHERS AND PROHIBITION.

(By ELIZABETH A. PERKINS.)

Kathleen Norris in killing the dragon—the dragon of drink—gives little Mary's question to her mother: "Mother," little Mary asked fearfully, "what will kill your dragon?" Her mother smiled, and a quiet confident look came into her eyes. "American women will kill that dragon, God willing," she said gravely. "A greater force than any army ever was, anywhere. The women who have suffered shame and hurt and want and wrong for so many years. The women who have loved some poor victim of the dragon, and the women who have Marys and Tommies to guard from danger."

### MOTHERS MUST STAND TOGETHER

for—

Total abstinence teaching,  
Pledge signing against all alcoholic drinks,  
Fidelity to the law in personal habit,  
Law observance in the community,  
Unswerving loyalty to the constitution.

But there are many mothers whose children are grown, whose sons and daughters are out in the world, splendid, upright citizens. Need these mothers stand and work for Prohibition?

Gene Stratton Porter, in her book "Freckles," gives a beautiful story. Freckles was a little Scotch laddie, crippled and an orphan. The work he found to do was far beyond the strength of his poor crippled body; the only alleviation to his toll was the kindness of the old Scotch woman with whom he boarded.

One day, when she had been particularly good to him, in the fulness of his heart he said to her: "Oh, I wish you were my mither. I wish you were my mither." The old Scotch woman answered: "Laddie, when once a mon child has beaten his way to life under the heart of a woman she is mither to all men, for the mither-love is everywhere the same. God bless you, laddie, I am your mither." But there is more even than this; for in every true woman's heart there is the mother-love.

So we call upon every woman to help us in this continued fight against the dragon. We call the young mother, we call the middle-aged woman with her splendid ability and strength; we call the older woman who may help by her interest, her influence, by her ballot, by her prayers.

Would it not have been fair to have supposed that the liquor forces after these many years of clear-cut conflict, after science had declared alcohol a racial poison, after every-day observation had proven that drink brings economic injury to employed and employer, after watching the misery and sorrow and degradation of homes from the evils of drink, after the Prohibition amendment had been placed in the Constitution of the United States, would it not have been

fair to have supposed that the liquor forces would have said: "It is enough; we will desist; we will abide by the Constitution?"

Alas, this has not been true of the liquor forces. Even as in past years, the liquor forces defied and violated community and State laws, so they continue to defy law, even the Constitution of the United States. So are they seeking to overthrow the enforcement code, and finally to remove the Eighteenth Amendment from the Constitution.

Who are these enemies of the home, and of society, and of the Constitution? Those who are making large sums of money by the present sale of liquor and those who look forward to making large sums if the liquor business should be restored, or if even wines and beer should be permitted; those who crave liquor as a beverage, those who belong to the "personal liberty" group, and who care little for the welfare of others, and see no sacredness in law; those who for political reasons are standing for a weakening of the enforcement code.

To these groups must be added those who are indifferent, those who witness or know of law violation without comment, those who fail to vote for conscientious officials.

But the conflict is not ended. Deep in the hearts of conscientious men, deep in the hearts of mothers we find the solemn decree:

**The law shall be observed, the legalised liquor traffic in any form, under any guise, shall never return.**

1. Remember former days; remember the saloon on every corner, beautiful places. Do you want the saloon back? Remember the tempting liquor in the restaurant, on the dining car, in the hotel.

2. Study the history of Prohibition. Was it, as the liquor forces claim, hastily written in the Constitution? Study the long years of temperance education and temperance agitation. Remember that the first State adopted Prohibition in 1851. To-day we have National Prohibition because one county after another tried Prohibition and found it good; because one State after another tried Prohibition and found it good.

3. Assist in nominating and electing conscientious officials and stand by these officials after election.

### CONTINUE PLEDGE-SIGNING.

Guard the Children's Future!

### TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Must still be taught in the home, church and school.

Continue Pledge-Signing.—A few days ago I was in a home, a Christian home, a home of culture and education, and on the wall I saw in a little frame the Family Temperance Pledge. Yes, even now, with the Prohibition Amendment in the Constitution of the United States, the family keeps that

pledge upon the wall, an example to all families to train the children in habits of total abstinence, a reminder to all guests to sacredly guard the Eighteenth Amendment to our Constitution.

The total abstinence pledge is a bulwark of safety for the child and the nation. **Emphasise pledge-signing.**

Emphasise pledge-signing—

1. That the child may be safeguarded. Temptation may come. Safeguard the child. To a child a pledge is a sacred matter. He makes no mental reservations, but the pledge is taken literally, and for life.

2. That the child who comes from a home either American or foreign which does not understand the evil of drink, or who comes from a home which considers the Eighteenth Amendment lightly, may be a leaven for total abstinence in that home. In past days many a little child has led a family to habits of total abstinence.

3. That if the conflict continues, the child grown to manhood or womanhood, may be prepared by habit as well as by knowledge to "carry on" the battle.

