



THE MAN

who thinks he is too busy to take a little care of his health may have to take more time later to cure his disease.

TURKISH BATHS SUPERSEDED

Methods include Hydrotherapeutic measures combined with graduated showers, galvanic or sinusoidal baths—Massage, local and general—Electricity, local and general, including ionization—electric light baths. Inspection invited. Medical practitioners' prescriptions strictly carried out

Above SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD CAFE,

2nd Floor, 308 GEORGE STREET, near Hunter Street, SYDNEY.

Grit.

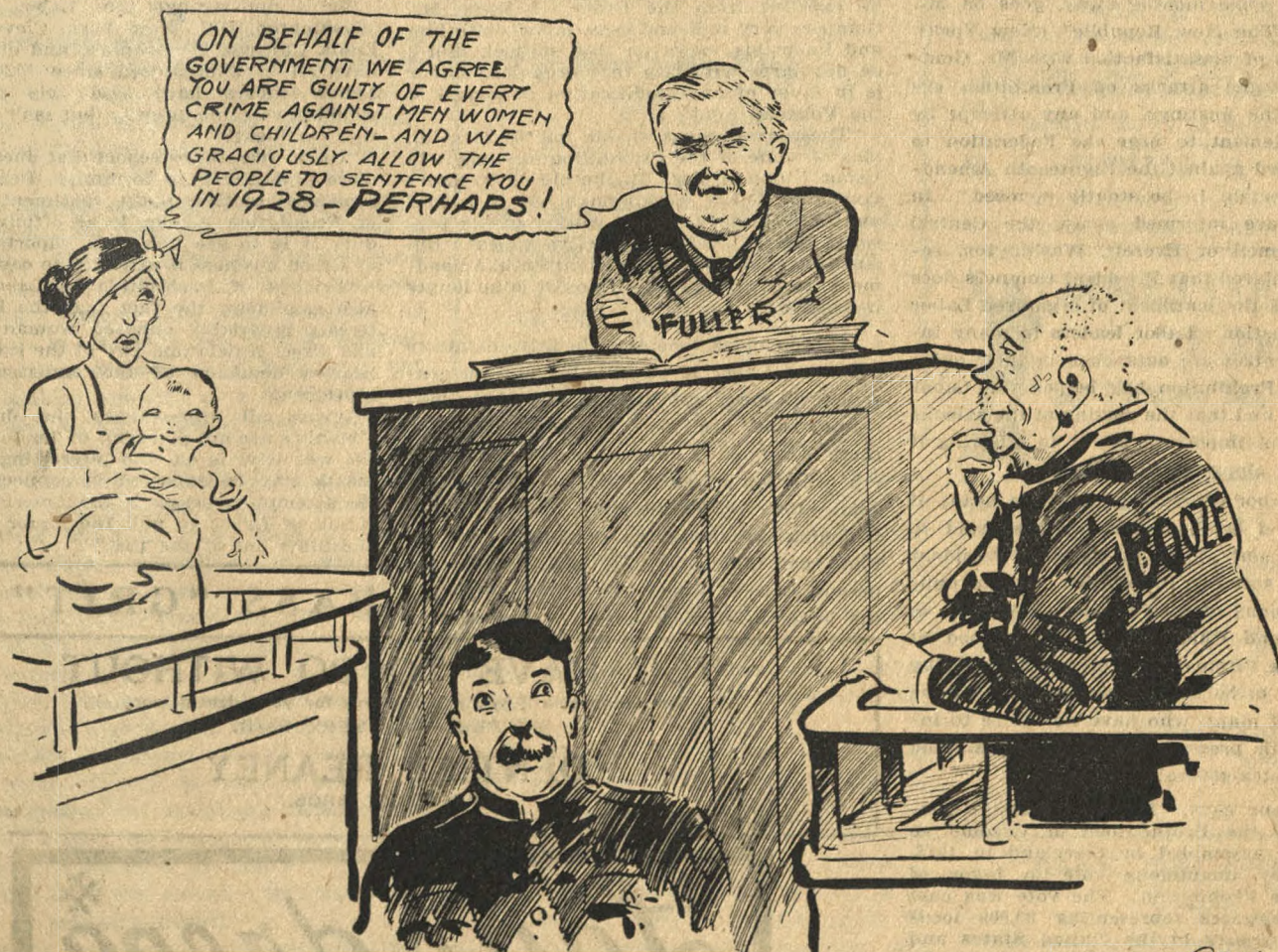
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XVII. No. 29.

Twopence.

SYDNEY, OCTOBER 4, 1923.

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



"A SAVAGE SENTENCE!"

SETUP FOR GRIT

**COLLECT
GREEN COUPONS**

**CHAPMAN & CO.
BOOKBINDERS**

259-261 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY.

'Phone City 2464.



LABOR SENTIMENT ON LIQUOR.

The persistent opposition to Prohibition voiced by Samuel Gompers does not represent Labor opinion at large, according to another Labor leader, who bases his judgment on statements of other Union officials and on his own observations of the trend of thought among organized workers. Instead of carrying the workers with him in his "drive" against Prohibition, the President of the American Federation of Labor speaks without the book, believes Richard T. Jones, who is District Director of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor in Kansas City. Though the next Labor Convention is some months away, goes on Mr. Jones in "The New Republic" (New York), "rumblings of dissatisfaction with Mr. Gompers's repeated attacks on Prohibition are heard on the hustings, and any attempt by the wet element to urge the Federation to go on record against the Eighteenth Amendment is certain to be stoutly opposed." In fact, we are informed again, the Central Labor Council of Everett, Washington, recently "declared that President Gompers does not express the sentiment of organized Labor on the question. Labor leaders in many industrial centres are outspoken in their opinions that Prohibition has helped the Labor Movement and that the ousting of the saloons has been an important factor in allowing it to develop along legitimate lines."

Many Labor officials, notably the heads of the railroad brotherhoods, are also said to be plainly out of sympathy with President Gompers's stand on Prohibition. Recent public expressions of such leaders as Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and others, are said by the writer to be fairly representative of the opinions of many who have no desire to interfere with present Prohibition legislation, and he quotes several:

"Mr. Stone says: 'The International Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, assembled in Cleveland in 1918, declared by unanimous vote in favor of world-wide Prohibition. The vote was cast by 828 delegates representing 90,000 locomotive engineers in the United States and Canada. In addition to this . . . section 52 of the constitution and by-laws of the B. of L.E. declares that "The use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is prohibited." I do not know by what authority Mr. Gompers speaks for the American Federation of Labor, but there is no doubt as to the authority I have for making my declaration on the subject of Prohibition.'

"Mr. Robertson states: 'I would be bitterly opposed to any modification or repeal of the Volstead Act. Section 4, article 17, of the

constitution of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen states: "A member who uses intoxicating liquors to excess or who shall be found guilty of drunkenness shall, upon conviction, be penalised."

"W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen, is no less emphatic in his views: 'I can very emphatically say that so long as this Act is on the statute books of the country the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is in favor of its enforcement, as it is in favor of the enforcement of all the laws of the country.'

"L. E. Sheppard, President of the Order of Railroad Conductors, says: 'The Order of Railroad Conductors has long had an article in its constitution which provides that any person engaging in the liquor traffic shall be expelled from the Order. I know Mr. Gompers very well and have talked with him and know his views on this subject, and I do not agree with him that organized Labor is in favor of any modification or repeal of the Volstead Act.'

"These expressions enable one to form an idea of some of the Prohibition sentiment in Labor Union circles. In the old days, 'Don't vote your fellow workingman out of a job,' and 'Prohibition robs the worker of his personal liberty,' made an effective appeal. But since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the average Trade Unionist is no longer impressed."

It is concluded, then, that the drive to line up organized Labor in an anti-Prohibition crusade "will meet with little success if the 'unemployment' argument is used again, for there is very little unemployment in America—a condition which is likely to continue for some time." Furthermore, many Trade Unionists are becoming convinced, we are told, that the transfer of capital from the manufacture of liquor has materially helped the unemployment situation. "According to

the Federal Census Reports, a capital investment of over 4000 dollars was required to employ one wage-earner in the manufacture of liquor, compared with less than 2000 dollars in other industries," and "wet Labor leaders have never been able successfully to combat the claims of the dry Labor men that more men are employed in other lines, in proportion to the capital which is invested, than in the liquor business." In further support of his argument that Labor and liquor have come to the parting of the ways, the writer reports:

"In scores of cities Labor temples have been built since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, and claims are made that this is due largely to Prohibition. Previously Labor Unions in many cities had meeting places above saloons where the rent was 'free.' In Denver we had 108 Unions meeting in 28 different places, mostly above saloons," declared a prominent Denver Labor leader. "We could not get together because the liquor interests didn't want to see us bunched. But when the State went dry, we were able to put it over, and now we have a splendid Labor temple, owned and controlled by the local Unions." St. Paul, Detroit, and other cities where Labor temples have recently been built tell the same story.

"Is it not strange that Labor banks in Washington, D.C., New York, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, and other cities have all been organized since 1920? Some Labor leaders have said this movement would have come anyway, but isn't the question pertinent?

"Union secretaries report that dues are paid more promptly than formerly. Perhaps this somewhat motivates the sentiment in favor of Prohibition among local officials whose duty it is to see that this important phase of Union business is attended to each month!

"Friends of Prohibition in Labor circles also emphasise the fact that the liquor interests invariably opposed woman suffrage and direct legislation, two of the leading legislative demands of the American Labor Movement.

"From all appearances the dry Trade Unionists are not planning to 'lie down' while the wet drive is on, and interesting developments may be expected in connection with the attempt to persuade the American Federation of Labor to pull the liquor interests' chestnuts out of the fire."

PASS "GRIT" ON.

YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

DENTIST REANEY

OPP. GRACE BROS.

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

M1420

✱ *Laundrena* ✱
the Quality
Starch
For dainty women

"IT GIVES THE BABIES A CHANCE."

(From "35,000 Miles of Prohibition," by C. M. GORDON, M.A.)

The attitude of the liquor trade toward life in general, and young folk in particular, is painfully emphasised in the following extract from "The Brewers' Journal," February 15, 1922, published in England:

"Yearly tens of thousands of alcohol drinkers die. With the rising generation, and whether or not they take to alcohol, rests the future of the trade commercially, politically, and economically."

Here is an honest admission that tens of thousands of alcohol drinkers die every year, and a heartless viewing of the rising generation as a field for the exploitation of the alcohol which is so destructive of life. For concentrated brutality this excerpt could not be eclipsed in either pagan or civilised literature. It reveals the callous savagery at the heart of the drink traffic. Neither men, women nor babies can expect any mercy at the blood-red hands of such a business. The little children certainly receive no mercy at its hands.

