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# Grit.

## A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

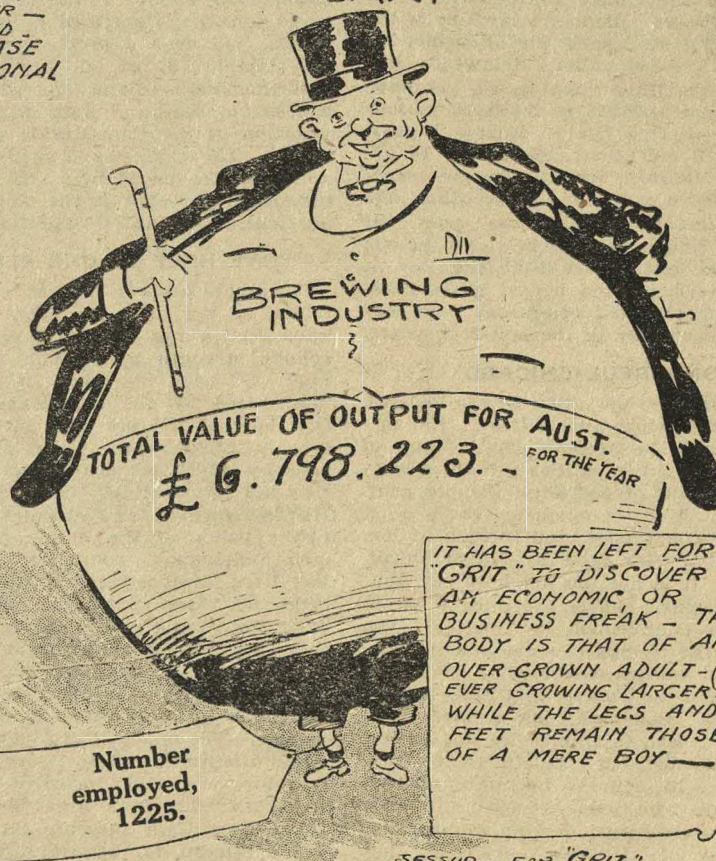
VOL. XVIII. No. 2. Twopence.

SYDNEY, MARCH 27, 1924.

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

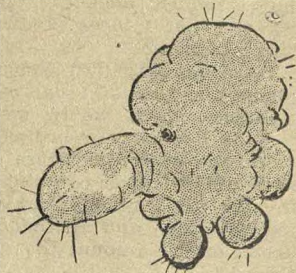
"IN 1900 THERE WERE 52 BREWERIES IN N.S.W.ALES EMPLOYING 920 PEOPLE; IN 1921-22 THERE WERE ONLY 17 BREWERIES, EMPLOYING 1225 PEOPLE - SUCH A SMALL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES FOR THE CAPITAL INVESTED IS VERY STRIKING. IT IS ALSO OF NOTE THAT IN 1900 THE 920 BREWED 13,410,800 GALLONS OF BEER - IN 1921-22 THIS OUTPUT WAS NEARLY DOUBLED (24,766,286 GALS.) BUT THE HUGE INCREASE ONLY FOUND EMPLOYMENT FOR AN ADDITIONAL 305 EMPLOYEES - ?"

### PICTURE OF AN ECONOMIC FREAK.



### PICTURE OF VEGETABLE FREAK

NOTE REMARKABLE HUMAN RESEMBLANCE - ETC - ETC -



EVERY NOW AND THEN THE PRESS DEVOTES A SLAB OF VALUABLE (?) SPACE TO A PICTURE OF THIS KIND -

Number employed, 1225.

SESSUP - FOR "GRIT".

PROHIBITION PUTS THIS FREAK IN THE MUSEUM.

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## IS IT EFFECTIVE?

An Address delivery by Judge J. J. Britt, Counsel for the Prohibition Unit, before the National Republican Club, New York City, at their Annual Meeting, Saturday, February 2, 1924.

(Continued from last issue.)

