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A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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"A HOUSE WAS FOUND RANSACKED -
THE BURGLAR WITH THE LOOT PACKED
UP - WAS HOPELESSLY DRUNK ON
WHISKY FOUND IN THE HOUSE -
WHEN ARRESTED HE MADE
THE FOLLOWING REMARKS -"
(NEWS ITEM)

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PROHIBITION AND HEALTH.

There is no immediate prospect of man's attaining the age of Methuselah or that of the patriarchs of old, but the work for health is becoming organised. Longevity is not the only aim. The objectives are to live more happily and more effectively as well as longer. The means by which the health span, the work span, and the life span of man can be extended are discussed in detail in a recent book "Health Building and Life Extension," by Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, Medical Director of the Life Extension Institute, in collaboration with the Federated American Engineering Societies. The investigation of the latter as to the sources of waste in industry was undertaken at the initiative of Mr. Herbert Hoover, who considered this one of the greatly needed reconstructive measures following the war.

Some of the facts underlying this study of the necessity for better health and for organisation of necessary resources are the following:

The annual economic loss in the United States from preventable disease and death is over 3,000,000,000 dollars; from tuberculosis alone, 500,000,000 dollars annually and 26,000,000,000 dollars for this generation figured on the diminished longevity. Forty-two million employees lose 350,000,000 days from illness and non-industrial accidents, and 28,000 die from industrial accidents each year. Defective vision and teeth, mouth infection, flat foot, 6,000,000 people having organic diseases resulting mostly from infection; 1,500,000 with venereal infection—such is the melancholy indictment of our health status, notwithstanding all that has so far been done.

Nevertheless, gains already in life conservation, especially where intensive preventive work has been done, warrant the expectation that these losses can be and will be materially lessened in coming years as the problem becomes more definitely understood and the public more intelligent as to the situation and to what can and should be done toward improvement.

LIFE LOSS CAUSED BY ALCOHOL.

Concerning alcohol and health losses Dr. Fisk says: "Until the traffic in alcohol was prohibited by law, alcohol could unquestionably be charged with a tremendous amount of physical injury. This was measured most accurately by life insurance experience, which is here presented as having an important bearing on such discussion as may in the future take place with regard to any change in existing laws."

Then follows the well-known data from the forty-three American Insurance Companies which, it will be recalled, showed 18 per cent. excessive mortality among policy holders using two glasses of beer or one glass of whisky daily; 50 per cent. excessive mortality in those who were formerly intemperate, but apparently cured when insured; 86 per cent. excessive mortality among policy holders using more than two glasses of beer or one glass of whisky daily, yet regarded when insured as standard risks. "These results," says Dr. Fisk, "are similar to those found by British life insurance companies. . . These results are also consistent with laboratory findings showing the adverse influence of alcohol even in moderate beverage doses."

THE EFFECT OF PROHIBITION.

Prohibition has had, and probably will have, some effect in improving health, Dr. Fisk thinks. On this point he says: "It is too soon to measure accurately the results of Prohibition, but with the abolition of the saloon and the enforcement of Prohibition for the great mass of the working popula-

tion there is removed not only the toxic drug effect of alcohol on the tissues of the working man, but its contributory influence in lowering resistance to many forms of disease and especially in reducing the incidence of venereal disease. As to the influence of alcohol in lowering productivity there has been much discussion. Some students of this question claim that productivity can be increased by a moderate beer indulgence. It is not possible to produce reliable statistics to support this view but the physiological data point very decidedly in the other direction."

Since this paragraph was published the experiments of Miles with 2.75 per cent. alcoholic solution have definitely shown impairment of efficiency. But Dr. Fisk wrote that theoretically one should not expect the claim to be true that beer would make one more productive:

"Under no proper normal adjustment of labor conditions could the employment of a narcotic drug increase in any genuine sense the productivity of a laborer. Only under abnormal conditions could a drug effect any temporary influence in increasing production. This would have its unquestionable reaction on production through a lowering of the physiological efficiency."

As to evidence of the relation of Prohibition to the lower death rates of the Prohibition years, Dr. Fisk says:

"Industrial companies report that the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 show a very low mortality rate. It would be hazardous to ascribe any considerable part of the reduction to the withdrawal of alcohol from the mass of the population. The fact remains, however, that the mortality in industry has been lowered by some influence or combination of influences, and it is legitimate to assume that the withdrawal from circulation of a powerful narcotic drug has not been without its effect. Since the consensus of medical opinion is to the effect that alcohol is of little value as a drug in medical practice, and that it is certainly not a requisite to normal living and practically always exerts an injurious influence however slight, the abolition of the liquor traffic may be regarded as eliminating a serious source of waste from the standpoint of useless expenditures as well as injurious indulgences." —"Union Signal."

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 3 p.m.

HELPING THE POOR.

Striking testimony in regard to the benefits conferred by Prohibition upon the poor families in Boston, Mass., is carried in figures recently made public by the Family Welfare Society of the city, which show that, whereas in 1916-17 and 1917-18 intemperance was second only to sickness as a problem with which it had to deal, since 1919-20 it has never ranked higher than fifth. Similarly it is disclosed that a recent study of forty-eight families in which intemperance had been a serious problem in 1919 showed that of fifty-nine drinking persons in the forty-eight families, sixteen had stopped drinking entirely and twelve were drinking less heavily than formerly, while eight others stopped drinking for a short time after Prohibition, but began again in a year or two. After all, in reaching a solution to this problem, as to so many others, an ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory.

ONTARIO DEFEATS BEER AMENDMENT.

By a vote of 84 to 6 the Legislature defeated the amendment to the Ontario Temperance Act proposed by J. A. Pinard, whereby 7 per cent. beer could be sold instead of the present 2½ per cent. beer.

SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER.

That industry in Great Britain is beginning to realise the value of Prohibition in Canada and the United States was the statement of Sir George E. Foster, former Canadian Minister, during an address at the 75th anniversary of the Sons of Temperance of Ontario, at Toronto recently. He maintained that Prohibition would never be discarded in the United States because the business world realised that the drink traffic was an enemy of economic efficiency.

Sir George cited conditions in various parts of Canada proving that Government control has no effect on the illegal manufacture and distribution of liquor.

Sir George said he had recently been in conversation with a Scottish manufacturer who had spent three months investigating conditions in his trade in the United States, and had gone back to Scotland with the conviction that Great Britain could not compete successfully with the United States unless there was a change for the better in the sobriety of the workman of Great Britain. "An English industrialist had made an assertion some time ago to the effect that the result of Prohibition in the United States had made it possible for three American workmen to produce as much as five British workmen.—News item, "Christian Science Monitor."

THE BEGINNING OF GREAT THINGS.

Do we realise the possibilities opened up by the simple announcement that an examination in Health and Temperance will be held on the 8th December in connection with the senior classes in all the primary schools in our State? The questions will be set by the Education Department, based on a series of articles which have appeared in the School Magazine each quarter of this year. The results of such a decision by the Minister for Education, influenced partly, we believe, by the urgent requests of the N.S.W. Alliance and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, are incalculable. Every boy and every girl with intelligence enough to reach the sixth class standard will be grounded in some of the great principles, and taught some of the great facts which lead to a knowledge of the effects of alcohol on health and mentality, of the wisdom of abstinence, sobriety and self-control; and by writing these facts in answer to examination questions the memory will be impressed and the character, in most cases, influenced for life; and as each year brings its fresh quota of young students for the annual examination, we may look forward to great things which are now only beginning. Let every father and mother help by taking a personal interest in this vitally far-reaching matter, and by firing the ambition of the children to do well in this exam.

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FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

11 a.m.: St. Mary's Anglican Church.
3 p.m.: Llandillo Anglican Church.
7.30 p.m.: Rooty Hill Anglican Church.
Mr. C. W. Chandler.

11 a.m.: Greenwich Anglican Church.
Mr. C. E. Still.

11 a.m.: Burwood Congregational Church.
7 p.m.: Dulwich Hill Congregational Church.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

11 a.m.: McNeil Memorial Presbyterian Church, Waverley.
Mr. Bain.

11 a.m.: St. Peters Methodist Church.
7 p.m.: Manly Baptist Church.
Ex-Senator David Watson.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7.

11 a.m.: Hornsby Anglican Church.
Mr. C. W. Chandler.

3 p.m.: Wilberforce Anglican Church.
C. E. Still.