In America, when the drink traffic held sway, some 2500 babies were slain every year in the way I have indicated above. Subject to the sottish torpidity and stolid insensibility which drink induces, drunken parents would overlay their little ones and thus crush the life out of them. A more bestial and monstrous occurrence it is impossible to imagine. Prohibition swept this vile thing from the land. An eminent British authority recently explored the vital statistics of America in search of this form of accident, but failed to discover it. If Prohibition had done nothing else than save these 2500 little lives per annum it would have more than justified itself.

But for every baby killed by alcohol in the way just described dozens of others are murdered by it in other ways. In every alcohol-drinking country of the world the pre-natal, neo-natal, and post-natal slaughter of the innocents is proceeding. The infanticide of the Greeks and Romans has often been exhibited as proof of the heartlessness of ancient civilisation, and used as a foil against which to display the superiority of our modern civilisation. But for both sordid and refined cruelty the indirect infanticide of the present day completely outstrips the Assyrian despot. No Ghengis Khan, no Herod of antiquity, no Attila the Hun ever slaughtered a tithe of the innocents that have been slain by beverage alcohol.

One has every reason to expect, then, that the suppression of the liquor traffic would result in a very appreciable reduction in infantile mortality. American experience justifies this expectation. Possibly the most outstanding event in the health experience of the nation within recent years has been the remarkable decline in the infantile death rate in New York City. For the two first years of National Prohibition the infantile

death rate in New York City was as follows:

Infant Death Rate per 100 Living Births in New York City.

1920	85
1921	71

The 1920 figure was the lowest up to that year, and New York felt very proud of it, for it is an extremely low rate for a city with such a vast population. But the rate for 1921 is positively wonderful. It means that nearly 2000 babies lived who would have died had the rate for 1920 prevailed. New York, with its crowded centres, its tenement life, its daily invasion of foreigners, multitudes of whom are ignorant of the elementary principles of hygiene, is one of the most difficult cities in the world in which to secure and

For God, Home, and Humanity.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

of
New South Wales.

41st Annual
STATE CONVENTION
will be held in
ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH HALL
Grosvenor St., Church Hill,
Sydney
OCTOBER 8 TO 12, 1923
(Monday 2.30, to Friday)

All Sessions open to the Public.

maintain a low death rate among children. The death rate among infants in Montreal, Canada, where beer and wine flow freely, was 155 per 1000 births in 1921. Let us assume that the Montreal rate had prevailed in New York, and thereby ascertain how many more infantile deaths would have occurred under these conditions. There were in round figures 134,000 births in New York City during 1921.

Montreal rate	155 per 1000—20,770 deaths
New York rate	71 per 1000—9,514 deaths
	84 per 1000—11,256 babies saved

In the light of these figures one can quite understand the strong language of Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the famous English eugenist, used in his address to the Convention of the World League Against Alcoholism, November, 1922. Contrasting the Montreal situation with that of New York, he said:

"Your American developments of radio are beyond my comprehension, and seem to be capable of anything. If they will carry my voice to the unborn I strongly recommend them, when entering this new world, to

choose New York rather than the Montreal route. Or, for the matter of that, any dry city, rather than any wet one. The figure in Boston was only 77. The figure in Toronto was only 86; but in Montreal it was 155. Between one in six and one in seven of all the babies born in that city couldn't live to reach the end of their first year."

SYDNEY'S PREMIER FANCY GOODS STORE.

XMAS GIFTS FOR ALL THE FAMILY.
XYLONITE, BRUSHWARE, LEATHER
GOODS, NOVELTIES, DOLLS, TOYS,
ETC.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PICNICS,
BAZAARS, FETES, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS POST FREE.

BEEHIVE NOVELTY STORES,

(A. E. Fairbrother Prop.)

134 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY.

PURE FOODS

"WHITE WINGS"

SELF RAISING FLOUR.

Made from Best French Cream Tartar.
Makes Lovely Scones and Cakes.

"WHITE WINGS"

MALT AND PEPSIN BREAKFAST MEAL.

Splendid for Dyspeptics and Invalids.
N.B.—One grain of pepsin-Malt will digest two thousand grains of any ordinary Farinaceous Food.

REFUSE ALWAYS SUBSTITUTES.

H. L. BUSSELL & CO., LTD.,

WHITE WINGS MILLS,

20-24 MEAGHER-STREET, SYDNEY.



JAMES COOK LTD.

Baker,

32 Victoria St., Paddington

Tel.: Pad. 111.

OPTICAL WORK of the
BEST QUALITY from

WILFRED I. WENBORN

practising as

W. RANDLE WOODS

Optician

2a CASTLEREAGH STREET,
SYDNEY.

Tel.: B2660.

Hours - 9 to 6
Saturdays 9 to 1

SAVE THE CHILD.

If we save the child, we shall save the man.

If we save the men, we shall save the women
and children and the nation.

If this strikes YOU, then send along to

THE AUSTRALASIAN WHITE CROSS LEAGUE,

56 ELIZABETH-STREET,
SYDNEY,

And ask for a copy of this year's report and
literature for yourself and your children.

New South Wales Alliance

Offices—Macdonell House, Pitt Street, Sydney.

Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.

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

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7.

11 a.m.: St. Matthew's Anglican Church, Botany.

7.15 p.m.: Mosman Congregational Church, Mr. C. W. Chandler.

11 a.m.: Waverley Presbyterian Church.

7.15 p.m.: Bondi Junction Presbyterian Church.

Ex-Senator David Watson.

7.15 p.m.: St. Luke's Anglican Church, Mascot. Rev. T. J. Phair.

11 a.m.: Springhill Anglican Church.

3 p.m.: Forest Reef Anglican Church.

7.30 p.m.: Millthorpe Anglican Church. Mr. Chas. E. Still.

Mr. Herbert Carroll's Fixtures.

Tuesday, Oct. 9: Bourke.

Wednesday, Oct. 10: Byrock Public Hall.

Thursday, Oct. 11: Brewarrina Public Hall.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

In last issue our type slipped, and a most enthusiastic worker, Mr. Waters, of Burradoo, near Bowral, was listed as coming from Albury. We hasten to apologise to Mr. Waters for our error, and wish to correct same.

Mr. Kingston, of Dubbo, was in the city last week, and even though the spell of warm weather made "Our Harbor" more inviting than ever he found time to pay a much-appreciated visit to headquarters of the New South Wales Alliance.

The writer remembers Dubbo under the alias of "Muddo," as he arrived in Dubbo to go under canvas in the local show ground during the wettest spell which I think Dubbo remembers, and not very long after the war commenced. Of "Muddo" and the Macquarie we have fond recollections, but oh, the stews!

XMAS BOX.

If every man, woman and child in New South Wales hung his or her stocking up last Christmas Eve (1922), and Santa Claus had had a bag containing all the money spent on drink in New South Wales for the preceding twelve months, with power to give it away, every one of us would have wakened up to find just where our toes should go—£5/0/2.

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

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

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

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

The N.S.W. Alliance of Churches and Temperance Organisations.

MOTHER.

"Laws should be adapted to those who have the heaviest stake in the country.

'For whom misgovernment means, not mortified pride or stinted luxury, but want and pain and degradation, and risk to their own lives, to their children's Souls."

—LORD ACTON.



"Behold my Son, with how little wisdom the world is governed."

N.S.W. CABINET SAYS—

"You may (if we do not change our minds) have the opportunity in 1928, of exercising the right which was definitely granted to all British subjects without any restrictions in year 1215 at Runnymede: "That I (the British Representative of all classes and creeds) will sell, delay, or deny right or Justice to NONE."

STATESMEN SAY—

"Gentlemen, I cannot permit a question of mere revenue to be considered along of morals; but give me a sober population, not wasting their earnings in strong drink, and I will know where to get my revenue."

—WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

"There is a higher law than the Constitution."

—WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"Evils that flow from the liquor traffic are the outcome of an entirely wrong system."

—HON. THOMAS BURT, M.P.

"No man and no body of men has a right to prosecute a calling, which is necessarily antagonistic to the interests of the community."

—SIR WM. BLAKISTONE.

"So far as the banishment of liquor is concerned, we believe that three-fourths of mankind confers the affirmative with their tongues, and that the rest acknowledge it in their hearts."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

COMPENSATION.

LLOYD GEORGE'S MAIDEN SPEECH was a speech in opposition to the Government's compensation policy.

Truly in 1923 we have fallen on curious political weather.

Citizens of N.S.W., it is up to you to become conversant with our "7 Points" Proposal; then let your moral perceptions hold sway.

FIELD SECRETARY.



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

Victorian Band of Hope Union.

We have received the annual report from the Victorian Band of Hope Union. The past year has been a very busy one for the workers, and they have had splendid results. They will be starting their seaside campaign very shortly, and as these meetings are very popular in the Southern State the prospect of having successful meetings seems bright.

Peak Hill.

A Society has been started at Peak Hill. Mr. Hilary Allez is in charge, and we believe they are going to liven matters up in that district.

New Day Crusade.

Our Crusaders are not working as hard as we would like them to in collecting signatures. Remember, we want 10,000 by next month.

Observing the Law.

The transportation committee of the World's Sunday School Association, which holds its convention next year in Glasgow, has voted—"Whereas the United States Government has enforced the Eighteenth Amendment on steamships sailing under the American flag, we believe the committee should arrange for passage only on vessels sailing from United States ports under these conditions." The Sunday School workers know that liquor injures childhood and that Prohibition protects, therefore they are in hearty accord with all Prohibition legislation.

PROHIBITION VICTORY FETES.

North Shore Fete.—St. Leonards to Wahroonga, Chatswood Town Hall, November 16th and 17th. Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Anderson, "Bayswater," Mackenzie-street, Lindfield.

Bankstown District Fete, to be held in Majestic Hall, Bankstown, on October 25 and 26. Joint Hon. Secretaries: Miss Fripp and Miss G. Dunkley.

WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DENMARK.

The Seventh International Prohibition Conference, convened by the World Prohibition Federation, assembled in Copenhagen on Wednesday, August 22, 1923.

Mr. Guy Hayler, President, during his inaugural address said:

To Friends throughout the World.

In all the addresses I have delivered before the gatherings of the World Prohibition Federation during the past fourteen years, I do not think I have ever experienced greater optimism when surveying the world-field and its activities or contrasting the Prohibition Movement with that of any of the famous movements during the past 100 years making for social betterment.