4. Continue pledge-signing, emphasise pledge-signing. It is not enough either in the Sunday school or in the home to teach "temperance in all things," but to combat so great an evil and so great a temptation there must be the definite, concrete teaching against alcoholic drinks.

Therefore, in early youth, teach the child why he should sign the total abstinence pledge.

### THE CHILD'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE.

I promise to abstain from all alcoholic drinks, including wine, beer and cider. I will daily ask God to make me courageous, loyal, unselfish and true to my pledge.

Signed .....

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SPECIAL AFTERNOON

TEA

### The Beer Barrel Shall Not Return—

(Continued from page 7.)

"Yet this is a democracy; and, in a democracy, the majority must rule. Had Government control carried, even by the smallest margin, the O.T.A. would have been repealed and sale of liquor begun. That being so, it is the duty of all the people loyally to accept the result; and it is the obligation of the Government to fulfil the pledge which Premier Ferguson gave before the plebiscite was taken, namely, that he would strengthen the O.T.A.'s weaknesses, and give it 'active and vigorous support.' If time and further trial fail to vindicate its efficacy, the judgment of the people can be invoked again."

#### THE REASON WHY.

By way of explaining this cleavage between town and country, the London (Ontario) "Advertiser" remarks:

"The cities attract new population; there are always more people there ready to start an agitation for a change from present conditions; they are closer together, and it is not difficult for them to draw into one group a large number who have kindred ideas. Then, too, in the present case, there is a large foreign vote in some of the larger cities, made up of those who have come from countries that have not legislated abruptly against the free use of liquor."

"The rural vote of Ontario is made up differently. It is either on the land or not far from it. It represents homes that are more or less removed from the crowd, where people are inclined to observe things for themselves, and as a result are not easily stampeded one way or the other. Rural Ontario has always been the backbone of temperance sentiment in Ontario; and it has demonstrated that it still occupies that position. There were fears expressed that the rural vote would not respond, but it did. It saved the situation."

#### NO REGRETS.

The advocates of Prohibition will have to work very hard, says the Kingston "British Whig," in order that "there may not be even a suspicion that the change of opinion that has taken place since the last plebiscite is proceeding still further," and it adds: "The 'Whig' has no regrets at the result

of the plebiscite, and regrets only that that result was not more authoritatively announced. It may be that the increase in the strength of the anti-Prohibition forces is only a temporary wave of opinion, due perhaps to the alluring accounts of the financial benefits accruing from Government operation of the traffic in the adjoining province. If so, it is fortunate that the wave did not rise high enough to cause a change in our legislation; for constant jumping from the dry column into the wet, and vice versa, would be even more demoralising than a consistent policy imposed by only a narrow majority. Perhaps the next test of opinion will show a renewed strength on the part of Prohibition, and a strength more evenly distributed over all parts of the province. That, at any rate, must be the aim of the party which achieved victory by so narrow a margin yesterday."

#### MUST KEEP HIS PROMISE.

The Brantford "Expositor," in considering the feeling in some sections in favor of Government control, remarks humorously that "it would seem as if the only way to enable certain cities to get Government control is to take the men remaining on the farms and find jobs for them in the city." Meanwhile it declares:

"The people of Ontario will expect the Premier to make good his promise, and to undertake the vigorous enforcement of the Act. Ever since the promise of the plebiscite, which it was openly boasted would bring about the repeal of the Act, there has been a tendency to treat the Ontario Temperance Act as a joke. The time has now come to enforce the law. Bootlegging operations are carried on, it is alleged, in broad daylight, without any attempt at concealment. What is needed to preserve respect for law is prompt action and heavy fines, combined with jail sentences. With heavy jail sentences there will be little disposition to openly disregard the law."

As representative of a clerical view, we have the observation of the Toronto "Canadian Baptist," which admits that the wet forces polled a great vote because "they secured the bootleggers' support . . . in spite of their large advertisements, insisting that these people were supporting the On-

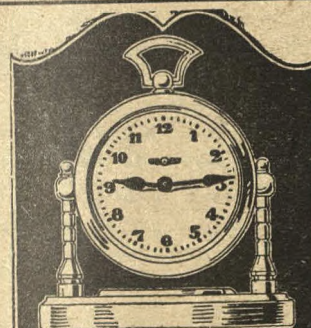
tario Temperance Act." Casting its regard beyond the Province, this weekly observes:

"The rich mid-Canada Province was to be the next prize of the wets. 'They shall not pass' were the deathless words of a gallant army a few years ago as again and again it hurled itself upon a terrible foe, until victory crowned their efforts. It was the motto of Ontario last week. The beer bottle and the barrel shall not return—and they did not. The victory will strengthen Prohibition forces amazingly in all Canada, and will not be without its effect across the border. The wet tide has been turned in Canada."

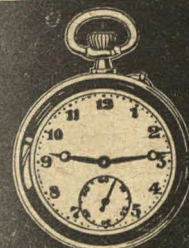
#### FOR SALE.

W.B. COTTAGE, 3 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, bathroom. Land 40 x 140 about. Torrens. Eight minutes station, 4 minutes school. £625; £150 deposit.