11 a.m.: Killara Methodist Church.
Ex-Senator D. Watson.

7 p.m.: Hornsby Methodist Church.
H. C. Stitt.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

BOTANY: Friday, November 28, 8 p.m.
H. C. Stitt and D. Watson.

CHATSWOOD (opp. Post Office): Friday, November 28, 8 p.m.
H. C. Stitt and D. Watson.

HURLSTONE PARK (Tram Terminus), 8 p.m., Nov. 28th. Local and Alliance Speakers.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROCKDALE, St. John's Hall: Thursday, November 27, 8 p.m.

AUBURN, Town Hall: Tuesday, December 2, 8 p.m.

MORTDALE, Temperance Union Anniversary, December 9.

ALLIANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

(By H. C. STITT.)

Field Day Sunday services were conducted on the 16th November as follows: Mr. C. W. Chandler, Five Dock Anglican and Children's Service at Pyrmont; Mr. C. E. Still, Pyrmont Anglican; Mr. H. C. Stitt, Bondi Presbyterian and Arncliffe Congregational; and Ex-Senator D. Watson, Chatswood Baptist Churches. The morning services were all well attended, but the heavy rain which set in on Sunday afternoon militated against good attendances at the evening services. Nevertheless, the day was one of much blessing. There is at present a genuine whole-hearted disposition on the part of the ministers to co-operate in every possible way in order to assist the Alliance speakers, and make the services enjoyable and successful. The writer can testify that invariably the ministers volunteer to allow him to conduct the Alliance service according to his own plans, and in introducing the speaker urge the congregation to financially support the Prohibition Movement. This is very fine, and enables one to feel that this great ideal has the goodwill of the Christian Church. Ex-

Senator Watson also reports that he receives unanimous support and kindness everywhere among the churches. I have before me a beautiful thought expressed by a pastor, who is out for Prohibition and the Alliance. He writes: "Some men are led of God into the Foreign Fields, carrying the Evangelic message to the heathen. Others are called in the Home Mission Fields. But the Alliance has a special message, and a twofold field. Its functions are to stimulate the Church and to educate the world on the wisdom of Prohibition and the safety of total abstinence."

Prohibition appears to be breaking down denominational barriers, and drawing the Christian Churches together on to one common platform.

Last Friday evening the Summer Nights Open-air Campaign was continued with high speed pressure, three meetings being held. Messrs. Duncan McInnes, C. W. Chandler and Lewis C. Carrington, B.A., held a largely-attended and sympathetic meeting at Willoughby, where Mr. Carrington is doing yeoman service organising meetings. Messrs. D. D. Paterson, of the Campaign Committee, and H. C. Stitt addressed a large open-air audience at Hurlstone Park in opposition to an attempt to place a wine bar in that free and healthy suburb. Those present requested the speakers to return in a fortnight for a similar meeting, and it was promised to plan for such with a change of lecturers, as those present were engaged on another itinerary. A public meeting was also held at Five Dock, which was in the capable hands of Rev. J. Boardman. This meeting was well represented, and petitions were arranged in opposition to the removal of a hotel into the business centre of the suburb.

The remarks of Mr. E. J. Loxton, M.L.A., at the Burwood public meeting, which was organised against the introduction of a wine bar at Burwood, has created quite a "storm in the Parliamentary tea cup." The Burwood people, who are constituents of Mr. Loxton's electorate, are indignantly incensed because, owing to technical legal rights, the original grocery premises held a double-barrelled license—first, a wine and spirit merchant's license; second, a colonial wine license. The grocery business has removed, taking with it the first license, and the original premises retained the second license, which, owing to its nature, now permits the introduction of a wine bar. Though legal, it is a performance which the residents never contemplated would be put into operation. The position now is that two premises hold separate licenses where one existed, one of which has added a wine bar. Burwood voted no-license, and rightly considers that this is a distinct violation of the letter and spirit of that vote. Mr. Loxton, M.L.A., as member for the district, considered it his duty to attend the meeting and assist the electors in their protest. He pointed out that the Progressive Party was able to hold the balance of power, and insist on their policy rights. Therefore the temperance members in the House should stand up to their principles also. "If ten Prohibitionists," he said, "stood together they could demand an alteration of the Act, which permitted such an anomaly with which Burwood was confronted." In fact the speaker went so far as to say that if the Government did not consent, then those ten would be sufficiently strong to turn the Government out before Xmas. Mr. Loxton may have uttered an indiscreet Party statement, but

it contained something which was far and away above Party, and that is Truth.

We hear that an effort is to be made to introduce a wine bar into the residential and popular suburb of Roseville, another dry and clean area. This is about the limit of endurance. Beware, Roseville, or you will curse the day that such an abomination fastened its poison distributing fangs into your district. When is the Minister for Justice going to take a stand against such a ludicrous practice as a court delicensing a "wine shanty" in one centre, and a new license being granted to a wine bar in another? The appearance of the "serpent and adder" is just as sure to follow whether alcoholic wine is sold in the glass or by the bottle.

We have received a newsy and interesting letter from one of our supporters at Leeton. Thanks, we are always delighted to receive and learn information regarding Prohibition activities in the country.

The "wet" sermon recently delivered in Goulburn by the Rev. E. C. Kempe, which was extensively published in the press, has turned out to be a real boomerang to the liquor supporters. The psychological effect on Goulburn was taken advantage of by the Rev. R. H. Campbell, who is a very effective open-air speaker, and he addressed one of the biggest and most enthusiastic open-air meetings held in that city for some time. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Radford, Bishop of Goulburn, preaching in the Cathedral on Sunday evening, November 16, declared himself to be a supporter of Prohibition, the Bishop's sermon being fully reported in the Goulburn "Herald." The visible gains to Prohibitionists were (1) a successful open-air demonstration, (2) a convincing Prohibition sermon by Bishop Radford, and (3) the bursting of the "by arrangement" abomination.

The writer visited Goulburn on the 18th inst. for the purpose of representing headquarters at the annual Branch meeting. Prohibition matters in that city are very satisfactory, and the work is carried out by a committee of real enthusiasts. We are indebted to the President, Mr. C. W. Furner, and the Rev. R. H. Campbell for their many acts of kindness while on that visit.

The entries received by Mr. W. H. Mitchell, the hon. director of the Alliance Young People's Department, for the examination to be held in December in connection with the school lessons on temperance and hygiene number over 2200. These entrants are distributed widely over the State, proving the utility of the Alliance decision to institute an Essay Competition for those lessons. We compliment our Young People's director, Mr. Mitchell, for his enterprise and success.

The Alliance has received numerous commendations for its enterprise in promptly organising open-air demonstrations against the introduction of wine bars and hotel licenses. During the past three months we have conducted seven such meetings. The Alliance initiates and its staff leads the effective demonstrations against these applications.

I have before me a letter in which the writer states, inter alia: "The readiness with which you and your staff rendered assistance at our open-air meeting, and with such short notice, is much appreciated by our supporters, and is a matter which must commend the Alliance to temperance workers." May I assure our friends that if available any of our lecturers are prepared to assist wherever the door of opportunity opens.

The Rev. Henry Worrall will return to this State in January for a further lecturing tour of three weeks, commencing from Sunday, January 4, when services will commence with the towns on the Blue Mountains.

The Queen Competition

GREAT WHITE FAIR

Voting Closes on Saturday, December 6th, at 6 p.m.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6th, at 8 p.m.

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DUTCH VIEW OF PROHIBITION.

Having travelled all over the United States, from Mexico to Canada, to consider Prohibition, a Dutch deputation states in its report: "While we have recognised that Prohibition is not perfectly observed or enforced any more than are the Ten Commandments or the laws against stealing or murder, yet by way of contrast with Continental Europe it was plainly apparent to us that Prohibition is already a thoroughly practical success, with every indication that it is becoming more willingly observed and more effectively enforced."—N. A. de Vries, Member of the Cabinet, Province of Groningen, Holland; and P. Van der Meulen, President, Dutch Association for the Abolition of Alcoholic Liquors.

FEWER WASHER WOMEN.

The decreasing number of washer women was attributed to Prohibition here by A. W. Cummings, President of the National Laundry Association, speaking before the Four States Laundry Owners' Association at the opening session of its annual convention.

"Husbands of women who formerly took in washing for financial support can now support their families, and their wives have 'retired' from the laundry business," Mr. Cummings said.—News item, Omaha (Neb.) "World-Herald."