Doubtless the most anxious and difficult days are yet to come, but fidelity to conviction so severely tried in a struggle so far-reaching and intense must meet with the success which has never failed those who strive to bring deliverance to those who suffer and are oppressed.

I do not think, therefore, that I can do better—in view of the fact that I have already published numerous pamphlets and articles dealing with the world aspect of our question—than to raise certain points which in the interest of truth and an important social cause may with profit be further elucidated.

EDUCATION AND ORGANISATION.

From its inauguration in London in 1909 the World Prohibition Federation has made education and organisation its two principal factors of work. Memorials and petitions have been presented from time to time to the heads of the Governments throughout the wide world pointing out the evils of alcoholism and the social and economic benefits to be derived from the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The students in the universities and colleges of every land have been reached by means of lectures and literature. In the former case admirable work has been done by efficient and qualified men and women, and in the latter many of the great university libraries, public educational centres and the like are now enriched by gifts of the most up-to-date Prohibition and Temperance books and pamphlets. In addition to all this enterprise an enormous amount of correspondence has passed and is still passing between one country and another, resulting in many personal contacts being made and much enthusiasm raised. The labors of the European Commissioners have been exceptionally thorough, and considerably enhanced by the very hearty co-operation of American co-workers. Permanent Prohibition Committees have been formed in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy; splendid headway continues to be made in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark, and the struggle is well maintained in Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

As its principles become known, Prohibition is seen to be the master method as well as the world's remedy for the evils of alcoholism, and the movement towards a "dry" commonwealth of peoples slowly becomes a reality. To this end the union of Prohibition and reform organisations in the United States, and the acquisition of most central and commodious premises in the City of Washington, D.C., is yet another step in the happy fusion of all forces working for social good and a saloonless world.

THE REAL AND DEFINITE ISSUE.

Long before the 18th Amendment found its way into the Constitution of the United States; long before the Prohibition Movement had the support it now counts around its standard, this beneficent law had won its laurels through years of much struggle and failure in many of the States of the Union to the ultimate arena of victory by the express will and votes of the people.

Those who say that Prohibition was put over the American people either show serious signs of mental aberration which an ordinary reading of modern history would correct, or prefer, for reasons best known to themselves, to lie in the light of common knowledge, in which case we can show only pity for the moral perversity into which such people have fallen.

Prohibition is not a matter of license or no-license simply; nor yet only a fanatical struggle between the "wets" and the "drys," nor yet that a certain section of the people desire to amend the habits of another section. These are but subsidiary to the vital

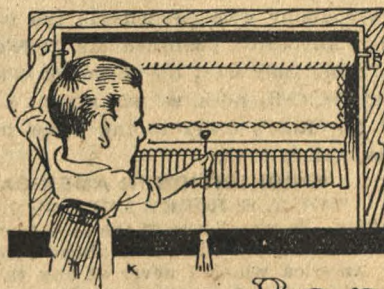
issue. Prohibition from its inception and in its demonstration proves to be infinitely more embracing than any class struggle—we face a traffic not a class—however worthy the end; it constitutes the very foundation on which all our human activities must be based if we mean to build a fairer, happier and wiser world. From earliest times this drink problem has baffled our legislators. It need do so no longer! We are enlightened! Licensing experiments are good only for the timid reformers, but the Columbus kind of vision is needed in an age of colossal wrongs.

THE UNANSWERABLE INDICTMENT.

When the last bitter and unanswerable indictment was made against the slave trade, there was found no party worthy of a good name to associate itself with propaganda for slave merchants and dealers whose traffic, as in the case of the liquor interest, involved enormous finance.

But the last word had been spoken which placed that iniquitous concern forever outside the pale of our human society. Lincoln's spirit lives still and history continues to repeat itself. Already the inevitable word of doom is being heard from the house-tops of civilisation, and the crisis is being reached far quicker than the world realises. No less terrible and convincing than that which the Abolitionists put up against slavery is the indictment against the liquor traffic, endorsed by every section of the community from the slum-worker to the serious politician, from the lowliest thinking toiler to the loftiest minded master. It is not difficult to find striking and interesting parallels between these two great abolition movements.

(Continued on page 16.)



WINNS

Specialise in

BLINDS

Ready Made
(or Made to order in any size)

Plain 36 inch complete from 6'11
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR
PLEATED BLINDS AS ILLUSTRATED
Be sure and get our quotation

WINNS LTD

"Prices always the lowest"
16-28 OXFORD ST. SYDNEY.
Quite close to Hyde Park.

APPRECIATION

CRITICISM

SUGGESTION



Letters to the Editor.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

(To the Editor, "Grit.")

Sir,—Do I read the papers correctly? Has Mr. Ley put September, 1928, as the date of the first referendum? Surely not. If so, I wish to know what date he would have suggested had he not been pledged to AN IMMEDIATE REFERENDUM! Will you please outline the position in your next issue?—Yours, etc.,

"IMMEDIATE."

(The date, as stated, certainly appears in the bill, but such cannot be allowed to remain. It is certain that an amendment will be moved to make the date some time next year. "Immediate" may rest assured that we shall not let the opposition have all the say in that and other matters. For the present—and this being written so early that the bill may be through before the next issue—for the present we are following Asquith's advice, "Wait and see."—Ed., "Grit.")

THAT "ADVOCATE" PAR!

(To the Editor, "Grit.")

Sir,—In your issue of 20th you feature a reference to the Hornsby "Advocate," and conclude with the words: "In such a fashion is 'news' manufactured by the liquor press."

As a subscriber both to "Grit" and the "Advocate," might I be permitted to say that the latter printed an answer by Mr. Rofe to the par. mentioned; that its columns are always open to letters or news from Prohibitionists, that it does not contain one liquor advt., "by arrangement" or otherwise, and that if all newspapers were like the "Advocate" there would be no need to discuss at the coming conference the question of liquor influence in the press.

A paper that, in these degenerate days, foregoes revenue from the liquor ads. should not be accused of complicity with the liquor party in the making of "lies."

Whatever the explanation of that par. may be, such sweeping and scathing condemnation is unwise and unfair, and should not be allowed to go uncontradicted.—I am, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

(We thank "Fairplay" for his letter, and readily admit it is cheering to learn of newspapers which refuse liquor money. That does not detract from the seriousness of a paper publishing a statement which has no foundation in fact. We strive to be fair in our criticism, and will gladly publish—in fact, feature—any explanation of the incident the "Advocate" may make. We hope "Fairplay" will not forget that a par. such

as the one in question is undoubtedly the sort of stuff the liquor party pin their faith to.—Ed., "Grit.")

THE HORNSBY "ADVOCATE."

(To the Editor, "Grit.")

Sir,—In your issue of the 20th instant Mr. T. E. Rofe nails a liquor lie.

Re the Hornsby "Advocate" of August 30. I am posting, under separate cover, copy of the "Advocate" with Mr. T. E. Rofe's disclaimer to the contents therein—and they also published a fair report of Mr. Rofe's travels and experiences while in U.S.A.

The proprietors of the "Advocate" are very fair on the question of Prohibition, and progress reports of one Fete appeared from time to time, and they gave us a splendid report of the Fete.

I would like you to find space to mention that the "Advocate" gave Mr. Rofe good space for his disclaimer and reports of his travels. The "Advocate" is, I believe, one of those papers which do not receive "By arrangement" matter from the liquor party. It is only fair to report in "Grit" that the local paper did report Mr. Rofe's disclaimer, etc. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

W. R. CRITTENDEN,

Hon. Sec., Hornsby Fete Committee.

We gladly give publicity to the fact that the "Advocate" published Mr. Rofe's reply. To more fully meet the wishes of "Fairplay" and Mr. Crittenden, we will reprint a portion of Mr. Rofe's letter to the paper in question. Here it is:

"PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

"MR. T. E. ROFE'S EXPERIENCE."

"Sir,—In your issue of the 31st August you put into my mouth words about Prohibition in America which I never at any time gave utterance to. I never at any time said that I saw much drunkenness there, nor yet that liquor is served openly in open bars in New York. Nor did I say that no matter where I went I observed that there seemed to be no difficulty in getting all the alcohol required. Whoever says I said such as they say I said are on a par with that great liquor combination in England and America whose sole object at the present time is to cable out false and faked reports about the effect of the Prohibition laws in America. . . . Yours truly, Thos. E. Rofe."

"BY ARRANGEMENT."

(To the Editor, "Grit.")

Sir,—The inclosed "By arrangement" cutting is from our local paper, "Bombala Times" last Friday's issue:

"(Published by Arrangement.)

"SHATTERING SET-BACK."**"As England Sees Prohibition in U.S.A."**

"That Prohibition in America has received what the 'North Eastern Daily Gazette' (England) describes as 'A Shattering Set-Back' by the repeal of the enforcement law in New York State, is widely endorsed in the United Kingdom.

"Says the 'Gazette':"

"In its American fortress, the most important State in the Union has deserted the cause. New York has repealed its enforcement law. In future the agents of the local, mainly self-actuating governments, will stand aside, and the intricate arduous work of compelling a vast and in places densely crowded population, hostilely disposed to abstain from strong drink will be left to a much harassed and often impeded Federal service. How far Prohibition has been effectual hitherto is open to dispute; from now onwards in New York at least it is likely to become more and more a pious operation rather than an accomplished fact, and the rebellious example may well cause a back-sliding elsewhere.

"Prohibition without the aid of the State," continues the 'Gazette,' 'is simply not business. The majority of citizens in New York State and large minority in nearly all the other States object to what they consider tyranny.'"

The "North-Eastern Daily Gazette" is the daily paper of a large ironworks town named Middlesbrough. I lived a large part of my life there. It helped to make me a Prohibitionist. So I enclose two sheets of extracts which I have made, taken from a little book entitled, "At the Works," by Florence Bell (Lady Bell, wife of one of the great ironmasters). She was interested in the work people, and she and a committee of ladies visited upwards of a thousand workmen's homes to study their interests and mode of living. The figures given were quoted by kind permission of the "North-Eastern Daily Gazette." If the editor had kept the list in front of him he would have found it difficult, if he is an honest man, to say anything disparagingly about Prohibition in New York or anywhere else—but the strength of the trade may account for his bias.

I thought you might like to get the strength of the advertisement, but if the extracts are unnecessary there's not much harm done. To one who knows the position of things there the iniquity of such a statement is great. In 1911, when this edition was published, the town had a population of 104,780, and the men outnumbered women by two to one. You can imagine how many spoiled lives those 168 licenses represent.

With best wishes.—Yours, etc.,

D. SHERRIS.

(Continued on page 12.)