F. E. ROSE, Auburn. 'Phone: UX7229.



Handsome electroplated clock on stand. Suitable for sideboard or mantel.



Serviceable watch, very neat gunmetal case, good for man or boy.

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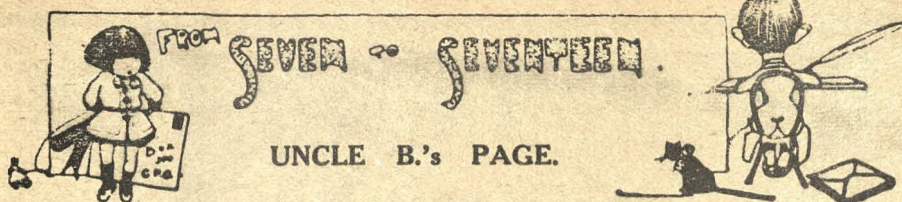
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## UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

### WHAT DID YOU GET?

All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag." Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

### PERSEVERE.

A little paper called "The Silent Partner" comes to me each month by the kindness of a friend, and when I am mentally tired and can't "think a single think," I turn to it and it never fails. Here is a piece from it:

"The mother of Paderewski died when he was a babe. Three years later his father was exiled to Siberia. At twelve he started to study the piano, and the teacher told him his thumbs were too stubby, and his fingers not suited—that he had better play a horn.

"At his first public recital he was compelled to improvise, so difficult were the passages. At sixty-two he has the distinction of being the greatest financial success as an instrumentalist.

"In comparing your own small success with that of some man who has made much money, a great professional reputation or some remarkable achievement, never make the mistake of losing your own enthusiasm. Never make the mistake of thinking that the success of some great man is largely due to the gift of genius, or to the advantage of greater talent.

"Paderewski's thumbs were stiff and his fingers short, but his perseverance was sixty-two years long.

"You will find on careful investigation that the individual who has inspired you to make a comparison, has risen by the hardest kind of hard work.

"Every last genius works under the lash of personal pride and a great desire to do the thing better than it was ever done before.

"If you have this 'personal pride,' physical handicaps are no bar to achievement."

Don't growl at what you have not got, just use a little more what you have.

UNCLE B.

### OUR LETTER BAG.

#### SHORT AND SWEET.

May Robb, Short-street, Hay, writes:

Did you have a merry Xmas? Roy is working on a station, and Keith is working at Bellyion's tea rooms. We have a garden. I enjoy writing to "Grit."

(Dear May,—So you enjoy writing to "Grit"? I am glad you do. Well, you write and tell us what you do with the mosquitos at Hay. Tell Keith I would like a letter from him.—Uncle B.)

Edna Goddard, 26 Alfred-street, Mascot, writes:

I am writing to tell you how I spent Xmas. We had rather a quiet time. I got a purse, half a dozen handkerchiefs, and a string of pearls from my mother, a work box and a dress from my grandma, and a nice card and a handkerchief from my Sunday School teacher. On Boxing Day we went to Buxton for a trip to father's old home, which was destroyed by fire. We had our dinner on the ground where the house used to stand. Coming home we shot five rabbits. My father and some friends have gone touring the country in my father's motor car. My brother is going to-morrow with some friends in a car to the Jenolan Caves, and stay for a few days. I have been collecting for the Sydney City Mission, and got 7/-. What did you get for Christmas?

(Dear Edna,—You evidently had a good time at Christmas, and it is nice to hear all about it. I had a wonderful time. I had over £350 to spend on poor folk, and I enjoyed myself immensely.—Uncle B.)

### BUSY SCRATCHING.

Albert Cassidy, "Glen Hope," Oura, via Wagga, writes: I haven't written for a long time, therefore I suppose my name is on the black list. If so, please scratch it off. The people round about have had a good harvest. On December 17 we broke up for the Christmas holidays. The day before we broke up we had an afternoon. First we sang "Mother Macree" and "Advance Australia Fair," then we had lunch and went home. I am head of our school and have won a prize for the best essay on Temperance. The prize was given by my father, and is a book called "Reginald Cruden" by Talbot Baines Reed. I can't rake up more news, so I must close now, with love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Albert,—I am always busy scratching at my black list in the early part of the year, but it gets pretty black towards the end of the year. We are all proud of you for being head of the school and winning that prize.—Uncle B.)

### I HATE BOOZE.

Ray Naylor, Weddin-street, Grenfell, writes: I would like to be one of your Ne's. My birthday was on the second of January, and I was seven. We all went to Bathurst for Christmas and had a lovely time at Grandma's. I like reading "Grit." I have a brother, aged four, and a sister, aged two. Ron and I go to Sunday school. We both won a prize last year. I won two for dictation. When I was a real little boy I wouldn't pass the hotels because I hate booze. My grandma has your photo in her

### LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

## "KING" TEA

Catalogue of Free Gifts is Now Obtainable.

Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

dining room. I think my Aunt Olive knows you.