EGYPT.

The new Egyptian Parliament includes 12 members of the Egyptian Temperance Society, eight in the Chamber, four in the Senate. The Society has just held its general assembly at Alexandria; it addressed the following resolution to the Ministry and to the Parliament: "The Egyptian Temperance Society demands in the name of Islam, the recognised religion of this Mohammedan country, and in the interests of public safety, health and morality, that a law be immediately voted prohibiting the manufacture, the importation, the sale and the transportation of intoxicating liquor, as has already been done by a Christian nation, the United States of America."

A MAN WITH A BEER VACUUM.

Peter Doelger, one of the notorious brewers of New York, has taken the beer vacuum under his waistband off to Italy. He confesses his fear of bootleg stuff in this country and longs for something to guzzle that does not foreshadow embalming fluid and a graveyard spade five feet above his face. On his departure he stated to the reporters that what this country needs is not a protective tariff, par money, world peace and agricultural prosperity, but—just plain high-power beer! What a pity that Pete doesn't run for the presidency instead of running for the Italian beer-gardens!

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SHOULD GOVERNOR OPEN A PUB?

LOXTON GIVES LEY THE LIE DIRECT.

BISHOP OF BATHURST DENOUNCES GAMBLING.

Sly Grog.—Female Punching Ball.—Assaults.

DUTIES OF STATE GOVERNOR.

Is it any part of the obligatory official duties for a State Governor to open a new hotel? If it is not, is it desirable that the King's representative should be inveigled into doing so? The question is an unusual one, but it is suggested by the announcement which has appeared in the daily press to the effect that the Governor of New South Wales is to perform the opening ceremony in connection with the new Hotel Robertson, and that the Premier and other Ministers will be present. Robertson is not far from Moss Vale. At Moss Vale the State Governor has an official residence, and that area of the State is the rural resort of our "aristocracy," such as it is. The Hotel Robertson is to be a very swagger concern, where, of course, only "the right kind of people" will be able to stay, which, in these days, means the moneyed parvenus of quite uncertain social standing and unlimited social pretensions. We do not suppose that the State Governor could be induced to open a common "pub" or that Sir George Fuller would lend the light of his countenance to such a proceeding. But, if that be so, is it in keeping with the dignity and status of the Governor to invite him to open a "flash" hotel? Sir Dudley de Chair, in his capacity as the King's representative, ought not to permit his natural good nature to acquiesce in a proposal which involves a distinct faux pas. With all respect to the Governor, we venture to question the propriety of associating himself officially with the opening of a new hotel.

QUESTIONS ASKED IN PARLIAMENT.

Questions in connection with this matter have been asked in Parliament and have been answered in the usual disingenuous and unsatisfactory manner. Last week Mr. Arkins directed attention to an advertisement in the press, in which it was stated that the State Governor would open a new hotel which was the property of a private individual, and he asked whether this was not a serious precedent for a State Governor to establish. The question was eminently a proper one bearing upon a matter of principle which directly affects the status of the State Governorship, but the Premier said he had not seen the advertisement and did not know where the hotel was. If that is true, the Premier must be astonishingly ignorant of what everybody else knows, or else he must have suffered from a most remarkable lapse of memory. In any case, it does not answer the question. Is it, or is it not a fact that the State Governor will open this hotel and that Sir George Fuller is killed to be present at the ceremony? If it is a fact, does Sir George Fuller think it consonant with the Governor's position that

he should open a hotel? Would the King do so? When Mr. Arkins asked his question, several Opposition members asked whether the State Governor could not do as he pleased without being questioned. The answer, of course, is that he cannot, any more than anybody else can. But there are so many subservient "crawlers" in Parliament nowadays.

LEY FALLS FOUL OF LOXTON.

An interesting passage of arms took place in the Assembly the other day between Mr. Loxton and the Minister for Justice, Mr. Ley. Mr. Cann asked the latter whether he had seen a statement, alleged to have been made by Mr. Loxton at Burwood, in which he said that he knew of ten members in the party who could wreck the Nationalist Government if it did not carry out the people's will regarding temperance. Mr. Cann also asked—what a futile question!—whether it was the Minister's intention to interfere with the Act providing for a referendum in 1928. He wouldn't dare to! Mr. Ley, in reply, said he had seen Mr. Loxton, who had denied making any such statement as that attributed to him. Then the fun started: in a personal explanation Mr. Loxton said he did not deny making the statement. In other words, he gave Mr. Ley the lie direct. The Minister, he said, was absolutely untrue in his statement. Mr. Ley said that Mr. Loxton had denied making the statement in the presence of the Attorney-General. This declaration angered Mr. Loxton still more, and he challenged Mr. Ley to ask the Attorney-General to confirm it. There the matter dropped. Where, anyway, are the ten members referred to? And if they can wreck the Government, why on earth don't they do it?

BISHOP ON GAMBLING.

The Bishop of Bathurst (Dr. Long) has raised his voice in unison with others against the vice of gambling, to which pointed attention has been directed recently in "Grit." "One of the influences," he said in a speech at Dubbo, "which, I think, is likely to have dangerous tendencies in Australia is gambling. I have rejoiced in the last two or three months in the grave and weighty arguments published by some of the newspapers. I am grateful to these papers for the forcible, sober, clear and logical warnings they have been giving to the people of Australia of the great danger that threatens our national life." Perhaps the Bishop would be still more grateful to the newspapers if their practice conformed to their precept. The "Sydney Morning Herald" and the "Daily Telegraph" have both published weighty leaders of late denouncing gambling as an evil threatening the moral stability of the community, yet both these papers encourage gambling by publishing

columns of sporting news with full information of all fluctuations in the betting market. The "Herald," indeed, is the official organ of the bookmakers, who pay out on the "Herald" quotations. Both papers would declare that to refrain from publishing tips and betting odds would ruin their circulation, so that a great moral evil must be encouraged in their pages in order to safeguard their profits! We can sympathise with the man who bets because he likes to bet and can see nothing wrong in betting; we have only contempt for papers which on one page denounce gambling and on another page print the betting odds.

A BOOKMAKER GOVERNMENT.

"It will be necessary," said Bishop Long, "for all right-thinking Australian men to join in an educational campaign to prevent a further tendency of men to veer from the solid paths of industry and thrift in pursuit of the goddess of chance." The Bishop said he was afraid the gambling habit was increasing, and that in the near future the country would be governed by a set of luxury-loving, robust bookmakers, with headquarters, perhaps, in Macquarie-street, who would control the finances of the State and the community, and might be confidently relied upon to let the public continue to gamble on the interest of what it owed them." What the Bishop fears already exists. Politics is a gamble nowadays and nothing else. If a man is not imbued with the spirit of a gambler he will make no showing in Macquarie-street. The trouble about gambling is that it has become so ingrained a habit that the great majority of people are totally unable to see that there is anything harmful or wrong in it. The vast majority of those who bet indignantly repudiate the very idea that they are doing something that is inherently wrong, and all the argument in the world does not seem to be capable of changing their opinion. We agree that an educational campaign is necessary, but we entertain some doubts as to its efficacy; people believe what they want to believe, and disbelieve what they don't want to believe, and that is all there is to it. The majority are quite unconvinced by argument:

"The man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

CONCERNING CHOCOLATE WHEELS.

The Rev. R. A. Pollard, Rector at Lithgow, has also uttered a strong protest against gambling in connection with a carnival recently held in his parish at which raffles, chocolate wheels and other forms of gambling were employed to raise funds. In some cases, he said, £4 or £5 would be gambled away on wheels in the hope of getting a kettle worth 7/6, or some other trifling thing. Meanwhile, rent and other accounts were left unpaid. "These gamblers," said Mr. Pollard, "dishonestly squander money which rightly belongs to the trades people to whom the accounts are due. The system is making gamblers of boys and girls, corrupting men and women, and undermining the moral fibre of the community." What ever may be thought about some other forms of gambling, for these at any rate, no excuse can be offered on the ground that they involve the exercise of any skill or judgment. The result of a gamble on a chocolate wheel is determined by pure chance and the winner is getting something for which he has not worked or given any sort of adequate consideration. The French have a saying which declares that "the appetite comes as you eat," and the danger with gambling is that the appetite for it grows all the time.

(Continued on page 15.)

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SIGNAL COCOA

IS MOST INVIGORATING

PROSPEROUS AMERICAN HOTELS.