ROGERS BROS
DYERS & CLEANERS
 181 Oxford St., 775 George St.
 455 Pitt St. 3 Macquarie Place
 772 King St. (opp. St. James')

SEND YOUR ORDER ALONG TO GRIFFITHS BROS. FOR Teas, Coffees AND Cocoas (OPP. TOWN HALL, SYDNEY.)

ON WITH THE FIGHT.

BUNG FIGHTING HARD.

SOME QUEENSLAND POINTERS.

By W. D. B. (JACK) CREAGH.

The great fight is on—evidence everywhere, by poster, press matter, leaflet, and general conversation—it is easy to discern.

The fight is fierce, much more so than the last contest in 1920. The outside of hotels is simply covered with posters; and what posters! The money the trade is spending must be amazing.

WORLD'S LIQUOR LEAGUE v. QUEENSLAND PROHIBS.

It is not the Queensland liquor people that are fighting for continuance; it is the World's League, and while there is some help being given by the other States in Australia, it is very little in comparison to the help being given to the liquor people. The fight, as one views it from press, poster, and paid organisers, is very unequal; as one chap said in the train, "You have the argument, they have the money." And the unfair way the money is able to work! For instance, when a liquor lecturer makes a speech, generally abusive of the Prohibitionists, real slander sometimes, with no comparisons between the wet and dry periods, in figures, why half- and whole-page reports are given, paid for, big money, and if Prohibitionists take their matter, public utterances, on a great national question, why, they are expected to pay at so much an inch for the space.

PUBLICAN PRESS, NOT PUBLIC PRESS.

Up to now I have only met with one paper that will devote a little space free to those engaged in this great moral and social question, "The Cairns Times." I believe there are a few others in the State, but they are few.

It just amounts to this, that the liquor trade has made a prostitute of the press. For money they have taken away the virtue of the press, that of being the free and untrammelled mouthpiece of public opinion; for money liquor has stifled public opinion, always given free, until the liquor party, by

signed agreement and contract, made it otherwise.

It has always been fair to pay for any advertising dealing with meetings, but there is no previous history to show that in the public utterance of those engaged in public, moral and social questions, it was necessary to pay at advertising rates.

In a few words, the press has taken definite sides with liquor's vested interests; money is chiefly, and nearly always, the reason. I have met editors, and even owners of papers, who know Prohibition is the best for the community, yet they have sold their birthright, even more, their virtue, for a mess of pottage.

PUBLIC STAND IDLY BY.

The strange thing about it is that the public stand idly by, permitting it. Well, it is their funeral; they see the curse working in their midst; they admit the evils of alcohol. Every bar at some time or other turns out its drugged victims. Yet they (the public) do not cry out for a square deal from the press.

Here are some facts that I would like the people to know in this wonderful Queensland State.

I have been working in the Cairns and Townsville districts. Drunkenness can be seen everywhere; the tropical conditions aggravate the alcohol curse. I have the 1922 Queensland Police Report, and the convictions for the two districts mentioned are:

CAIRNS DISTRICT.

1921-22.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cairns	2,620	34	2,654
Townsville	2,765	81	2,846

It is more serious when you take the last ten years' record:

1912 to June, 1922.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cairns	20,846	287	21,133
Townsville .	25,785	1,091	26,876

I explained these figures to a Townsville business man, and he was astounded. "Why," he said, "there have been more convictions recorded in the ten years than we have adult population." This applies also to Cairns.

QUEENSLAND 1921-22 POLICE REPORT.

Taken into custody, also summoned: Males, 22,029; females, 1960. Total, 23,989. Of this total 14,721 were arrested for drunkenness as against 13,431 in 1920-21. Increase for year, all crime, 1601.

The above figures never appear in the Townsville or Cairns press, yet they put this deliberate lie in for the liquor traffic's money consideration:

"RE CHICAGO, U.S.A.

"There is more drunkenness than ever there was—more deaths from liquor—more of every evil attributable to liquor than before Prohibition."

The above statement is supposed to be made by the Chief of Police, Chicago, on September 30, 1921.

The same gentleman last year informed me that drunkenness and serious crime had diminished since Prohibition.

Here are some Government statistics to prove same:

Drunkenness—Chicago (population, 2,701,706): Wet, 1917-18, 101,067; dry, 1920, 81,024; decrease, Prohibition year, 20,043.

Take serious crime in Chicago, Crime Commission Report:

	Murder.	Burglary.	Robbery.	Total.
1919 ..	330	6108	2912	9350
1920 ..	194	5495	2782	8471
1921 ..	190	4774	2558	7522

Chief Justice H. Olson, Chicago Municipal Court, in Central Law Journal of February, 1921, said:

"That before the saloons were abolished by national Prohibition each branch of criminal court had from 30 to 40 cases a day, but since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect they had dropped to three or four a day. Murder decreased 42 per cent.; burglary decreased 20 per cent.; robbery decreased 12 per cent."

Some day the people will find out how they have been duped.

One need not have a dull moment. Groups talk Prohibition on boat, train, or street. Why, the wets and drys are discussed. My meetings have been large, all but one open-air up to now; that one was the room of the wharf laborers in Innisfail. To-morrow I meet the wharf workers at Townsville at 7 a.m. I am going to put this question to them:

"What is the difference in the morality of the publicans and politicians closing the bars 6 to 8 a.m. and 8 to 11 p.m. as against the morality of the Prohibitionists, who would close them every hour?"

If the two first-named, "Driven to the last trench, their Hindenburg line," put out the Safety First signal, and cut off five hours, why don't they heed the larger Safety First signal, and cut out the danger for the 24 hours?

Cheerio!

A Personal Chat with my readers

35,000 MILES OF PROHIBITION.

The Gordon Brothers have provided Australia with a convincing and illuminating book on Prohibition. Mr. Gifford Gordon patiently, thoroughly toured the United States—not for a week or a month, but for over a year. He is not an echo of someone else or a retailer of newspaper gossip. He can rightly claim to be a first-hand investigator, not a man who quotes, but a man who is quoted. The book will for long remain as an authority on the question of Prohibition in U.S.A. The vast quantity of evidence that Gifford gathered has been skilfully handled by his brother, C. M. Gordon, who, with wise discrimination, has selected and associated the magnificent array of facts placed in his hands.

My reader, you ought to get this book.

You will become a force for Prohibition with it in your hands.

We ought to pledge ourselves to sell 100,000 copies, and then Prohibition is guaranteed to Australia. Paper cover, 2/3; cloth bound, 3/3; postage free.

This book contains 300 pages and many striking illustrations.

Let me forward it to you.

"GRIT" AND THE HOSPITAL.

Last week I made an appeal for £100 for the Sydney Hospital, and I hope you will take the matter up. While Prohibition will make a world of difference to the hospitals, yet while we are waiting for Prohibition the call for help is such that we dare not refuse to give. It is largely true that many hospital cases "put the quart before the hearse," and that Prohibition will do more for the hospital than either philanthropy or science. Judge Gemmill, of Chicago, writes to say that in 1917 the patients at the Cook County Hospital (Chicago) numbered 34,431, and the deaths were 4355, or 13 per cent.

In 1922, under Prohibition, the patients numbered 37,566, but the deaths only amounted to 3303, or 8½ per cent.

The population had increased by 500,000.

The death rate in Chicago is a wonderful testimony to Prohibition. In 1917 there were 38,027 deaths; in 1922, with an increase of half a million people, the total deaths fell to 31,700.

Let us provide Prohibition if only for the contribution it makes to hospitals. In the meantime let us give to enable this great hospital to minister to all the suffering that piteously cries for relief.

BE PATIENT, PLEASE.

Overworked folk grow nervy and unreasonable, and make great demands on the patience of those with whom they have to work. Do you know Margaret Sangster's lines?:

Sweet friend, when thou and I are gone
Beyond earth's weary labor,
When small shall be our need of grace
From comrade or from neighbor,
Past all the strife, the toil, the care,
And done with all the sighing,
What tender truth shall we have gained,
Alas, by simply dying!

Then lips too chary for their praise
Will tell our merits over,
And eyes too swift our faults to see
Shall no defect discover.
Then hands that would not lift a stone
Where stones were thick to cumber
Our steep hill path, will scatter flowers
Above our pillowed slumber.

Sweet friend, perchance both thou and I,
Ere love is past forgiving,
Should take the earnest lesson home—
Be patient with the living.
To-day's repressed rebuke may save
Our blinding tears to-morrow;
Then patience e'en with keenest edge
May whet a nameless sorrow.

'Tis easy to be gentle when
Death's silence shames our clamor,
And easy to discern the best
Through memory's mystic glamor;
But wise it were for thee and me,
Ere love is past forgiving,
To take the tender lesson home—
Be patient with the living.

OUR PETTY TROUBLES.

Some churchgoers remind me of the small boy who said:

"I wish I was a little rock
A-settin' on a hill;
A-doin' nothing all day long
But just a-settin' still;
I wouldn't eat, I wouldn't drink,
I wouldn't even wash;
I'd set and set a thousand years
And rest myself, by gosh!"

The dear, amiable, never-do-any-harm folk are truly among one's "petty troubles." A little advice from the chap who never contributes an ounce of effort or a penny to help is also among one's petty troubles.

When dwelling on these "human mosquito-bites," it is very wholesome to have a good look at some real man-sized trouble—if you have one! When feeling as if you had not been getting a fair deal remember the chicken:

The Worst is Yet to Come.
His mother was an incubator,
He never saw his dad,
And he's going to be killed to make chicken soup,
What fun has he ever had?

We need a little more quiet, a little more adjustment, some such prayer as this:

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

Assistant Editor—R. J. C. BUTLER.

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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

NEW ZEALAND SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscription, 11/6 per annum, in advance. New Zealand Postal Notes and stamps cannot be cashed in New South Wales. You may send your subscription c/o Rev. J. Dawson, Westminster Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington. Remittances should be made by Postal Notes, payable to Manager of "Grit," or in Stamps.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1923.

Grant us, O Lord, the grace to bear
The little pricking thorn;
The hasty word that seems unfair;
The twang of truths well worn;
The jest that makes our weakness plain;
The darling plan o'erturned;
The careless touch upon our pain;
The slight we have not earned;
The rasp of care, Dear Lord, to-day.
Lest all these fretting things
Make needless grief, O give, we pray,
The heart that trusts and sings.

—Elizabeth Lincoln Gould.

A WORD TO THE FARMER.

Perhaps the most important Prohibition result, considered from the standpoint of the race, has been the increase of milk consumption by 18 per cent. The cows did not go dry when the nation did.