(Dear Ray,—I am so glad you hate booze. As I go to the Court and see the hateful things it does I wonder everyone does not hate it. It is pitiable that so much leniency and favor is shown this most cruel of all our habits.—Uncle B.)

### POOR COLLARBONE.

Eric Johnston, Rose Valley, Gerringong, writes: I hope I am not on the scallywag list, and if I am I would like to be crossed off. The Gerringong Church of England Sunday school held their picnic on New Year's Day and made £15. The Sunday school children had races, and when I was racing I got pushed over and broke my collarbone and had to get it set. I also got some lollies and nuts at the picnic. My brother Nelson is spending his holidays at Dapto. There are plenty of rabbits about here now, and they are eating our young corn and planter. The other night we lost six young hens by a fox. We are having good weather here now. We often go in for a swim (when it is hot). Dad has got a lot of potatoes this year. Our barn is not filled with hay yet. We have got a lot of fruit this year, and the birds are eating it.

(Dear Eric,—We all hope the bone has mended nicely by now. I have never broken any bones yet, but have sprained both ankles, put my shoulder out and done lots of other unpleasant things, but evidently my bones are tough.—Uncle B.)

### A SIX MONTHS SCALLYWAG.

Connie Thorn, "Thorndale," North Dandalup, writes: Although I am a six months scallywag, I want you please to forgive me and cross my name off that horrible black list, Uncle. This is the first letter I have written this year. I hope you had a merry Christmas and also that you will have a bright and prosperous New Year. We had quite a nice Christmas. All of us got a lot of presents. We each got seven or eight presents. My little sister and Donald got a little wheelbarrow and Daphne has great rides in it. The clover is drying off and we expect to be sweeping it in three or four weeks now. We will have a fairly good crop of currants this year. It is rather hot over here. How is it over there? One of dad's brothers is coming over west this week.

(Dear Connie,—Glad you confessed the extent of your scallywagness, and I gladly put you good on my books. Sorry I am not handy to help you with the currants—the only kind we have here are electric ones.—Uncle B.)



## Alliance News and Notes—

(Continued from page 4.)

Referring to the petition in favor of the application, it is so obviously apparent to the merest casual observer that owing to the very scattered residences and sparsely settled population those signing the petitions whilst legally entitled to do so must be residents beyond the zone of community of interest.

In view of all the essential facts we regret that we are unable to agree with your viewpoint "that the matter is purely a local one." This case is singular and presents unique considerations which do not obtrude generally. Firstly, because the school and public house will be close neighbours, and secondly, that geographically the interests of the majority of those signing the petition do not centre at Regent's Park. Therefore, the Alliance still holds the opinion that the case is one in which the Education Department should be vitally and actively interested.

May I point out that the Alliance has already participated in the opposition to the granting of this license, and was legally represented at the Licensing Court.

Do we correctly interpret the concluding portion of your letter by understanding that should the Alliance organise an appeal that the Education Department would consider its obligation, if any, towards taking advantage of the Liquor Act, which provides by law that the close proximity of a school is a reasonable and tangible objection to the granting of a license?—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) H. C. STITT.

State Superintendent.

Hon. Albert Bruntnell, M.L.A., Minister for Education, Education Department, Sydney.

## "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 23/1/25, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: Miss M. Baily, 30/7/25; Miss Whitfield, 30/12/24; C. R. Park, 10d., 30/1/25; A. C. Niass, 5s., 30/12/24; Mrs. A. L. Maddocks, 30/12/24; A. E. Williams, £1 0s. 6d., 17/1/25; Rev. G. M. Scott, 10d., 30/1/25.

The following are paid to 30/12/25: Rev. C. L. Connor (£1), S. Weller, Miss M. Hilder, J. H. Stocks (£1), Mrs. Gee, W. H. Papl, Rev. J. Young, Mrs. Hunter, Miss E. Strike, Miss M. Hardwick, Mrs. Jas. Sharpe (£1), Miss Scarth, T. Phillips, Mrs. Marina, D. Burgess.

## A SOLID CONGREGATION.

A railway contractor advertised for 300 wooden sleepers. By return of post he received a letter from a clergyman offering the whole of his congregation on reasonable terms.

## DISCOURAGING.

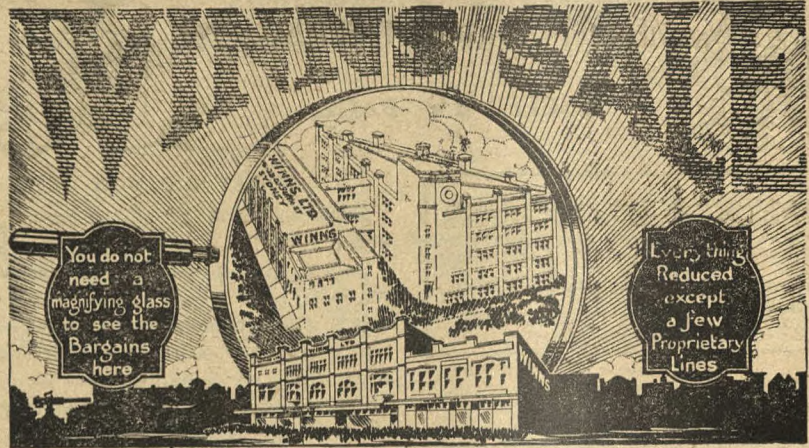
He: "I've a great mind to rock the boat and frighten you."