This photograph shows the Majestic Hotel at the corner of 72nd street and Central Park West, in New York City. This hotel sold liquor before Prohibition came into effect. But under Prohibition the business so prospered that the establishment has been developed into a veritable palace after the manner of modern American hotels under the dry regime.

At the recent Convention of the American Hotel Association, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in July, Mr. John McFarlane Howe, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Association, had this to say regarding Prohibition in his address:

"That Prohibition law raised the hotel proprietor from the level of a saloonkeeper and placed him on the level with any other legitimate business man. His business to-day is better than ever before. Prior to the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment he had some business and a lot of trouble.

"Last year new hotels, costing 250,000,000 dollars, were built in this country. During 1924 600,000,000 dollars will be spent for new hotel properties."



THE MAJESTIC HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY.

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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and 161 FREDERICK STREET, BEXLEY.

A Personal Chat with my readers

THE GREAT WHITE FAIR.

Only one week more and the Great White Fair opens in the Sydney Town Hall. This is going to be the acid test on all the readers of "Grit." If we don't go, why should anyone go?

If we go, we must not go alone. The Sydney Town Hall is so easy of access, surely you will plan to give it what our American friends call "the once over."

It is not too late to persuade your circle of friends to vote for some boy or girl and win for them the splendid wireless outfit.

You could invite a few friends to afternoon tea there—that will be a great help.

Do something.

We have never dared take the great Town Hall before, and now that we have, please justify our having done so by making it a great success.

The "Victorian Railway Magazine" says:

"To be dependable—to be singled out as one who accomplishes things—is a tremendous asset.

"A man may be faithful or industrious, or even capable, and still not be dependable.

"For the faithful man may be incompetent, he who is capable may possess erratic tendencies which minimise his efforts, and the industrious man may be a blunderer.

"But the dependable man is he who can at all times be depended upon to do that which is set for him to do as it should be done.

"He has learned by experience how not to do things, and with this has come, naturally, the knowledge of how things should be done.

"Like every other quality, dependability can be acquired. Like everything else that is desirable, its acquisition requires effort. But the reward is worth the struggle."

The question is, are we readers of "Grit" "dependable"? The Fair will give the answer.

A TRIBUTE TO THE NATION'S WOMEN.

"In the new Liverpool Cathedral, greatest as well as newest of all Great Britain's great churches, there is one immense window which is attracting especial attention from visitors," says the "Continent." "It is the 'women's widow.' All the figures in it are women, and modern women at that. It is so inscribed, however, as to make evident the wish that it shall be thought of as a memorial not to the particular individuals pictured in it but to all womanhood. The figures are chosen, therefore for their representative significance, and the legends in the glass are expressed so as to render that plain to every

observer: 'To Elizabeth Fry and all pitiful woman'; 'To Christina Rossetti and all sweet singers'; 'To Susanna Wesley and all devoted mothers'; 'To Grace Darling and all courageous maidens'—and so forth.

"But the designer has not chosen famous women alone for these types," according to the "Continent." "The window does honor not only to the conspicuous but to the faithful obscure. Queen Victoria's face is in the galaxy, but very near her is the face of another of whom even England has scarcely heard—Mary Rogers, stewardess of a steamer that plied the English Channel, who when the vessel sank, perished because she gave her life belt to another. Close by is Kitty Wilkinson, a washerwoman, who in a cholera epidemic washed the bedclothing of her sick neighbors at constant risk of contracting the fatal plague. The scroll which bears her name links with her 'all poor helpers of the poor.' And the 'noble army of the martyrs' is symbolised and commemorated in the person of Louisa Stewart, a young missionary who gave her life for the Cross in China. Surely the impartial favor of the all-seeing God, who is not a respecter of persons, but delights most in the good deeds of the humble, has seldom found a more fit expression in any of his temples."

"THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

It is a pleasing thing to note that when it was pointed out to the "Sydney Morning Herald" that they had unwittingly been the victim of some clever anti-Prohibition propaganda, they at once, in the issue of November 14, inserted the following statement:

"In reference to the American despatch to the 'Manchester Guardian,' reproduced in the 'Sydney Morning Herald,' referring to the supposed existence, 30 miles from New York, and beyond the twelve-mile limit at sea, of a large vessel fitted as a cabaret, to which wealthy persons made trips and were served from a well-stocked bar, a correspondent forwards an extract from the New York 'Herald-Tribune,' which originally published the story. This shows that the paper subsequently found that the story was untrue, and dismissed the member of its staff who had been responsible for it."

WHEN I PASS OUT.

Some folk are very much afraid of death—that is because they consider it a sunset with night swiftly following, whereas it is really a sunrise with a glorious day all before us; that is, of course, if you have the faith of a Christian.

Why not face the fact? It is the one most

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.
Address: Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.
Office: N.S.W. Alliance, Macdonell House,
321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

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

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1924.

certain thing, soon or later, and often much sooner than we think comes the inevitable launching out into the unknown.

If you have made friends with the Wonder Man of Galilee then, of course, you won't be alone in the Valley of the Shadow. He is so easy to make friends with.

W. G. Wilshire writes:

When I pass out, say, shall a sadness fall
On those I've helped upon life's path below?
Or, shall it be I'll not be missed at all,
When from these busy scenes of life I go,
When I pass out?

When I pass out, oh, may some word of mine,
Though I have gone, to hearts be speaking still!

And grant some soul may feel the touch divine,
Because I sought to do God's blessed will,
When I pass out.

I wrote a few weeks ago on human fickleness, and quite naturally was misunderstood.

FICKLENESS.

There are hot days in winter and cold days in summer, and a between season time, when it is hot one day and cold the other. But it is true to say winter is cold, summer is hot, and the year may roughly be divided into winter and summer.

But what is generally true is always subject to exceptions. Men are just as fickle as women, and women just as fickle as men, and it is largely one's personal experience that gives a bias to one's judgment. Both men and women have provided glorious examples of loyal devotion, but the modern trend is against women exhibiting generally the characteristic of stead-

(Continued on next page.)

WHAT CANADA HAS LOST.

By BEN H. SPENCE, Canadian Secretary, World League Against Alcoholism.

Under the caption, "Canadian and American Prohibition," the "Chicago Tribune" of July 19 has the following editorial:

"Another Canadian province has turned from Prohibition. Saskatchewan, which was dry, has voted wet. It is not unregulated wetness. The province accepts the Quebec system of Government vending of spirits and of the licensing of hotels and other premises for the sale of wine and beer.

"Two systems have been in experiment in Canada. One was complete Prohibition which the province of Quebec resisted because of the large French-Canadian element. Government vending and control was tried out in that province. Prohibition was tried elsewhere. The Quebec system has won in the experiment.

"The Canadians were wise. They did not try a dominion law. We put a sumptuary regulation in the Constitution. We made our experiment inflexible and general. The Canadians made theirs flexible and by proper political units. The will of the people was preserved in Canada. It was extinguished in the United States.

"The difference in consequences is marked. Canada can handle its problem in orderly fashion in elections. Americans handle theirs by lawlessness. The Canadians resort to the polls, the Americans resort to the bootlegger. Kansas has dries and New York has the rum fleet. Our way of doing it sets State against State. It disregards the safe doctrine of regulation by communities and permits one community to dictate to another in so debatable a thing as personal habit and custom.

"The door which Canada kept open for adjustment and readjustment was closed and locked in the United States. Canadians can

proceed under the law. Americans rip the law to pieces."

The Prohibition situation in Canada is either seriously misunderstood or grossly misrepresented by the writer of this editorial.

ATTRIBUTED TO IGNORANCE.

One does not like to attribute distortion of fact to a fellow journalist, so let it be charitably put down as crass ignorance.

The colloquial terms "wet" and "dry" have been generally understood to mean permission or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. The comparison is generally as between present conditions in the United States and the former situation under license.

Canada is not, strictly speaking, either "wet" or "dry" anywhere, but, in the different provinces, there are varying degrees of dampness.

In every paragraph of this editorial there is a misstatement. Saskatchewan has not accepted "the Quebec system," but has voted upon the following ballot and declared "No" on Prohibition, and as favoring Clause B, which is not nearly so wide open as the Quebec law.

NOTE.—Your ballot will be spoiled if you fail to vote on Question 1.

Question 1.—Are you in favor of Prohibition in Saskatchewan?

YES

NO

Question 2.—If a Liquor System under Government Control be established which of the following do you favor?