More can be done for the future health and strength of the child in its early years than later. Plenty of milk and butter given to the child make it strong and healthy. Great authorities tell us that milk and butter constitute the determining factor in the health and activity of a people.

Children to-day are getting a sufficient supply of this perfect food who were formerly fortunate to have their hunger stayed in any way at all.

The Editor

PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT.

RICH BOOTLEGGERS SENT TO PRISON.

(When the four La Montagne brothers were charged, convicted and sent to prison for bootlegging in U.S.A., the press of America was loud in praise of the fact that rich law-breakers must suffer equally with poor law-breakers. We here reprint comment from various papers.)

Bootlegging is not a game for polo or racquet players, or other "sprigs of society," concludes the Providence "News" after reading of the prison sentence of the four La Montagne brothers, of New York, for "conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act," and fines of 2000 dollars each for three of the brothers. These young men, prominent socially, composed the firm of E. La Montagne's Sons, whisky and wine merchants. Rene La Montagne, one of them, is known internationally as a polo player. Last year, we read in the New York "Evening Post," Government agents spent months investigating a scheme of systematised bootlegging through which some of the most exclusive clubs in the city were said to receive plenty of liquors of all sorts. Later came the indictment of the brothers, and an offer of immunity if they would involve others "lower down," in this instance. But all four refused to "tell on" their confederates and friends, although they confessed in court to their own sins.

"This sentence by Judge Winslow in the Federal District Court is the Government's warning to all bootleggers, whether in society or in the underworld, that violation of the Prohibition law will be prosecuted relentlessly," declares the New York "American." It is also an indication to the Springfield "Republican" that "the Government is beginning to learn the technique in fighting rum runners, bootleggers, and their allies." "Certainly," observes the New York "Times," "it is the first time that men of the standing of the La Montagnes have been sentenced to prison under the Volstead law."

The plea for leniency made by several well-known lawyers, on the ground of the social prominence of the accused, were "pitiable and foolish," in the opinion of the New York "Globe." In fact, the Philadelphia "Bulletin" derives considerable satisfaction from the infliction of punishment "on those 'higher up,' where it too infrequently is applied." As we are told in "The Times":

"What the counsel for the prisoners forgot to say was that these men, having inherited a business which nobody of sensibilities at all delicate would follow, had been content to take its profits for many years, though the taking of those profits involved the acceptance of a moral responsibility exactly the same as that carried by liquor dealers and bar-keepers in general, and that the 'high society' in which they moved was composed of persons who drew no line against men who lived by serving the vices and weaknesses of their neighbors. One thing the counsel did not do in these last appeals—they did not repeat the grotesque absurdity of claiming that the wholesale bootlegging had been done without the knowledge of the four

partners. The judge was spared that, if nothing else.

"Over the mishap that has befallen the brothers concerned there need be, and should be, no special exultation. Their guilt was exactly that of several thousand other criminals, some of whom have been punished with more severity and others—probably the majority—with less. If they had been entirely inconspicuous bootleggers, the chances are that they would have escaped more easily.

"One cannot help noticing, however, that what troubles these brothers—and their friends—is not their guilt, but their conviction, and not their conviction so much as that they must go to jail. Of repentance no word has been said—none of admission that laws, as laws, either should be observed or else fought through exercise of the inalienable right of open rebellion with full acceptance of its consequences. These men did exactly what burglars and pickpockets do—they broke the law in secret, and evidently, if they had not been found out, would have continued to do so indefinitely or as long as there was any money in it. Their claim to be sportsmen is not well founded.

"If there is to be a Prohibition law on the statute books it must be enforced," continues "The Bulletin," "and the bootlegger to society must be brought to book as well as the bartender." In the opinion of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger":

"This strange notion that 'social prominence'—whatever that may mean—ought to give those who possess it immunity from punishment for crime is unfortunately too familiar to those who watch the habitual administration of justice in the courts.

"The whole principle on which these pleas were based is radically wrong. If the social prominence and the high standing which formed the basis of the pleas in their behalf meant anything, it indicated that they were men of superior intelligence and of higher knowledge than the average of the inevitable consequences of deliberate violation of the laws.

"There is often a valid excuse for the ignorant who break the law, but there ought to be none for those higher in the scale of social intelligence and progress. Indeed, the latter are under a greater responsibility to obey the law or to take the consequences, for leniency in their cases invariably gives credence to the complaint that justice is blind only in theory and that immunity belongs solely to the rich and 'socially prominent.' These defendants knew very well what they were doing, and leniency for them would have been a miscarriage of justice, a flagrant display of bias and favoritism which could not have failed to deepen disrespect for the courts and the processes of criminal justice."

In summing up his case, which had been prepared by an assistant, the United States District Attorney said:

"To allow these defendants to escape with a fine would be a travesty on justice and a mockery of the majesty of the law. It would announce to the public that even the Federal Judges were complaisant toward the widespread reign of alcoholic anarchy in New York City. It would mean that equality before the law had disappeared, and would justify the belief that men of great wealth or influence or power are above the law."

"The La Montagnes were in the business of doing neighborly acts for their friends, but they overlooked the fact that they had not retained Government employees to finesse

transactions," satirically remarks the Providence "News." Continues this paper in lighter vein:

"They also got in the way of professional bootleggers and spoiled the market for them. Naturally this invasion of new constitutional rights was properly called to the attention of the United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York, and he accepted the complaints against the raw methods of these society cracksmen who were supplying the rich far below the market quotations. The punishment came, and the La Montagnes, as well as their society chums, now realise that a standard industry cannot be imposed upon by men who have nothing except their wealth and gilded acquaintances to recommend them.

"It is plain notice from the Order of Bootleggers that cheating the Government through the Prohibition law is not a function of what is known as the best society, nor will it be tolerated by the Ancient Order of Volstead Merchants who have to split their profits three ways, and even then run the chance of being assailed by some official with a red tape mind who imagines his duty is to protect the Government from evasion of the law. The La Montagne episode will serve as wholesome notice to the idle rich that they cannot graduate into solvency as purveyors of liquor merely because they wear the tags of society. Political pull as well as political usefulness help to standardise the new trade, which now is in the billion dollar class of our national industry, and alert Federal agents will see that no improper invasion of a useful vocation will go unpunished."

At any rate, "their sentence was most dramatic and convincing," thinks the New York "Globe," which believes further that—

"The outcome will make toward a solution of the liquor question. If the Government can continue its work of enforcement with the despatch and admonitory power it achieved in this case we shall soon know everywhere what Prohibition is. We shall cease evasion and deception, and express our feelings legally instead of illegally. And this will be good both for those who are satisfied that the Volstead Act is an unqualified good and for those who would like to modify or repeal it."

Sac Suits

from £6/6/-

Gowns and Hoods for all
University Degrees.

Special Attention to Clerical
Outfitting.

HARRIS & BOYD

FOR A BETTER SUIT.

H. E. HARRIS, late Manager of
Howat and McPhail.
O. A. BOYD, late Head Cutter, R. C.
Hagon, Ltd.

TAILORS & CLERICAL OUTFITTERS

313 PITT STREET, SYDNEY
Near Y.M.C.A.

Phone: City 1269.

LABOR AND PROHIBITION.

REDFERN AND SOUTH KENSINGTON A.L.P. DEBATE.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., at 8.30 p.m., a debate commenced between a team of speakers from the Redfern Branch of the A.L.P., under the leadership of Mr. Mooney, and speakers belonging to the South Kensington Branch of the A.L.P., under the leadership of Mr. Rutherford.

It is indeed encouraging to find that a section of the Labor Party is taking an interest in Prohibition, and that it can furnish such a capable protagonist as Mr. Rutherford.

Mr. Mooney, of the Redfern A.L.P., opened the debate, and was guilty of some gross mis-statements, the grossest of which was a statement attributed to the late President Harding, wherein he was supposed to have considered that Prohibition had had a demoralising effect upon the workers of U.S.A. When this statement was made a murmur of resentment moved over the audience.

Mr. Mooney then went on to make further

blunders. Such statements as these caused much hilarity:

"The working man must have his 5 o'clock beer; it is good for him.

"Britishers are stronger, as a people, than any other race in the world, and they have been built up on beef and beer."

Mr. Mooney went on to say that "from an every-day standpoint of view" Prohibition must not be allowed in New South Wales, and in conclusion he said that he did not believe in quoting authorities on this subject, and the man who took any notice of authorities on the subject of Prohibition has a poor chance of knowing the truth.

If Labor can provide no stronger arguments against Prohibition than these the sooner the beer is taken away from them the better, in order that some clear thinking may be done on this important national question.

Mr. Rutherford then replied on behalf of the South Kensington A.L.P., and in the short period of time allowed to him, viz., ten minutes, he succeeded in knocking the bottom clean out of Mr. Mooney's very leaky argument.

"The idea of Mr. Mooney having the effron-

tery to say that drink is not an evil," continued Mr. Rutherford, "when only last year in New South Wales nearly 10,000 boys and girls were robbed of their homes through the drinking habits of their parents. When no less than 35,000 people were charged with drunkenness in New South Wales last year, ending December, 1922.

"Mr. Mooney says that the drink industry makes a lot of money." Yes, he is right there; they do make money, for out of every £100 invested they only return £11 in wages whilst in profits they take £82. Yes, it is a money-making industry, but not for the worker, for he gets less from this industry than from any other, and to prove his statements Mr. Rutherford quoted the following figures from the Queensland "Worker":—

"Meat industry, with a capital of over a million and a half pounds, employs over 5000 hands.

"Sugar industry (capital £1,605,467) employs 4851 men; but the liquor trade, with a capital of £1,250,000, only employs 587 men."

Mr. Rutherford then quoted Marx, as follows:

"It is a bulwark of capitalism."

"It is the opium of the people."

And in this regard Marx was referring to beverage use of alcohol.

"Furthermore," said Mr. Rutherford, "the hotels in Australia, through employing Asiatics and underpaid girls, are giving less to the cause of Labor than any other industry we can mention."

South Kensington won the debate by ten points, the result being: Redfern, 85; Kensington, 95.

ANOTHER DRY COMEDIAN.

Al Jolson, American blackface comedian, now in France, has come out flatfooted for Prohibition, according to a newspaper story from Paris. He declared he used to take a drink now and then, but has sworn off for good, convinced the advent of Prohibition has been a good thing for the United States.

"I'm just as good a Prohibitionist as Pussyfoot Johnson," Jolson said. "I've been over here three weeks and haven't had a drink.