She: "Once before a young man like you tried that with me and the boat upset."

He: "And what did you do?"

She: "I swam ashore and notified the coroner."

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# Bargains Bigger Than Ever!!

## SAVINGS ON CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Girls' School Frocks of Check Zephyr, panel of plain linen back and front, side belt finished buttons.

Lengths ..... 18 & 20 22 & 24 27 & 30  
Usually ..... 3/6 3/11 4/11  
SALE PRICE ... 2/6 2/11 3/11 ea.

3/6—Girls' Frocks in Broken Check, in Grey, Green, Sky, Navy; loose magyar style, round collar, girde of self.

Lengths 24, 27, 30, 33.  
SALE PRICE, 2/11 ea.

Girls' Pretty White Voile Frock, slightly high waist, well trimmed imit. filet insertion and lace.

Lengths 20, 22, 24 and 26.  
SALE PRICE, 5/6

A Splendid Quality Check Zephyr Frock, White Organdi collar and cuffs, tie and belt of self, in Sky, Green, Pink, Brown, Navy or Red.

Lengths 24in., 27in., 30in.  
Usually 4/11 to 5/11.  
SALE PRICE, 4/6

Lengths 33in., 36in., 39in.  
Usually 6/6 to 6/11.  
SALE PRICE, 5/6

6/11—Mercerised Jumpers, in Saxe, Henna, V. Rose, Cream, Sand or Mauve; cord at waist and sleeve. To fit children 7 to 12 years.

SALE PRICE, 2/11

1/6½—Frocks of Striped Cambric, magyar style. Lengths 18, 20, 22 inch.

SALE PRICE, 1/-

2/6—Infants' White Madap. Gowns, trimmed narrow lace and insertion.

SALE PRICE, 1/11½

2/11—Infants' Cream Cotton Cashmere Frocks, neck and sleeves edged with narrow lace, yoke finished pin tucks.

SALE PRICE, 2/6 ea.

1/6—Child's White or Navy Flannelette Bloomers. Size 14, 16, 18 inch.

SALE PRICE, 1/- pr.

## CORSETS AND UNDERWEAR REDUCED.

6/11—English Corset, in strong White Coutil, long skirt. Sizes 21 to 23.  
SALE PRICE, 2/11 pr.

32/11—D. & A. Practical Front-Lacing Corset, in good quality White Coutil, low bust, long skirt. Sizes 22 to 26.  
SALE PRICE, 25/6 pr.

4/11—"Berle" Brassiere, fastening at back, in good strong pink cloth. Sizes 40 to 46.  
SALE PRICE, 2/11

Ladies' 1/9 Finely-Ribbed Cotton Vests, short sleeves.  
SALE PRICE, 1/4½

Ladies' 3/11 Madapolam Nights, front embroidered.  
SALE PRICE, 2/11

Ladies' 6/11 Madapolam Nights, trimmed imit. Torchon lace and insertion.  
SALE PRICE, 5/6

Ladies' 5/11 Princess Underskirts, in Lingerie Lawn.  
SALE PRICE, 3/11

Ladies' 7/11 Princess Underskirts, trimmed imit. filet lace and insert.  
SALE PRICE, 5/11

Ladies' 5/11 Princess Underskirts, in Black Italian Cloth, trimmed hemstitching.  
SALE PRICE, 4/11

Ladies' 1/6 Black Sateen Fancy Aprons, trimmed floral facings.  
SALE PRICE, 1/-

Ladies' 1/11 White Aprons, with bib.  
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Ladies' 4/11 Black Italian Cloth Coveralls, trimmed floral sateen.  
SALE PRICE, 3/11½

Ladies' 2/11 Black Sateen Dutch Aprons, trimmed floral sateen.  
SALE PRICE, 2/9

## TWO REMARKABLE SALE BARGAINS.

50in. Check Tweeds, all cotton, extra firm weave of nice medium weight, for autumn or winter wear. Small block checks of Fawn, Putty, Grey or Helio with White. Well worth 2/11 yd.

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27in. Plain Japanese Silk, much used for Princess Slips, linings Concert Frocks or Lamp Shades. Medium weight, in shades of Shrimp, Helio, Champagne, Pink, Myrtle, Jade, Emerald, Apple, Flame, Cerise, Magenta, Almond, Saxe, Lemon, Deep Orange, Fawn, Sage or Amethyst. A big auction purchase. Usual Price, 2/6.

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"I never saw such dreamy eyes."

"You never stayed so late."

#### MANY DO.

"Some men, you know, are born great, some achieve greatness—"

"Exactly! And some just grate upon you."

#### WELL MATCHED.

Visitor (to newly wed): "So you are not getting tired of studio life, eh?"