(A)—Sale by Government Vendors in Sealed Packages of all Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

or

(B)—Sale by Government Vendors in Sealed Packages of all Spirituous and Malt Liquors and also sale of beer in licensed premises.

(2) Every elector voting shall answer Question 1, and a ballot upon which no answer is given to Question 1 shall not be counted.

In the second paragraph, the statement is made that "two systems have been in experiment in Canada." (1) "complete Prohibition," which "Quebec resisted." (2) "Government vending and control." In the third paragraph it is stated that Canadians "did not try a dominion law." Then a series of contrasts is drawn between Canada and American conditions.

WAR PROHIBITION TRIED.

The facts are that Canada did try the equivalent of a dominion prohibitory law, which applied uniformly throughout Canada from April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919.

This, however, was but a temporary Order-in-Council which Quebec did not resist, but loyally accepted. The provincial systems in Canada are not, and could not be, fully prohibitive, for the reason that under the British North America Act, which is virtually the Constitution of Canada, certain powers are vested in the Federal Government, and certain powers in the provincial authorities. These cannot be delegated. Roughly speak-

ing, the Federal Government, and the Federal Government alone, absolutely control manufacture, importation, exportation, and inter-provincial shipment and sale of liquor. Provincial authorities have power to deal with the sale or keeping for sale of liquor within the province. It will be readily seen that provincial powers are very circumscribed.

For example in Ontario, the largest province in Canada, and which is under so-called provincial Prohibition, there are six distilleries and twenty-nine breweries in active operation, manufacturing intoxicating liquor. This liquor may be legally exported from the province.

One of the real difficulties in the enforcement of provincial Prohibition of the sale of liquor is the leakage from these breweries and distilleries, both from the establishments themselves, and from shipments from them in transit.

Further, the province of Ontario has approximately fifteen hundred miles of navigable water boundary, separating it from the United States. Shipments are made from customs ports all along this frontier, ostensibly to various parts of the world. Most of this liquor is smuggled into the United States, much of it comes back to Canadian shores, and into the hands of Canadian bootleggers.

MANY PERMISSIONS IN LAW.

Moreover, the Ontario provincial law permits the sale of intoxicating native wine, allows the sale of beer containing 2½ per cent. proof spirits, while doctors are allowed to prescribe 40 ounces of spirituous liquor.

It will be readily seen that, contrasted with American Prohibition, the law which obtains in Ontario and other provinces of Canada is very imperfect.

It is the permissions in Canadian liquor laws which make enforcement of the prohibitory provisions difficult, and facilitate the getting of supplies by bootleggers, blind-piggers and other illicit dealers. The resultant law violation is caused, not by what the law does, but by what it fails to do. This has led to widespread dissatisfaction. That is the real reason for the present swing of sentiment to repeal these laws.

(Continued on page 12.)

Personal Chat with My Readers—

(Continued from page 8.)

fastness—she is less religious, less susceptible to public opinion, less womanly than even twenty years ago.

This, of course, will continue to have its brilliant and beautiful exceptions, and final judgment can never be given because all the facts will never be known.

A friend of many years has been good enough to send to me a small publication called "The Silent Partner." I pass on a few of its valuable sayings:

"What little success I have had is due, and what success I hope to have will be due, to working overtime."

Here's another:

"Would it not be better to expect less and prepare more, since the difference between hoping and having is so often just the difference between wishing and working?"

Just this one more:

"Let me put it plainly to the man who expects to get more than he can earn: It can't be done—for very long."

The Editor

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QUEENSLAND DRINK BILL, 1923-24.

ESTIMATED BY ARTHUR TOOMBES.

One of the usual methods of testing the temperance tendency of a people is the comparison of the annual direct expenditure on liquor by the people.

For the past sixteen years I have undertaken the task of compiling this so-called "drink bill" for Queensland. There are two serious weaknesses in these compilations. The figures of the quantities of liquor consumed are secured from the Collector of Customs, and represent the amount of liquor released from bond for local consumption, and are given at "proof" strength, but, of course, there is considerable "breaking down"—legitimate and otherwise—before some of this liquor reaches the customer. The drink bill makes no allowance for this, so it is obviously an under-estimate.

Secondly, quite a lot of beer is imported from southern breweries, of which the local Collector of Customs has no record, excise having been paid at the southern breweries. This also makes the drink bill of Queensland an under-estimate. But as these two factors are fairly constant, it cannot affect much the drink bill figures for comparative purposes from year to year.

The drink bill for the year ending June 30, 1924, is as follows:

Spirits (imported)—	
191,925 gals., at 90/-	£863,662
Spirits (excise)—	
216,924 gals., at 80/-	867,696
Wine (imported)—	
8603 gals., at 70/-	30,110
Wine (Australian)—	
270,389 gals., at 20/-	270,389
Beer (imported in bottle)—	
96,600 gals., at 20/-	96,600
Beer (imported in bulk)—	
3160 gals., at 15/-	2,370
Beer (excise)—	
6,361,739 gals., at 5/-	1,590,440
	£3,721,267

The amount per head of the population is £4/11/9, an increase of elevenpence on the previous year's figures.

The following are the quantities consumed per head in gallons:

Spirits.	Wines.	Beer.	Total
0.50	0.35	7.96	8.81

For comparative purposes the following is interesting:

1919-1920	£3,636,073
1920-1921	3,662,106
1921-1922	3,558,593
1922-1923	3,580,474
1923-1924	3,721,267

Our drink bill for this State for the past five years has reached the colossal sum of £18,158,513, or about £2,000,000 more than the total amount raised in State taxation. We spend on drink three times as much as we spend on the whole of educational system, and five times as much as the Government expenditure on hospitals, orphanages, blind, deaf and dumb institutions, ambulances, benevolent institutions, asylums, and all refuges and homes.

Such a huge expenditure is inexcusable waste. It would be so were drink merely a harmless luxury, but when its influence on the State is so injurious by paralysing creative energy, decreasing efficiency, destroying thrift, cultivating crime, dissipating home happiness, increasing insanity, and predisposing disease and death, then the continuance of the anti-social liquor system is as stupid as it is sad.

1924 POLICE REPORT.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—The report of the Commissioner of Police for the year ending June 30, 1924, shows that the total number of persons brought before the court for the year was 19,679, as against 24,716 during the previous year, a striking decrease of over 20 per cent. All good citizens will be gratified at these figures, and many will be interested in ascertaining the cause of such a startling drop in our crime list.

An examination of the figures shows that the decrease is chiefly in drink-caused crime. The total reduction is 5037, under the ninety different offences listed in the report, and the following six offences are responsible for a decrease of 3840: Assault, 26; assaulting and obstructing police, 48; drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 3176; indecent exposure, 51; obscene language, 463; vagrancy, 76.

The chief influencing factor I know of to produce such a result is the earlier closing of liquor bars, and the lesson is obvious. If the reduction in the facilities for obtaining liquor caused by five hours less trading (29 per cent.) cuts down the crime sheet by 20 per cent., why not reduce the facilities still further; for surely every decent citizen favors any move that will reduce crime in the community.—Yours etc.,

ARTHUR TOOMBES.



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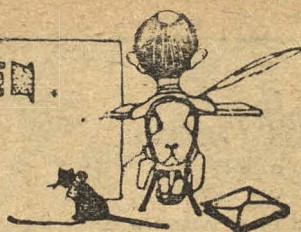
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FROM SEVEN TO SEVENTEEN.

UNCLE B.'s PAGE.



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

AN ICE CREAM OR A CABBAGE.

I invite any Ne or Ni, Honorary or Scallywag, to meet me at "The Stall" in the basement of the Great White Fair on Saturday, December 6, at 3 p.m., when you can have an ice cream, or, if you prefer it, a cabbage; it is my shout.

I have written to as many as I could, but if I have overlooked you please accept this invitation and come. There is no charge for admission—just bring an ice cream vacuum; and I have never met a boy or girl who had not one of these receptacles. If you have some flowers bring them and I will sell them. I can sell anything that is nice, so come and help Prohibition and cheer you.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

ONE DAY IN TWO YEARS.

Denzil Scott, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, writes: I saw my letter in "Grit." We are having bird day on October 31. I can ride a pony now; her name is Topsy. This place is very busy now, because the shearing is starting. I have gone to school every day this year, but I missed one day last year. Our crops look nice and green. We had a week's holiday for the Melbourne show.