"I don't think that an American who lives under the Prohibition laws of his country should start drinking when he gets abroad. Americans over here should show the natives that they are sincere, and believe in the laws of their country.

"Yes, I did take a drink once in a while in the United States, but never again for me. I'll joke about anything but Prohibition in the future. The majority of the people of the United States want Prohibition, or it never would have come to pass.

"Prohibition is the best thing that ever happened to America. The people there are much happier and it is a better country to live in. I am thankful that most of the misery that was caused by the wide-open saloons is over.

"Tell all the dries in the United States that I'll work for them when I get home."

OUR BABY'S LAYETTE

THE "NEW ARRIVAL" will feel in Graydon Comfortable Garments. They are exq isitely made of Superior Materials and will outlast Baby's requirements.

MAKES AN APPROPRIATE AND APPRECIATIVE GIFT



12 Towelling Squares	£0 17 6
1 Wool Shawl	0 15 6
1 Wool Bonnet (hand-made)	0 4 6
2 Nightgowns at 5/3 ea.	0 10 6
1 Day Gown	0 7 6
1 Wool Jacket (hand made)	0 7 6
1 Petticoat	0 4 6
2 Wool Vests at 2/4 ea.	0 4 9
1 Towel Bib	0 1 3
1 Muslin Bib	0 1 11
1 Flannel Binder	0 1 9
1 Webbing Binder	0 1 6
1 Wool Pilechers	0 2 9
1 Rubber Waterproof Pants	0 2 11
2 Long Flannels at 6/3 ea.	0 12 6
1 Wool Bootees	0 1 6
1 Xyl. Powder Box & Puff.	0 4 6
1 Xylonite Rattle	0 1 11

Total .. £5 4 9

Complete Layette as above for £5/-/-
SAVING 4/9.

WE PAY CARRIAGE

Graydon
Sydney.

HAND-MADE LACE & LACE GOODS
KNITTED GARMENTS — ROBES
GENERAL SOFT GOODS SUPPLIERS

310 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

'Phone, City 7559.

Our New Catalogue now with the Printer. Write for Copy.



GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK of N.S.W.

PERSONAL, JOINT, TRUST AND CHILDREN'S ACCOUNTS OPENED.

4% Interest paid on every £ up to £500
and 3½% on excess to £1000.

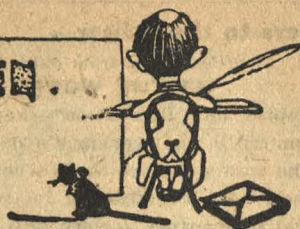
156 BRANCHES AND 512 AGENCIES IN N.S.W.

ALL DEPOSITS GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT.



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.

HAVE YOU A MOTTO?

In America they have a "slogan," we call it a "catch phrase," and sometimes it is called a motto.

You will find that the dictionary says a motto is a guiding principle tersely expressed: a maxim.

Great families are very proud of their mottoes, and have them on rings, shields, notepaper, and prominent places in their home. Very often these old mottoes are in Latin or French, and they are a standard which the family proudly live up to.

Now, have you a motto?

The motto of the Order of the Garter is "Honi soit qui mal y pense." This means, "Shame be he who thinks evil of it." Many translate it, "Evil be to him who evil thinks."

"Gott mitt uns" is the motto of the Order of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and means "God with us."

"Justitia omnibus" is the motto of the District of Columbia, in which is situated the national capital of U.S.A., and it means "Justice to all."

"Nemo me impune lacessit" is the motto of Scotland, and means "No one attacks me with impunity."

Let me give you one more: "Salus populi suprema lex esto," which means "Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law." This is the motto of the State of Missouri.

Now, what about one for you?

Mine has been the one word, "Loyalty." I love the word, not only for its patriotic significance, but because of its personal quality.

Now go hunting after a good one, and stick to it, and leave it behind you beautified by your own conduct and enriched by every memory of you.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

DO YOU LIKE MILKING?

Jim Brown, "Midlands," Goolagong-road, Grenfell, writes: I hope my name is not on the scallywag list. If it is, please cross it off, and I will try and keep it off for the future. We are having some very nice sunny weather up here now, and it is very nice. I milk two cows now, one of which I can milk out of the bail. Do you like milking, Uncle? I do. I have been writing a lot of

letters lately, but I have had plenty of time to-day.

(Dear Jim,—I would like to do some milking, but what would the cow think of my efforts? I was born in a city, and our milk comes out of a tap! So I do not know much about it. I hope you stick to the country.—Uncle B.)

A NEW NI.

Connie Thorn, North Dandalup, West Australia, writes: I would like to join your family of Ne's and Ni's. My birthday is on April 28, and I am 13 years of age. Daddy is planting elephant grass to-day. He has about 14 acres of clover and two thousand currant vines. It has been very wet here this winter. We live near a fairly large brook, and this year, about June, it rose higher than it has been for years. It washed nearly all our flower garden away, and most of Daddy's early peas. The other day the doctor came to school and examined us. About five miles from our house are the Serpentine Falls. The falls are lovely. There is a drop of about 50 feet. The bottom of the pool at the foot is very deep, and is surrounded on three sides by rock, so that the pool is very dark. I have signed the New Day Crusade, and am sending it with one penny for a Crusade Seal. I will close now, wishing that Prohibition is successful.

(Dear Connie,—Welcome to my big family. Fancy 2000 currant vines! My! I would like to be there with a pint of cream. It seems to me you live in a lovely place, and many of us who live in the noise and dirt of the city envy you. I am glad you have joined the New Day Crusade.—Uncle B.)

A NEW DAY CRUSADER.

Gladys Thorn, North Dandalup, West Australia, writes: I wish to join your family of Ne's and Ni's. I will be nine years on May 9. We have three horses and a foal. We have two cats and five kittens, but mother says we will not keep them. Daddy has just planted some fruit trees—several varieties of apricots, some prunes, two loquats for we children, and two quinces for mother. I enclose a penny stamp for the new Crusade.

(Dear Gladys,—It is just lovely to have three members of your family in my family, and all New Crusaders. Poor little kittens. I expect they had a watery end.—Uncle B.)

A PHILATELIST.

Marie Dougan, "Dellie Hae," 9 Carlisle-street, Ashfield, writes: Well, I think it is time I wrote to you. I know I am a scallywag without asking, but please forgive me this time. I have become a stamp collector, and I enjoy it very much. I should like to join your Stamp Club, if I may. I have 553 different kinds from nearly all over the world. We are getting a new school built.

I am so glad, too. If I pass my Q.C. this year I will be going to a high school, but I do not like leaving my teacher; she is very nice to us. I saw my name in the birthday list for this month. Thank you very much for remembering me. I have had the chicken pox this week, but I am better now, but, of course, I have to stay away from school another fortnight. I was coming second in my class at school, but I am not now. I was very sorry indeed, but I have two other prizes from Sunday school.

(Dear Marie,—So you are a philatelist? I have always been interested in stamps, but there are so many thousands now that it has become a very difficult business keeping up in the new kinds. I will send you a few.—Uncle B.)

ON HOLIDAYS.

Violet Thorn, North Dandalup, Western Australia, writes: I wish to join your family of Ni's and Ne's. I am 11 years old, and my birthday is on June 6. I am in fifth class at school. There are 34 children going to school, but we are having our midwinter holidays now. We live about a mile and a half from school. I live on a farm, and keep horses, cows, a pig, and some poultry. We are milking three cows, and making about 10 or 12 lbs. of butter a week. We have two guinea pigs, which are both white. I have signed the pledge, and am enclosing it with a penny stamp for a Crusade Seal.

(Dear Violet,—You made a good use of your holidays when you found time to join my family and the New Crusade. I wonder if you will be able to interest any of the 34 scholars at your school in this page in "Grit"?—Uncle B.)

FISHING FOR LOGS.

Victor Robb, Short-street, Hay, writes: How are you getting on? I have a little garden of my own. I have beans, potatoes, stokes, marigolds and anemones. My mother has all sorts of grape vines and peas. My father is a fisherman, and in the school holidays I go out with him to the Lachlan River and help him sell the fish. My birthday is on June 24. I am 11 years old. The river has been nearly to the top of the bank, but is falling again now. When it was up we had a rope with a hook on the end, and then hooked the logs as they were passing by.

(Dear Victor,—So you fish for logs as well as fish. When I used to fish the only thing I caught was a cold, and the only thing a killed was a mosquito. Hope you do better than that.—Uncle B.)

A GIPPSLAND NI.

Muriel Condon, Dingley Dell, Bairnsdale, writes: I have not written to you for a long time. Will you cross my name off the scallywag list? We went for a trip out to Granite Rock one Saturday. We went up on the big rock, and could see all over Bairnsdale. The scenery was very pretty. On the way back we stopped and went into a paddock and got some heath. The heath is very pretty.

(Dear Muriel,—I know Granite Rock, and it brought back many happy memories when I read your letters. I wonder do you ever go to Bruthen or Omeo?—Uncle B.)

BOOZERGRAMS.

(By T. A. CUSACK.)

The liquor traffic in trying to hold up Prohibition is like Mrs. Partington attempting to keep the Atlantic Ocean at bay with a broom.

Prohibition is not on trial in America, but the commonsense of the people is.

Strong drink as a medicine is a weak excuse, as a beverage a national calamity, as a thirst quencher a farcical expedient; as a home wrecker, disease breeder, and poverty producer an excellent medium.

The excessive indulgence in strong drink is incompatible with everything, clean, decent, and manly in a man's life.

Prohibition in America is not a failure, but the attempt of Bung to prove it so is.

The quickest and most effective way of killing refinement in the individual is to drown it in alcohol.

Perhaps two of Australia's greatest evils are the prickly pear pest and the liquor traffic. Our politicians cannot kill the first, and they are reluctant to hurt the other.

A man pays himself a poor compliment when he takes strong drink to brighten him up.

Prohibition won't be all beer and skittles.

Men boast of all the drink they can stand, but it is the general public that is really standing it.

The right to degrade himself is the drunkard's idea of liberty; the right to make men drunk the liquor traffic's; the right to keep men sober the Prohibitionist's.

THE REVIVAL OF HAIRDRESSING.

WILL "BOBBED" HAIR REMAIN IN VOGUE?

War time exigencies reduced our hairdressing to a minimum. With our hair tucked into a knob at the back, and our service caps pulled well over our eyes, we faced the world boldly for some years. But the time is at hand when ill-dressed hair can no longer be camouflaged; the lost art of coiffure is being revived.

Hairdressing, of course, should always be a matter of individual taste. But whether one's coiffure is elaborate or simple, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, its effect is wonderfully enhanced by the "waviness" of the hair.