Artist's Wife: Good gracious, no! It's most interesting. Jim paints and I cook. Then the game is to guess what the things are meant for."

#### NATURALLY.

A visitor was being shown round the asylum. A large room with twenty beds was reached, but the beds seemed empty. "This is where the mad chauffeurs are kept," said the attendant. "But where are they?" asked the visitor. "They're all under the beds examining the springs."

#### BASE FLATTERER.

"Darling," he cried, passionately, "I will lay my fortune at your feet."

"Oh, but you haven't got a large fortune," she whispered.

"No; but it will look larger beside those tiny feet."

He won her.

#### PERHAPS.

Isabel, aged nine, had just been told the story of Daniel in the lions' den.

Then mother asked: "And what do you think Daniel did the very first thing after he was saved from the lions?"

Without much hesitation, Isabel replied: "Why, he must have telephoned home to his wife to tell her he was all right."

#### SCHOOLBOY MISTAKES.

The "University Correspondent" gives a list of amusing schoolboy mistakes at examinations. We venture to quote a few:

"Magna Charta stated that no man was to pay taxes unless he wanted to."

"Milton is called the Morning Star of the Reformation. He wrote the 'Canterbury Tales' and other works."

"The 'Essays of Elia' were the attempts of Elijah to get food when the ravens fed him."

"D.C.' at the end of a piece of music means 'Don't clap.'"

"Algebra is a Natural Science which changes figures into letters."

"The shades of night were falling fast' means that people were pulling down their blinds."

#### NO WONDER.

Box: "The giraffe is a very timid animal."

Cox: "No wonder. When it comes to getting it in the neck, look at the area it has exposed."

#### QUEER CASES.

Matilda: "It ses 'ere as 'ow there are many cases of influenza reported in the public 'ospitals."

Susannah: "Oh, dear! And 'ow many is there in a case?"

#### TWO OTHER FOLKS.

He: "Say, Mabel, may I come over to-night?"

She: "Sure, John, come on over."

He: "Why, this is not John."

She: "This isn't Mabel, either."

#### TRUE OF SOME CLERGY ALSO.

The farmer, after seven years of effort on the stony farm, announced to all and sundry, "Anyhow, Im holding my own. I hadn't nothin' when I come here, an' I haven't nothin' now."

#### HARD PROBLEM.

An American in dear old London was bragging about his automobile. He ended his eulogy by declaring: "It runs so smoothly that you can't feel it, so quietly you can't hear it, has such perfect ignition you can't smell it, and as for speed—boy, you can't see it."

"But, my word, old dear," interrupted the Briton, anxiously, "how do you know the bally thing is there?"

#### WOMAN!

In the days of voluminous skirts and pockets placed in mysterious unget-at-able positions, an old lady entered a 'bus, and along came the conductor asking for her fare. Then the inevitable search began. She stuck her elbow into her neighbors' ribs, did a game of catch-as-catch-can round her own waist, fidgeted and fumbled, all to no purpose. The purse could not be unearthed.

At last the gentleman sitting next to her could bear it no longer.

"Madam," said he in reproachful tones, "I shall be glad if you will kindly make up your mind where your purse is and find it as quickly as possible. You've undone my braces twice already!"

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Paper Lanterns, 9 in., at 7/6; 12 in., at 10/6 doz.  
Balloons, 6 in., at 9d.; 9 in., at 2/6 doz.  
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## DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

### SUNDAY.

#### "A VERY PRESENT HELP."

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

He's helping now, this moment, though I may not see it or hear,  
Perhaps by a friend far distant, perhaps by a stranger near;  
Perhaps by a spoken message, perhaps by the printed Word,  
In ways that I know and know not, I have the help of the Lord.

He's guiding me now, this moment, in path-ways easy or hard,  
Perhaps by a door wide open, perhaps by a door fast barred;  
Perhaps by a joy witholden, perhaps by a gladness given,  
In ways that I know and know not He's leading me up to heaven.

He's using me now, this moment, and whether I go or stand,  
Perhaps by a plan accomplished, perhaps when He stays my hand,  
Perhaps by a word in season, perhaps by a silent prayer,  
In ways that I know and know not His labor of love I share.

—Anna Johnson Flint.

### MONDAY.

"Be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long."—Prov., 23, 17.

"All through this day, O Lord, let me touch as many lives as possible for Thee. And every life I touch, do Thou, by Thy Spirit, quicken—whether through the word I speak, the prayer I breathe, or the life I live."—Bethshan Leaflet.

### TUESDAY.

A friend to everybody is often a friend to nobody, or else in his simplicity he robs his family to help strangers, and becomes brother to a beggar. There is wisdom in generosity, as well as in everything else.—Spurgeon.

One great reason why men practise so little generosity in the world is there finding so little there. Generosity is catching, and if so many men escape it, it is in a great degree from the same reason the countrymen escape the smallpox—because they meet no one to give it them.—Greville.

Those who receive most from others are always the most ungrateful. Therefore never expect gratitude for what you give or do for anyone.—F.T.