(Dear Denzil,—Well done; that is a fine record—one day only in two years. I think you must like school. It is a great place, and if we only knew it the best part of our life.—Uncle B.)

AFTER TWO YEARS.

Thos. Hamer, 113 Allan-street, Leichhardt, writes: I was very interested in last week's "Grit," and read a fair amount of it. I have written to you before, but that was about two years ago. I must be on the dreaded list about eight times now. My mother is in the hospital going under an operation, and I am staying with my aunt, Mrs. Donnel. She gets "Grit" every week. I obtained 72 marks in the Sunday school Methodist exam., but last year I obtained 83. It was 11 more than this year. I sat for my bursary last Monday week, and my auntie said that if I get to a High School she will make me a present of a wristlet watch. I am going to be a minister when I grow up, so I may be an Uncle T. I am in the Methodist Order of Knights now. Perhaps you have heard of them, Uncle. Please

send me a book of votes to sell for the "Grit" Queen in the Great White Fair. I do hope you get double of 1000 saleable things, as Hilda Walker said in "Grit" of November 6. It would make a good name for "Grit." I will see you at the Fair.

(Dear Tom—I will look forward to meeting you at the Fair. I will be proud of a Ne who becomes a minister of the Good News.—Uncle B.)

* * *

I WANT JEAN TO WIN.

Beryl Condon, Dingley Dell, Bairnsdale, writes: I am writing to you to ask you if you will send me a vote book for the Great White Fair, and I will send you as many votes as I can sell, for I want to get Jean in. We have a lady staying with us; her name is Mrs. Weaven; she has told us how kind you were to her when she was at Omeo. She is going to send you a paper called the "Gap." I hope you will enjoy the reading in it.

(Dear Beryl,—I was delighted with your letter. I hope you sell all your votes. I was most interested to hear of my old Omeo friend.—Uncle B.)

* * *

BABIES' DRESSES.

Ruth McNally, Moleton, via Coramba, writes: I have been reading in "Grit" about the Great White Fair, and I think it is a great idea, and your suggestion of a "Grit" stall is splendid. I am making some babies' dresses, and will send them to you as soon as I get them finished. We have had some beautiful rain here this last two weeks, and the grass and gardens are looking nice. We have such a nice lot of cabbages, beans and tomatoes, and they look beautiful after the rain. Baby is walking about everywhere, and he does not like to be inside when it is raining.

(Dear Ruth—I am so pleased that you are making some babies' dresses. I have made up my mind to buy one of them and give it as a Christmas present to a wee baby whose father has deserted it.—Uncle B.)

* * *

MENDING THEM.

W. Wallace, 31 May-street, Newtown, writes: I do not know whether I am a scallywag or not, but I hope not. I have read all about the Great White Fair, and am looking forward to the day when Mum will take me. I am making things for your stall and hope to see you. You will look funny if you have all kinds of things from a cabbage to a camisole in your stall. I passed the Sunday school exam. and will get a prize either next Sunday or the one after. My mother heard a gentleman preach one night; he told this true story. Do you know it? Once this man and a friend were walking

down Arthur-street, Surry Hills. They had come with the intention of stealing the organ from the church in that street. The church being open, they went in to see if it was possible. There was a meeting on and they sat down to study the position of the organ. Anyhow, after the meeting was over this man was converted and he went up to the preacher and confessed. You know the preacher very well because it was you, and now the man preaches. So, "Mender of Broken Men," he is one of your repairs. He says that you are the best man in the world, and I think that is true, because there are plenty of men who will break each other but few who will mend each other. I will write again soon because I have plenty more news. With love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself. Oh! and luck to Jean. Will you please send me two queen books for her.

(Dear Little Friend,—Your letter is fine. I hope you sell the tickets and that we meet at the Fair at 3 o'clock on the Saturday.—Uncle B.)

* * *

THREE MILES!

Lila Arnett, Ferndale, Thora, Bellinger River, writes: I am nine years old and I would like to be one of your Ni's. My birthday is on March 29. I am in third class, and I like going to school. I have three miles to go. We have a lovely big school and two big blackboards, and a little stove in school to keep us warm in the winter. There are forty children going to school. We have a real good teacher. I hope the Great White Fair will be a great success.

(Dear Lila,—When you say you have three miles to go to school it makes some of your city cousins wonder how you do it. Three hundred yards seems a long way to some of us tired city folk.—Uncle B.)

* * *

FOUR BOOKS OF TICKETS.

Elsie Arnett, Ferndale, Thora, Bellinger River, writes: We just received "Grit" with the queens in it, so I made up my mind to write at once to get some tickets. I do want Jean to win. So please send me four books of tickets and I will try what I can do. We are having a school picnic next Saturday and I would like the tickets to sell then. I am making something for the Fair; I will write and tell you later what it is. Thank you for printing my last letter. Our flower garden has been a picture, but it is nearly done now. We sent out about 12 bunches of carnations alone, and such a lot of phlox. Please send tickets by return post.

(Dear Elsie,—Your fine letter was overlooked in the big rush and you had to write a second time for the vote tickets. I am so sorry, but I hope you managed to sell them all. A big, big thank you.—Uncle B.)

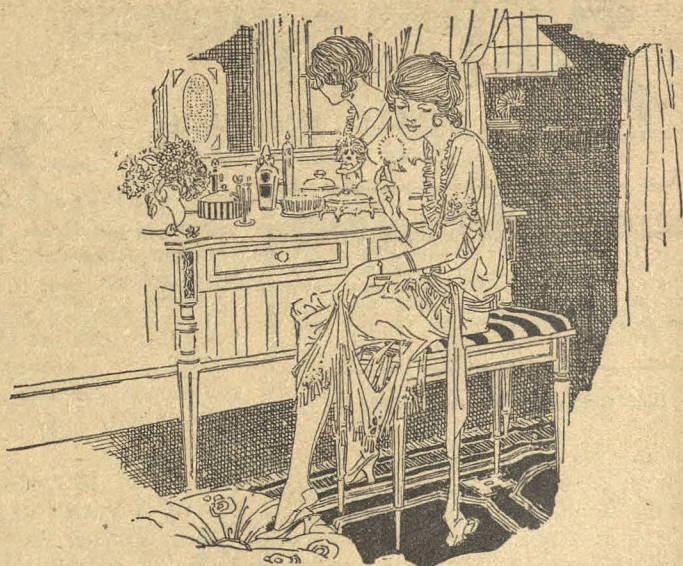
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What Canada Has Lost—

(Continued from page 9.)

During the time that the Federal War-time Prohibition was in force the maximum of good results were obtained, as will be seen by the following table, for all Canada, which is compiled from the Government Criminal Statistics:

Year.	Convictions for Drunkenness.		Percentage of total crime Convictions.	
	No.	Index.		
1912	53,271	100.0	..	36.4
1913	60,975	114.5	..	35.2
1914	60,067	112.8	..	32.8
1915	41,161	77.3	..	26.8
1916	32,730	61.4	..	26.5
1917	27,882	52.3	..	24.4
1918	21,026	39.5	..	17.1
1919	24,217	45.5	..	18.6
1920	39,769	74.7	..	24.4
1921	34,362	64.5	..	19.4
1922	25,048	47.0	..	15.8

There are serious difficulties in the way of gaining complete Federal Prohibition. It could not be by way of an amendment to the Constitution as in the United States, for the British North-America Act is an Act of Imperial Parliament and provision is only made for the enactment of legislation within the discretion of the Dominion Parliament and Senate.

LEGISLATION IS DIFFICULT.

Any measure passed by those bodies would be subject, at any time, to amendment or repeal by a majority vote, and without reference to the people. There is, therefore, a hesitancy on the part of these legislative bodies to enact measures that would mean sweeping changes.

Again, in the Canadian Parliament there are blocs to which any and every Government caters for support. Heretofore the French-Canadian, or Quebec, bloc has been looked upon as solidly opposed to national Prohibition. This consists of 65 members in a House of a little over 200.

The members of the Canadian Senate are appointed for life. That body therefore consists largely of old men of conservative or reactionary tendencies, and they have repeatedly held up progressive measures passed by the House of Commons. In this body a large majority are opposed to Prohibition. It is doubtful if the war-time Prohibition, already referred to, could have been enacted by Parliament and Senate. It was an arbitrary order by the Government itself.

There are nine provinces in Canada. The following survey will give an idea of the legislative situation in each.