Bobbed hair, which is so eminently becoming to many, and which seems likely to remain in fashion, has no charm if the hair is lank and straight.

Waving the hair with hot tongs has much to be said against it. Unless performed by an artist, the result is too rigid to be really becoming. Far worse is its effect on the hair, which soon becomes dry, discolored, and brittle.

The most satisfactory solution to this problem of producing an "ondule" effect without the use of curling tongs, seems to be the occasional use of silmerine.

Where a wave in the front of the hair only is required, the hair should first be combed into position, exactly as if you were about to put it up. Having decided where you want the wave, damp the place with your finger dipped in silmerine, and insert a small slide. The hair should be "fluffed" up on each side of the slide to intensify the wave. After a few hours the removal of the slide will leave a deep "kink" in the hair, just where you want it. It will last for several days without further treatment. Silmerine can be obtained from the up-to-date chemist.

Letters to the Editor—

(Continued from page 6.)

"AT THE WORKS."

Chapter on "Recreation"—Pages 186-187:

"Sunday is the workman's day of leisure, and he wants a place to go where he will be amused. An investigation recently made by a local temperance society into the numbers who entered the public houses and off licence premises on a given Sunday produced the following result: Men, 55,045; women, 21,594; children, 13,775. Total, 90,414 persons. (Pubs. only open on Sundays, 12.30 to 2.30, 6 to 10.—D.S.) The majority of these people probably belonged to the ironworkers."

Chapter X., "Drink, Betting, Gambling," page 184: "I am well within the mark in saying that there are only about a dozen workmen's clubs, as opposed to 168 licensed premises."

Page 341: "As long as the public houses are practically the centre of the social life of the workmen, and the most accessible places in which he can spend his leisure, it is difficult to see how drinking is likely to be lessened to any great extent."

Page 342: "It is not easy to give statistics absolutely as to the proportion of men at the works who drink more or less, but it is probably accurate to say that more than half of them do it enough to affect their health and circumstances. A man is not permanently discharged because he has been seen intoxicated at the works—(Occasionally.—D.S.)—but it would be too great a risk to keep him there, and he is fined and sent home until he is sober."

Page 342: "It is hardly necessary to dwell upon or to describe the effect on the households, unhappily too numerous, in which it prevails." (Then follow some harrowing illustrations.—D.S.)

Page 344: "It is as well to try to realise whether anything efficacious can be done to remedy this state of things, and to consider the forces in this all important encounter."

Page 345: "The well-meant and untiring efforts of those who are trying to stop intemperance are as nothing in comparison with the efforts of those who are actually trying to further it. As a mere question of numbers, the latter are in an immense majority, and the propaganda they carry on is most potently reinforced by the tendency of those to whom it addresses itself. The latter are more than ready to listen to the one side—they cannot listen to the other."

Page 346: "Unceasing opportunities are offered by the number of public houses scattered about the town to the men who want to drink, and to the men who do not. In the workmen's quarters there is not a house that has not a public house within a few hundred yards. There are a certain number among the workmen who have a predisposition towards drink; there are still a larger number—probably—who have drifted into it from circumstances—'opportunity makes the drunkard.'"

Then follows the kind of temptations which the workmen in this particular town are subjected to.

LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

"KING" TEA

Catalogue of Free Gifts is Now Obtainable.

Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

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

The Cruden Studios
182 Pitt St.
(Opp. Farmers)
Phone City 2752

"THE WORKER"

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

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

Full Particulars from

THE WORKER TRUSTEES,

ST. ANDREW'S PLACE, SYDNEY.

'Phone: City 778.

The Place to Buy Your Lunch

SYDNEY J. HAYHOW
Sandwich Specialist.

Provision Merchant
Small Goods Manufacturer

115 KING STREET, SYDNEY.

'Phone: City 10507.

IF INSTALLING ELECTRIC LIGHT OR POWER

In your Factory, Warehouse, or Private

Residence, CONSULT

F. T. S. O'DONNELL, GRIFFIN & CO.

LIMITED

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
51-53 DRUITT STREET.

Electric Light and Power Installations from
Municipal Council a Speciality.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.



They used to say that liquor made a man talkative. But so does Prohibition.

Britannia may rule the wave, but she can't get America to waive the rule.

Another thing about the farmer's dollar is that there are always two city men waiting for it.

That horseman who says, "A car doesn't quiver with affection under the touch of your hand," knows little about jitneys.

Perhaps the United States would take more interest in Germany if it could get more interest out of her.

EXTRA-LADYLIKE.

The Actor: "Have you special terms for actors, madam?"

The Landlady: "Yes, I 'ave; but I 'ope I'm too much of a lady to use them."

NO SUCH THING.

"Has that mule of yours got a pedigree, Sam?"

"No, sah! No, indeed! Dere ain't nuffin de matter wif dis mule. He am puffedly sound, sah."

MANY STOPS.

"Grandpop, what kind of time did the stage coaches make in the old days?"

"It all depended, son."

"On how dry the roads were, I suppose?"

"And how dry the driver was."

WE ALL KNOW HIM.

Jack: "What kind of a fellow is Blinks?"

Bill: "Well, he is one of those fellows who always grab the stool when there is a piano to be moved."

NO ACCIDENT.

A cowboy, out of work because of the slump in cattle, decided to make an easy and permanent place for himself by joining the army. The medical examiner found him sound physically, and asked him if he had ever been ill.

"Nope," came the emphatic answer.

"Ever have an accident?" next asked the examiner.

"Nope; no, sir-ree!" came even more emphatically.

"Well, what's that rag tied round your finger for?"

"Rattlesnake bit me."

"Don't you call that an accident?" asked the doctor.

"Nope; the durn snake did it on purpose."

A RUM GO.

"Do you get many re-orders in your business?"

"No," replied the old bootlegger. "If any of my customers come back, it's only to haunt me."

THEY OUGHT, TOO.

Wife: "Funny about these strawberries I bought. They look red, but they are hard and sour."

Hub: "My dear, the redness of early strawberries does not indicate ripeness; they are merely blushing at the price that is charged for them."

THE UNLAWFUL TRUTH.

"This law is a queer business."

"How so?"

"They swear a man to tell the truth."

"What then?"

"And every time he shows signs of doing so some lawyer objects."

GRAND ROW.

The couple were married and travelled to the lakes for their honeymoon. As soon as they arrived they took a boat out upon the lake.

The following morning the bride's mother got a postcard, which read:

"Arrived safely. Grand row before supper."

"My!" she muttered, "I didn't think they'd begin quarreling so soon."

THE VERY ONE.

A certain automobile manufacturer claimed to have put a car together in seven minutes.

A few weeks after this event was heralded in the newspapers a voice on the telephone asked:

"Is it true that your factory put a car together in seven minutes?"

"Yes. Why?"

"Oh, nothing. But I believe I have the car."

SECOND SIGHT.

The young lady palmist at the church bazaar said to one of her girl clients: "I see by your hand you are going to be married."

"Wonderful," said the girl.

"You are engaged to a man named Wilkins," continued the amateur seer.

"How amazing," gasped the girl, "surely the lines on my hand cannot reveal the name—"

"Lines," sniffed the palmist. "Who said anything about lines? You are wearing the ring I returned to Mr. Wilkins three weeks ago."

STOVE POLISH STOVE POLISH

BLAC-IT
BLAC-IT
BLAC-IT

The Great
Stove Polish
BEAUTIFUL SHEEN

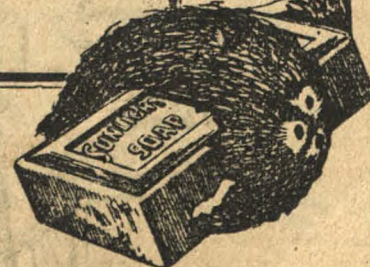
Dries quickly
No labor
Economical
No smell

Insist on
BLAC-IT
Sold Every-
where.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

The whole thing
in a nutshell

The
Coconut Oil
blend is the
secret of
Sunlight cleansing



DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON, Author of "The Other Side," etc.)

SUNDAY.

"He is faithful that promised."—Heb., 5, 23.

You will generally find that those who are the most ready to promise are the least ready to perform. You may have come across some good, well-meaning persons who before you put them to the test have said: "I shall be so ready to help you in every possible way," but who, when the opportunity offered for the fulfilment of their promise, have been ready with some excuse, and you have learned how true it is that "Cursed is the man that putteth in man his trust," and that "Vain is the help of man." But there is One who has made more promises than any other, and every one is sealed with His blood, therefore cannot be broken. Every Christian when He comes to the close of His life can say, "There hath not failed ONE word of all His good promise." "Faithful is He that hath promised," therefore claim these "exceeding great and precious promises for your own."

MONDAY.

"With goodwill doing service,"—Eph., 6, 7.

Make the world a little better,
Do some deed of kindness
Which shall break some earthly fetter,
Which shall make some burden less.
Waste not time in sad complaining
That the world is out of gear.
He who seeks some goal worth gaining
Is the man most needed here.

TUESDAY.

"Ye serve the Lord Christ."—Gal., 3, 24.

This should be the incentive in all our efforts for the good of our fellow men and the attempt to make the world a little better than we found it. We shall soon grow faint and weary of our task, unless we remember this: If we seek to do our work for man, discouragement will often paralyse our efforts, our zeal will quickly cool with the cold water thrown upon it, and those perhaps from whom we expect most will encourage us the least. "Cease from man whose breath is in his nostrils, for wherein is he to be accounted of?" But if we have our eye fixed on our Master Christ, all the discouragements we meet with will but serve to kindle fresh zeal within us. What matter if all the world should frown if he approve? The work is His. It is for eternity. We can afford to scorn the praise of men, and laugh at their blame, for we serve the Lord Christ, and "surely our work is with our God."

WEDNESDAY.

"They say, and do not."—Matt., 23, 3.

If you mean to do a thing
And the thing is worth the doing,
Firmly to your purpose cling,
Set at once about pursuing.

If you mean to say a thing,
And the thing is worth the saying,
Scorn to pause for blame 'twould bring,
Wherefore be delaying?

Many a battle has been lost,
When this courage has been lacking.
Many a life-work has been crossed
By thinking, and not acting.

Mean'st to say or do a thing?
Up at once and quickly to it.
Coward's wavering from you fling!
Mean the thing, and then pursue it.

THURSDAY.

"Ye have need of patience that after ye have done the will of God ye might receive the promise."—Heb., 10, 38.