### WEDNESDAY.

"Thou hast dealt well with thy servant."—Ps., 119, 65.

"He hath done all things well."—Mark, 7, 37.

Well, in seeking me when I sought not Thee;  
Well, in giving what I have not asked.  
Well, in refusing what I have asked;  
Well, in calling me to the service of Thy Church.

Well, in calling me to suffer instead of to serve.

Well, in succoring me in temptation.  
Well, in guiding my wandering feet.  
Thou hast dealt mercifully with me when I have sinned;

Bountifully when I have been brought low;  
Gently with me when I have been in trial;  
Faithfully with me at all times.

—Wagner.

### THURSDAY.

"This is not your rest."—Mic., 2, 10.

Life is the time for work, not rest;  
Who speaks of rest? There is rest above.  
No rest on earth for me. On, on to do  
My Father's business! He who sent me here  
Appointed me my time on earth to bide,  
And set me all my work to do for Him;  
He will supply me with sufficient grace—  
Grace to be doing, to be suffering,  
Not to be resting. There is rest above,  
Rest in Jesus, Jesus is in heaven;  
Therefore is rest in heaven; my rest is there.

—Bp. Vidal.

### FRIDAY.

Dead works are works performed by one whose life is separated from the life of God. When anything is separated from its source there must be death. Alienated from His life, even good works are dead works—dead while they live, dead as the dead leaves on the dead bough parted from its parent stem.—Stanford.

Therefore love and believe; for works will follow spontaneous,  
Even as day does the sun; the Right from the Good is an offspring;  
Love in a bodily shape; and Christian works are more than

Animate love and faith, as flowers are the animate spring-tide.

—Bp. Tegner.

### SATURDAY.

Avoid all service work on the morrow—the Sabbath—and expend it only in such actions as tend to the sanctifying thereof. God, the great Landlord of all time, hath let out six days in the week to man to farm them, the seventh day He reserves as a demesne in His own hand; if, therefore, we would have quiet possession and comfortable use of what God hath leased out to us, let us not encroach on His demesne.—Dr. Fuller.

Infidelity strikes at the Christian sanction of the day; but who shall ensure its advantages to the sons of toil when that is gone? Infidelity plucks up the living hedge around these green spots in the waste of Time; but who shall say that the barren sands of the surrounding deserts shall not encroach upon and overwhelm them, or that the lawless beasts of oppression and avarice and slavery, and a thousand other merciless monsters of man's own creation, shall not break in and lay them waste?—E. Foster.

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"LOVE," "LOVE DIVINE."

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## Prohibition's Birthday—

(Continued from page 6.)

CHRISTMAS  
DRUNKS AT  
NEWCASTLE.

Whatever may be thought about the element of hard luck in the incident referred to in the preceding paragraph, no sympathy will be entertained for Arthur Sturgess, licensee of the Terminus Hotel, Newcastle, who was fined £10 and costs, in default two months, for supplying beer to Sydney A. Gibson on Christmas Day. According to the evidence, on December 25, Gibson and a man named Leonard were seen to enter the hotel by the main entrance. The police followed, and saw them at the bar, with a beer in front of Gibson, and a brandy and soda in front of Leonard, who tendered 2/-. They were served by a man named Collins, a boarder. Leonard told the police that he

lived at Cessnock, but subsequently admitted that he lived in King-street, Newcastle. Sturgess, who pleaded "not guilty," said he was at Speer's Point on Christmas Day. Daniel Sturgess, defendant's brother, said he was a visitor at the hotel. He booked a room for two men who wanted a drink, and he asked Collins to serve them.

BEER AFTER  
HOURS.

has become such a simple matter to carry on after-hours trading with impunity that a licensee who gets caught for that offence must be a very clumsy person indeed. Nevertheless, some do get caught. Frank Burge, licensee of the Golden Grove Hotel, at Darlington, appeared at the Redfern Police Court last week, charged with having delivered

Since the decision of the Supreme Court in the cases in which bona fide lodgers were involved, it

liquor after hours. Sergeant Johanson told the magistrate that he was on duty in Raglan-street, Darlington, at 8.30 p.m. on November 7 last. While there he saw two men approach the door of the hotel and receive three bottles of beer from a barman, who was defendant's brother. Burge said that his brother was only in his employ between 8.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. After that he was no longer his servant. On November 7 he (witness) had left his hotel at about 6.30 p.m., looking up the bar and the storeroom. Prior to going he said to his sister, who was in charge, "Nobody is to be allowed in here, and no liquor is to be supplied out during my absence." The magistrate, Mr. Gale, convicted, and imposed a fine of £7 and costs.

GROG SCANDALS  
IN ITALIALAND.