Four provinces, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario, with a population of 3,933,990, are still under provincial prohibitory laws of varying strictness.

Quebec, with a population of 2,361,199, provides by law for the sale of all kinds of liquor through Government dispensaries, the sale of beer and wine in licensed hotels and restaurants at meals, the sale of beer in what are called tavern licenses, by the cafe system, and the sale of beer by groceries. The drink bill of the Province of Quebec last year was 47,226,028 dollars, or over 20 dollars per capita.

In the province of Manitoba, with a population of 610,118, all kinds of liquors are sold by Government vendors to persons holding permits, and beer is sold directly by the breweries to permit holders. Nowhere in the province is liquor sold to be consumed upon the premises.

The province of Alberta, with a population of 588,454, provides for the sale of all kinds of liquor by Government vendors and also sale of beer by the glass in licensed hotels.

British Columbia, with a population of 526,582, provides for the sale of all kinds of liquor by Government vendors only.

Saskatchewan, with a population of 757,510, has just declared for a law similar to that of Alberta.

ONLY FOUR HAVE MODIFIED.

The only four provinces that have repealed Prohibition are the four western ones. These are the provinces into which European immigration has been pouring for the last few years and where a larger percentage of foreign-born population lives than in any other part of Canada. In these western provinces there has also been a greater laxity of enforcement than in the eastern provinces.

The writer in the "Tribune" spoke more wisely than he thought when he said in the last paragraph, "the door, which Canada kept open for adjustment and readjustment, was closed and locked in the United States." That is exactly the difficulty of the present situation. The doors were "left open" in Canada, the liquor traffic is re-entering, and, with it, all the attendant evils. The doors were "closed and locked" in the United States by the 18th Amendment to the Constitution and every day, in every way, things are getting better and better.

The lesson of the present situation is not for the United States to follow Canada and open the door, but for Canada to follow the example of the United States and shut the door as far as possible by Federal Prohibition.

PASS "GRIT" ON.



Concluding sentence from a North London schoolboy's essay on the Duke of Wellington: "And when the Duke died he had a lovely funeral, and it took eight men to carry the beer."

The Christian nations are those that have churches to stay away from on Sunday.

This may be the dawn of a new era, but it feels more like the morning after.

The thing that makes the seat of government uncomfortable is the tax.

FULL DIRECTIONS.

The old gentleman was lost in a London fog so thick that he could scarcely see his hand before his face. He became seriously alarmed when he found himself in a slimy alley. Then he heard footsteps approaching.

"Where am I going?" he asked anxiously. A voice replied weirdly from the darkness: "Into the river. I've just come out."

STATISTICS.

Killed by Gas 1923:

32 Inhaled It.

140 Lighted Matches in It.

5000 Stepped on It.

UNGRAMMATICAL, BUT EXACT.

The Lady Remarketh: "Hobo, did you notice that pile of wood in the yard?"

"Yes'm, I seen it."

"You should mind your grammar. You mean you saw it."

"No'm. You saw me see it, but you ain't see me saw it."

HOW THE TROUBLE STARTED.

Little Lucy (to guest): "Do you like that cake, Mrs. Brown?"

Mrs. Brown: "Yes, dear, very much."

"That's funny, 'cause mother said you haven't any taste."

PROGRESSIVE.

"How do you find marriage?"

"During courtship I talked and she listened. After marriage she talked and I listened. Now we both talk and the neighbors listen."

POWERFUL PIE.

The Lady: "I gave you a piece of pie last week, and you've been sending your friends here ever since."

The Tramp: "You're mistaken, lady. Them was my enemies!"

GAME BIRDS.

In a certain hotel on Broadway three men who, from their conversation, were evidently fond of sports, were, after exhausting golf, tennis, etc., with the first course, now debating as to which kind of game was the best. A large, impressive individual of the professional type stoutly declared that nothing could be compared to the pheasant, while his companion was vainly trying to impress upon his mind that partridge was the best. Then the other one, more enthusiastic than the rest, decisively announced that quail had no equal, and to prove his point asked the colored waiter to settle the argument.

"Well, suh," came the unexpected answer, "for mah part, I would rathah have an American eagle served on a silvah dollah."

LADIES—

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WRONG ORDER.

"Miss Curlycue," murmured the office manager to the stenog, "I don't wanna be harsh. Nothing like that. I really don't."

"Let's have the answer," said the damsel nonchalantly. "What's gone wrong now?"

"I just wanna ask you not to write your young man during business hours. Letters are apt to get mixed. Herb & Blurb report we have sent 'em a shipment of love and kisses instead of the axle grease they ordered."

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON.)

SUNDAY.

"If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear my prayer."—Ps., 66, 18.

We had got our wireless fixed up, and all things went smoothly. We could hear distinctly all we wanted to hear, which was not the jazz, you may be sure. One day, however, the voices would halt now and then, and instead of reaching our ears would suddenly stop. What was wrong? We searched high and low for the missing link but all to no purpose. At last we discovered a spider had been spinning his web on the wire outside, and that had spoilt all the music. Sometimes the music of our lives is spoilt by some little cobweb of doubt, and our prayers fail to reach heaven, while we wonder why. What is it? Is it some little sin indulged in, some little temptation yielded to, some unforgiving spirit cherished, some duty neglected? Let us remove the obstruction at once, whatever it may be, and have all clear between our souls and heaven. A tiny spider can undo the work of years. A small sin can block the way to God.

MONDAY.

"Wash you, make you clean, put away the evil of your doings from before Mine eyes, cease to do evil, learn to do well."—Isa., 1, 16.

It is only such a little sin,
Everyone does the same.
Surely the Master is too kind
To harshly chide or blame.
Just seeking my own pleasure
Surely cannot be wrong.
God made us to be happy,
We cannot be here long.

The narrow road looks lonely,
And so few take that way.
The broad road looks so pleasant,
It cannot lead astray.

I'll have a good time while I can,
Enjoy life while I may.
Alas! too late he finds heaven's gate
To him is closed for aye.

TUESDAY.

"If ye love Me, keep My commandments."

Although God is love itself, He is of purer eyes than to behold evil. The Friend of sinners is the hater of sin. Sin cost the Son of God too much to look upon it with any degree of allowance. "He was manifested to destroy the works of the devil." Sin is any transgression of His law, any opposition of your will to His will which wills your lasting happiness. When you come into His presence, if sin is on you, you will, like Adam, strive to hide from His gaze. That sin of forgetfulness of Him, that making light of His commandments, that thing which you thought He would look upon with lenient eyes, and in which you tried to persuade yourself there was no harm, all help to mar your communion with Him, and keep you from that intimate friendship He longs to have with you. "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Perhaps at first your conscience gave you a little qualm when you began to twist the commandments to suit your own pleasure, when you took that first step which led you away from God and His house, when you indulged in that worldly pastime, or read that book which put the poison of hell into your mind, but gradually your conscience became seared as with a hot iron, so that it ceased to speak. And now you may have reached that state of darkness that you call darkness, light, and evil, good. Ask that the scales may drop from your eyes, lest in time you reach the outer darkness where light no more can come.

WEDNESDAY.

"To obey is better than sacrifice."—1 Sam., 16, 22.

It matters not what others think or say,
One is your Master, Him you must obey.
Man's judgment is but erring, He may see
Less of the light than God has given to thee.
Hast thou some idol hid within thine heart
With which it seems it would be death to part?
Some love of Mammon, or some greed of gain,
Something which God requires you would retain?

Know this, thou canst not serve two masters,
one
Must go, without a cross no crown is won.
What doth it profit if thou gain the whole
Wide world, if thou dost lose at last thy soul?

THURSDAY.

"I will go in the strength of the Lord God."—Ps., 71, 16.

It is useless to go in any other. You will find your own strength is utter weakness. When Samson attempted to go forth to conquer his enemies in his own strength, he found he was utterly powerless. "He knew not that the Spirit of the Lord had departed from him, and said: I will go out as at other times," but he had yielded to the tempter, and his power was gone. David could meet the Philistine clad in the armor of God. "Though a host should encamp against him," yet he had no fear. Gideon, though the least in his father's house, once assured that God would go with him, had no hesitation in facing the host of Midianites arrayed against him. "The God of Israel is He that giveth strength and power to his people." "Strength and power"—is not that just what you are needing? It is always available if you will avail yourself of it. When you, with David, can say, "I am poor and needy, make haste unto me, O God, Thou art my help and my deliverer," He will surely hasten to your help, and what-

FRIDAY.