"Add to temperance patience." Ah, how much need have we of patience, and how often are we exhorted in Scripture to the cultivation of this virtue! We are to "follow after" patience. When patience has its perfect work in us, we shall be "perfect and entire," we are told, "wanting nothing." We are to "run with patience the race set before us," and by "patience continuance in well-doing to seek for glory and honor." "The husbandman waiteth for the fruits of the earth, and hath long patience for them." Yet how many of God's laborers expect to see the plant come up as soon almost as the seed is set, and grow faint and "weary in well-doing," if no results appear. "After many days," is the promise, not immediately. We may never here see the reward of our labor. We must "walk by faith, not by sight," and have respect unto the recompense of reward" in the hereafter. "He that regardeth the clouds shall not reap." Yet how often that is all we look at! "Sow in the morn thy seed. At eve hold not thy hand. To doubt and fear give thou no heed. Broadcast it o'er the land. And duly shall appear, in verdure, beauty, strength. First the weak blade, and then the ear, and the full corn at length." But it may not be in your day. "One soweth and another reapeth." "Other men labored, and ye are entered into their labors." So it may be with you. "Go, labor on, 'tis not for nought. Thy earthly loss is heavenly gain. Men heed thee, love thee, praise thee not. The Master praises, what are men."

FRIDAY.

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few."—Matt., 9, 37.

For Supper INGLIS' Coffee Essence Is Delicious

Ask Your Grocer

There's a work for thee, and a work for me,
In the world's wide field below.
Let us up and away, for we may not stay,
As time waits for none we know.
See, yonder they go, the good seed to sow,
Oh, shall we not join the throng?
Hark! the Master doth speak, as for us He
doth seek!
He may not wait for us long.
Then let us arise, and in time be wise,
For the work brooks no delay.
Shall we idly lie, and sigh, "By and by!"
Or shall we not work to-day?
The work is great, and the hour grows late,
And the Master calleth now.
His voice let us heed, and at once sow the
seed,
For no slumber will He allow.
There's a work for thee and a work for me,
In the world's wide field below.
Let us follow our Lord, and obey His word,
And the seed He gives us sow.

SATURDAY.

"I have called Thee by Thy Name."—Isa., 43, 1.

We each have to live our lives alone. Each must give account of himself to God. As when the census is taken, none can exclude himself, so in the last great Census Day each individual will be called upon to give account of the deeds done in the body, whether they be good or whether they be evil. Each must answer to his own name.

As each must come to Christ individually for the pardon of his sins, so each one passes alone over the river of death, and is received on the other side by the One whom he has made his Friend and Master on earth, or from whom he has turned away, and will then either hear the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," or the terrible indictment, "I never knew you, ye that work iniquity."

How momentous, then, is our decision with regard to our attitude towards Him through whom alone we can be saved, whether we receive Him into our hearts, and take our orders from Him in our daily life, or turn away from the only true riches, to seek our portion in this life, and spend our strength for nought, and our labor for that which satisfieth not. "Made for Thyself, O God, made for Thy service, Thy delight. . . Yet the heart turns away, and deems 'twas made for its poor self, its passing dreams, till on this world's best, it reads This is not rest." "I have called Thee by Thy Name, though thou hast not known Me." "Thou art My servant. I have chosen thee. Go forth to serve Me; for thy Soul is free."



APPLY THIS TO SYDNEY!

Prohibition has reduced the number of new cases at the Massillon, O., State Hospital 50 per cent. or more, according to Dr. G. A. Hyde, superintendent, in his annual report just issued.

From June 30, 1922, to June 30, 1923, nineteen patients suffering from alcoholic insanity were admitted to the institution. This number is less than half that of the preceding year, and much less than half the number admitted annually prior to Prohibition, the superintendent says.

Stopping the sale of liquor, Dr. Hyde says, will tend to reduce insanity. He declares liquor to be one of the greatest factors in causing mental diseases.

The total number admitted in the fiscal year, for all causes, was 725, as against 655 for the previous fiscal year, but this increase Dr. Hyde attributes wholly to increase of population and not to increase of insanity. The report shows that city dwellers are more prone to insanity than rural folks, because of the economic pressure, the stress and strife, and the fact that rural dwellers, as a rule, are more abstemious than city folks.

RISKY!

One per cent. of all the 80,000 samples of liquor seized by Prohibition agents during the fiscal year just closed was genuine, according to the announcement of Prohibition Commissioner Haynes. The make-up of the seized liquor was determined by analysis in the Federal Government's laboratories.

Mr. Haynes says there are four sources of illicit liquor: Moonshine, always made even before Prohibition was thought of, redistilled denatured alcohol, smuggled goods and liquor illegally withdrawn from bonded warehouses. Much of the liquor contains deadly poison.

SOBER HOLIDAYS!

"Prohibition has lessened a number of our charges," writes A. B. Smith, railway conductor, in the July "American Magazine." Mr. Smith, for thirty-eight years, has been conductor on the New York Central railroad, and has run every sort of train from a short local to the twenty-hour limited. He goes on to say:

"If anyone thinks Prohibition does not prohibit he ought to be in this business. In the times now gone, when every holiday was more or less of a debauch by certain people, the night after found every conductor taking care of a trainload of drunks. Since Prohibition we have an occasional drunk. The night after Thanksgiving I had no drunks for the first time in my service; one of my fellow conductors reported one."



BOND'S SYLK-ARTO HOSIERY.

An Improvement on
Silk.

The qualities of PURE SILK—the Lustrous Sheen which is the most attractive feature of high-grade Artificial Silk—a capacity for wear such as you'd hardly deem possible in a Silken Texture—absolute distinction in Designs and Colorings—all these attributes are combined in BOND'S SYLK-ARTO HOSIERY with moderate price over the counter. For your own sake, ASK YOUR DRAPER to show you

BOND'S SYLK - ARTO HOSIERY

Made in Australia by GEO. A. BOND & CO. LTD.

"GRIT" READERS, ATTENTION!

The attention of subscribers to "Grit" and supporters of the Alliance generally will be interested to notice another new advertisement in to-day's issue, that of the Beehive Novelty Stores, the proprietor of which has been an active supporter of "Grit" and the Alliance for many years.

Those who attend our Fetes know the Beehive 100-page writing pad, which is a free gift to every Fete Committee.

Special concessions can also be had by stall holders, picnic committees, etc.

There is a huge stock of xyloware, brushware, leather goods, novelties, toys, etc., to select from, at the lowest prices.

When in the city pay a visit to Sydney's leading fancy goods store.

AMERICAN YEAR BOOK.

Here is a wonderful storehouse of up-to-date information on the U.S.A., 318 pages. Price 4/-; postage 4d. extra.

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

TWO BOOKLETS BY FAIRELIE THORNTON
Writer of "Daily Inspiration."

"SOUL REST or SPIRIT MESSAGES,"
and

"THE OTHER SIDE,
Or things we may know concerning the next life."

Price, 1/6 each. Postage, 1d. each
Book Depot, 381 George Street, Sydney
And other booksellers.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

World Prohibition Federation—

(Continued from page 5.)

It was not a question of lives lost or maimed through ill-treatment, or lives saved if slave owners were as affectionate as love and business would permit. The terrible indictment against slavery bottomed itself absolutely on the inherent right of every man, white or colored, to be free. That inherent right was denied. No amount of kindness and goodwill, therefore, however alleviating, could then or ever can compensate for so deep a wrong. In like manner we grapple with the problem of liquorism. Men may argue its legitimacy as a revenue-raising concern, but they cannot eliminate the vice and pauperism produced at the same time. Agree that it directly and indirectly employs many thousands of people, but only half the truth has been stated if in that figure there has not been included the army of police officials, poor-law, and medical authorities who are compelled to deal with the idleness, crime, disease, want, and misery produced thereby. It has too often been declared that the liquor traffic functions as a necessary social agent, but is it not profoundly true that the presence of such centres of social life is strangely, but not without reason, permeated with all the unhappiness and misery of the masses, with all the poverty and immorality of our great towns and cities? It was the *Brewers' Journal* itself that made public the fact that the liquor traffic "has had to employ too often those who had failed in all other trades."

One word in conclusion. We are at the beginning of the final struggle. The world that overthrew slavery will overthrow the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It is doing it, slowly but surely. Let us be of good courage. Much has been achieved, but triumphs yet await if we pursue our steady course in common brotherhood and hope.

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY.

Westerville, O., July 28.—Significant of conditions obtaining under Prohibition is the statement of George H. Nowhall, Bank Commissioner for Rhode Island, which is to the effect that savings bank deposits, which made their most striking gain in the first Prohibition year, made a consistent increase last year, and now have made their largest increase.

At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, savings deposits in Rhode Island, inclusive of undivided profits, increased 26,273,630 dollars in the last twelve months. This total is reached after deducting 2,948,950 dollars in Liberty Bonds from deposits. Mr. Nowhall points out that this is the largest increase in savings in the history of the State.

Total resources in State banks are 379,747,870 dollars, as compared with 349,521,975 dollars in 1922, and 330,019,354 dollars in 1921. Savings deposits in national

banks in the last year increased 901,942 dollars.

Total loans of State and national banks in Rhode Island equalled 205,863,753 dollars in the last year, and this was an increase of 29,197,641 dollars over the previous year. Deposits on June 30 last totalled 382,242,482 dollars, which is a gain of 33,038,809 dollars over the previous year.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 28/9/23, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-: Mrs. Griffiths, 30/9/24; Mrs. Olver, 30/12/23; Mr. Berner, 5s., 30/3/24; Miss B. Phillips, 30/6/24; Mrs. Pidgeon, 30/12/23.

BOUND COPIES OF "GRIT."

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

PASS "GRIT" ON.

ANTHONY HORDERNS' *for* Bed and Table Linen

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

ANTHONY HORDERN & SONS LIMITED

Phone
City 9440

BRICKFIELD HILL SYDNEY

Box No 2712
GPO

COUNTRY PRESS UNRESERVEDLY FAVORS PROHIBITION.

"There is no question where the small town and country newspaper stands on Prohibition," says Wallace Odell, newly-elected president of the National Editorial Association, according to the "Christian Science Monitor." "It expresses and will continue to express the spirit of constitutional and law-abiding Americanism; and we are perfectly certain that the handful of great metropolitan dailies that lead our profession in so many other ways will soon stop condoning lawbreaking and give this reform a square deal."

NO WORK FOR JURY IN OHIO COUNTY.

The grand jury of Paulding county, Ohio, met the other day and there was no work for it to do. There were no cases to be investigated and no witnesses were called. Here is an instance of peace which comes to a county where boys have grown to manhood without a knowledge of the saloon and without the created appetite for alcohol.