Last week we directed attention to the sly-grog trade, described as a "roaring" one, in Italialand, which is that part of Queensland where the immigrant foreigners are congregating in their thousands. According to further information now to hand, it was stated at a send-off to Sub-Inspector Reardon, officer in charge of the Innisfail Police Court, that the revenue from sly-grog prosecutions in that Court was at the rate of £2500 a year. That isn't bad for a place like Innisfail, is it? Recently a foreigner, Achilles Gargalianos, acted as police agent at Innisfail. Mr. J. P. Quinn, barrister, of Innisfail, has laid a complaint against Gargalianos, alleging that he sold liquor himself without a license at Daradgee, near Innisfail, on December 18 last. The issuing of this summons has caused a sensation throughout "Italialand," as it is believed to be the first occasion that a private prosecution has been laid for the suppression of liquor in that district. The recent batches of sly-grog cases before the Court have been watched by crowds of foreigners. The latest case is that of John Christofidies, who was charged at the Innisfail Police Court with sly-grog selling in the Daradgee district. He was fined £30, in default three months' imprisonment.

RIOTOUS  
BEHAVIOUR  
AT GLEBE.

Glebe is, perhaps, a cut above Redfern, and two cuts above Surry Hills. Still, it has its own high life, and many sporting characters are not ashamed there to become elevated. The result is that quite a number of grog cases occupy the attention of the local court, many of them being of the "violent" variety. Thus, one day last week, as the outcome of a fight with another man in Bay-street, John Patrick Terence (one smells fighting blood there, begorra), aged 21 years (tender youth), appeared before the magistrate to answer charges of riotous behaviour, using indecent language, and resisting the police. The arresting constable stated that on the afternoon of December 10 the defendant was fighting with another man in Bay-street, Glebe, and making use of very disgusting language. Witness arrested defendant, who resisted violently. Another constable came on the scene, and Terence had to be carried to the police station. Defendant, who said he was drunk at the time, and did not know what he was doing, pleaded guilty to all the charges. For the riotous behaviour he was fined £2, in default four days' imprisonment; for the language £3, or six days; and for resisting Constable McLean, £5, or ten days.

SIX MONTHS  
FOR INDECENCY.

As a general rule, we are opposed to brutal punishments, because we think that brutality breeds brutality, but we confess that we would see an exception made in the case of those beings who are guilty of indecent behaviour in the presence of women and

(Continued on next page.)



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children. The lash would help to restrain them as nothing else could. The occurrence of several cases of indecent behaviour in Goulburn of late led the local magistrate to warn offenders that he would deal severely with the next one who came before him. Last week Joseph Kirkham, 54 years, pleaded guilty to behaving in an indecent manner on two separate occasions in Belmore Park. He was fined £5, in default three months' hard labor on one charge, and sentenced to six months without the option on the other. Evidence of a revolting nature was given by Sergeant Hooper, who described the heinous offence which defendant had committed in close proximity to some women and children. Kirkham, whose excuse was that he was an addict to drink, and had been drinking methylated spirits, protested in vain against the severity of the sentence. "I will never see it out," he declared. "I won't live as long as that in jail; you have signed my death warrant." The P.M. had no sympathy for Kirkham. "There is only one thing to do with a man like you," he said, "I am going to protect our women and children."

#### SUNDAY GAMES IN LONDON.

A cable message from London, under date of January 14, states that Lady Trustram Eve, addressing the Women's Local Government Society, said that there was abundant evidence that the decision to permit Sunday games in parks was one of the best things the London County Council had done. "The police," she added, "had testified that games took youngsters from undesirable haunts. No religious question was involved, and nobody who did not wish to do so need countenance Sunday sport." Surely, this begs the whole question. Nobody denies that sport is health-giving. The whole question is whether sport on Sunday is necessary. Is not religious instruction equally necessary and equally health-giving! In these days, plenty of opportunity can be found for open-air sport on other days of the week, and if Sunday is also to be used for that purpose, it simply means that religious instruction is to go by the board. That may be in keeping with the prevailing spirit of paganism, but it does not seem an adequate recognition of the injunction to yield unto God the things that are God's.

#### THE PREACHER WINS.

A number of urchins, boylike, were arguing which of their fathers made the most money, when the first of the lads broke out: "My dad is a poet, and he just picks up a scrap of paper, writes a few words on it, sends it away, and then a big pile of money will roll in."

"Why, my dad gets more'n yours. He's a lecturer, and he gets up in front of an audience, hollers out a few things and pulls down a big pile of money for it."

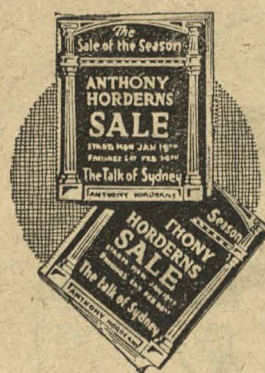
Third youngster (in a whining voice): "Huh! My pa has yours beat, as he's a preacher, he is, and every time he preaches it takes six men to bring in the money."

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about 4 per cent. were approved, and none of the whisky shipped to Canada. Applications for the importation of wine in the amount of 583,246 gallons have been considered since the above date, only about 19 per cent. of which were approved. All approved applications were for medicinal or manufacturing purposes. The situation in connection with imports and exports is now believed to be very well in hand."—Federal Prohibition Commissioner, R. A. Haynes.



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