"I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."—Phil., 4, 13.

Strong in Thy strength, O Jesus,
Forth to Thy work we go,
Trusting Thy love so precious
Ever Thy praise to show.
We would not dread the future,
We cannot change the past.
Strong in Thy strength, O Jesus,
We shall o'ercome at last.

Strong in Thy might, O Jesus,
We ev'rything can do;
Thou who from sin dost cleanse us,
Canst keep us faithful too.
Surely we should not falter,
Nor should our courage fail;
Nerved with Thy might, O Jesus,
Thro' grace we shall prevail.

Fill'd with Thy love, O Jesus,
That wondrous love Divine,
Where Thou shalt lead we'll follow
Are we not wholly Thine?
On to the work we'll hasten,
Where'er the field may be,
Fill'd with Thy love, O Jesus,
Gladly we'll work for Thee.

—Christian Choir Hymn No. 33.
(enlarged edition).

SATURDAY.

"Know ye not to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, His servants ye are to Whom ye obey."—Rom., 6, 16.
"What shall the end be of them that obey not the Gospel?"—1 Pet., 4, 17.

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ONE FRIEND—ONE VOTE ONLY.

Should Governor Open a Pub?—

(Continued from page 6.)

TWO BOOKMAKERS FINED.

Meanwhile, the police have been prosecuting book-makers—the worst kind of them: those who facilitate the betting operations of the idiots who back horses without going to the races and consider themselves "sports" because they do so. The other day at West Maitland, before Mr. Flynn, P.M., James Zimmerman and William McLeod were charged, the former with having used his premises for the purposes of gambling, and McLeod with aiding and abetting. Both defendants pleaded not guilty, but Zimmerman later altered his plea to one of guilty. Zimmerman was fined £25, the alternative being four months' hard labor. The inspector of police intimated that the charge against McLeod would be withdrawn. Police evidence was that Zimmerman took a bet from a constable, and after he had been arrested took several bets over the telephone. The inspector stated that Zimmerman has been previously warned, but the warning had had no effect. At the Central Police Court Edward Stephenson was fined £30 or four months for illegal betting. Mr. Laidlaw, S.M., refused him permission to pay £5 a fortnight. "If you can engage in this business so extensively you must be prepared to put up with the consequences," was the magistrate's comment.

SLY-GROG CASES AGAIN.

On a charge of having falsely represented themselves as travellers and having attempted to obtain liquor on a Sunday, William Robert Bennett and John Smith were each fined £5 and costs at the Newcastle Police

Court last week. James McLintock, aged 64, cab-driver, was fined £30, in default four months' imprisonment, on a charge of having sold beer without holding a license. Mr. Laidlaw, S.M., heard the case at the Central Police Court. Constable Kirton said that at 7 p.m. on November 7 he went to Napoleon-street, and saw the defendant talking to another cab driver. He said to the latter, "Dou you know where I can get a bottle of beer?" He replied, pointing to the defendant, "He'll fix you up." The defendant said, "How many do you want?" Witness said, "Two." He replied, "That'll be four 'bob'." Witness paid for it with two marked florins. The defendant then went away, and returned shortly after with two bottles.

FALSE ARGUMENT REFUTED.

These sly-grog cases are very frequent, and their occurrence in a country so fully licensed as this one disposes of one of the stock arguments used by the opponents of Prohibition—the argument that Prohibition would lead to the creation of sly-grog shops. They exist already. Indeed, they are so numerous in Sydney that it is difficult to believe that they could be more so under any conditions. The false arguments of the opponents of Prohibition have been exposed again and again in these columns, but they crop up with such persistency that there can be no harm in knocking them down once more. In any case, breach of the law is not an argument for abolition of the law; it is only an argument for sterner and more efficient enforcement. If all our laws were 100 per cent. effective there would be no need for police forces or courts of law. If every law which is violated ought,

on that account, to be repealed, there would be no law for the Courts to enforce. We might as well make a bonfire of the Statute Book without further ado. Law-makers expect their laws to be broken by some people but that is no proof that the laws are useless.

FEMALE PUNCHING BALL.

Despite the old adage about a horse and a wife and a chestnut tree, it is an offence nowadays to be a wife-beater, and the fact that you were in drink when you took it out of the missus will not go in mitigation of your offence. This was proved at the Parramatta Police Court the other day when Mrs. Constance Launstrom asked that her husband should be bound over to be of good behaviour. "He is good to me when he is sober," she told the magistrate, "but he drinks a lot, and I have been a punching-ball for fifteen years." The incident upon which she based the charge was an assault which she alleged took place on the afternoon of Saturday, November 1. "My wife's evidence is pretty well practically false," declared the husband, John Ernest Launstrom, of Military-road, Guildford. "I did not assault her that afternoon, and I only had about three or four drinks that day." "How many have you had to-day?" asked the S.M. "Me? Drinks? Only one to-day; that's all—one drink—one beer and lemon; that's all." "Time you turned over a new leaf," said the S.M. "You must behave your—"
(Continued on next page.)

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self for twelve months." "The only pocket money I get is 3/- a week; that's all I get," began Launstrom. "Next case," said the magistrate.

WOMAN ASSAULTS MAN.

It is said that hell hath no fury like a woman scorned, but a woman in drink is just as bad. When women take to drink they can be quite as bad as men, and then some. Most men can "take a pull," but once a woman has fallen, some man sees that she remains down for good. There is no recovery for her. She will do anything and everything. A rumpus in a house in Queen-street, Rush-cutter's Bay, waxed so warm that neighbors rang for the police. When Detective Miller arrived, he found a man standing in the pouring rain with blood streaming from his head. He had been struck by a bottle. On the doorstep was blood, and along the hall into the dining room was a track which prompted the detective to fear that something dreadful had happened. When he followed the trail into the room he found a woman lying back with the man's watch-chain in one of her hands. On the floor was his watch. The man was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where two stitches were inserted in a deep wound in his forehead. The woman was charged at Darlinghurst police station with assault.

DRUNK ASSAULTS LICENSEE.

It won't do, John James. If you assault a licensee when you are drunk, you are bound to get into trouble. It has been tried so often, and every time the drunk has come off second best. It happened again the other day. John James Barry (23), a painter, refused to leave Coogee Bay Hotel, although he was drunk. When Richard Nolan, the licensee, endeavored to eject him he was struck by Barry, and is still suffering from the effects of the blow. At the Central Police Court Nolan pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawful assault, and a further charge of indecent language. He was fined £5, in default one month's imprisonment, on the first charge, and £2 or 14 days' jail on the second. Barry was further charged, with Walter Brown (21), laborer, with assaulting Mick Michael, and doing him actual bodily harm. It was stated by Sergeant Dennis (police prosecutor) that the two accused refused to leave a party at Randick on Thursday night. As they had not been invited, Michael endeavored to get them to leave. He was assaulted, his nose was fractured, his jaw injured, and possibly broken. Accused were remanded.

LIQUOR PARSON ANSWERED.

The sermon against Prohibition preached in Goulburn lately by the Rev. E. C. Kempe, of the Community of the Ascension, has caused a stir locally and provoked a rejoinder from the Prohibitionists. According to the "Labor Daily," the Rev. R. H. Campbell, of the Methodist Church, delivered an open-air address one night last week in reply. Alderman C. W. Furner, President of the local Alliance, being in the

chair. Mr. Campbell stated that Rev. Mr. Kempe's sermon must not be taken as representing the views of the majority of those who attend St. Saviour's Cathedral, nor of the Church of England throughout the State. Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, the Prohibition leader, was an Anglican, and Bishop Radford had declared publicly that he was a Prohibitionist by conviction, and Mrs. Radford had stated that Bishop Thorpe was dry. Mr. Campbell then proceeded to deal individually with what he considered were the six main points in Rev. Mr. Kempe's sermon. In speaking about the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area when it was dry, he stated that during the whole two years he was there he saw only four drunken men. Before an hotel was opened in the area the only drink that was sold was on race days. (A Voice: Excepting "pinkie.") Mr. Campbell: Thirty-two out of thirty-six business men denied that there was any drink sold there. (The Same Voice: But I've been there and had some. (Laughter.) Mr. Campbell:

A man with a thirst will drink anything. The speaker disposed of Rev. Mr. Kempe's contentions to the evident satisfaction of the crowd, which for the main part was comprised of Prohibitionists.

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