### NO VISIBLE DRUNKENNESS.

In my home town, Asheville, North Carolina, a city of less than 50,000 people, where we once had 15 monster saloons that controlled politics, business, elections, and most everything else, I have seen in the days of the saloons as many as 60 drunken men in a day, whereas in the last three years I have not seen a single drunken man. In the nation's capital, where saloons used to be numerous and drinking common, I have seen as many as a hundred really drunk men and a few women in one day, but I see it no more, and last summer during the meeting of the great Shriner's conclave in that city, when 300,000 visitors were there for days under every condition of innocent gaiety and festivity, I saw not a single drunken man. If that vast crowd had assembled in the capital during the old saloon days 40 platoons of policemen could not have kept order, and the prisons would not have held the men that would have been arrested. Yet we hear our anti-Prohibition friends say that conditions are no better; that there is more drinking than ever, notwithstanding the fact that we know that prior to National Prohibition more than 170,000,000 gallons of potable liquors were annually made and consumed in the United States, when now less than 3,000,000 gallons are lawfully withdrawn, and if we make an allowance of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 gallons unlawfully imported into the United States, we yet have not more than 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 gallons used in the United States during a year. The improved conditions are patent to all. They who run may see. A favorite campaign move of our friends on the other side is to exaggerate drunkenness and the amount of liquor consumed. No honest Prohibitionist can assert that the law is wholly enforced, and no honest anti-Prohibitionist can deny that conditions have improved immeasurably in the last four years.

### WONDERFUL CHICAGO

There must be co-operation by the Federal, State, and municipal authorities if full enforcement is to be accomplished. Many of the States and municipalities are co-operating with a result of well-nigh 100 per cent. enforcement. With co-operation there must be vigorous, courageous, and intense action. Note what has been done by Mayor Dever, of Chicago. It is not too much to say that Chicago presented one of the most difficult problems for enforcement in America. The unusually large foreign element and its proverbially bad politics combined to make the enforcement of the Federal and State Prohibition Laws well-nigh impossible. But Mayor Dever, who is admittedly not an ardent Prohibitionist, but a patriot to the core, one who loves his country, his State, and his city, and one who puts his oath of office above other considerations, and makes duty his first law of life, boldly declared that whatever the consequences, the Prohibition laws must be enforced in Chicago. What is the result? Chicago, once regarded well-nigh hopeless, is to-day one of the best governed, most orderly, and one of the cleanest cities in America. In this great work he has the hearty co-operation of the Department.

What Mayor Dever has done in Chicago General Smedley D. Butler is now doing in Philadelphia. All political, social, and commercial considerations are being brushed

aside and law enforcement is made the supreme object. The result is that in an incomparably short time Philadelphia presents a condition of obedience to law, of freedom from bootleggers, blind pigs, houses of shame, and gamblers' dens that it has not presented before in a generation. All that are needed are brave men in command, the co-operation of State and municipal officers, the weeding out of political corruptionists and thieves, and a bold stand on the part of law-abiding people of every class. He is also receiving the hearty support of the Department.

### THE RIGHT TO APPEAL.

I know there is a section of the population that does not believe in the Eighteenth Amendment. They are on principle opposed to it, and in so far as they entertain this as an honest belief, I have nothing to say, and if they propose a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment by securing the adoption of a resolution of repeal by two-thirds of both branches of Congress and its ratification by three-fourths of the States, then they are entitled to a forum and a hearing, but they cannot of right propose to nullify it by obtaining the sanction of Congress for the use of liquors which are, in fact, intoxicating. To do so would be to commit a fraud on the Constitution of the United States, and such a proposal would deserve the disapproval of all law-abiding men. Some demand beer and light wines, but there can be no beer and light wines without a violation of the Constitution of the United States. The Congress is without power to authorize the use of beer and light wines if intoxicating. What is the chief proposal of our friends, the anti-Prohibitionists?

### ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT.

It gathers around 2.75 per cent. beer and wines, as low as 8 per cent. Do they not know that wines even of 8 per cent. of alcoholic strength by volume, are intoxicating? Do they not know it has been demonstrated by the experience of mankind that beer of 2.75 per cent. strength by volume is intoxicating? What are the standards by which we shall determine whether they are intoxicating? There are five tests: History, medical and chemical science, the public policy of the States, judicial decisions, and human experience. From these it has been demonstrated that 2.75 per cent. beer and 8 per cent. wine are intoxicating. They who would nullify the Amendment say that they are for enforcement, but the Volstead Act has created a line of demarcation below the point of intoxication, that is, one-half of 1 per cent. of alcoholic strength by volume. The one-half of 1 per cent., now so much discussed, and so violently denounced, they say, was never heard of until the Volstead law. The facts are widely different.

For more than 20 years the Internal Revenue Bureau, for determining the presence of alcoholic strength of spirits for tax purposes, has used one-half of 1 per cent. as the point of the beginning of tax liability. Our friends overlook the fact that at the time of the adoption of National Prohibition 33 States of the Union already had as complete Prohibition as was possible for the States alone to have; that 16 States had listed beverages as unlawful without any regard to their ascertained alcoholic content, their names and uses as ordinarily understood placing them within the inhibi-

tion; and in 18 States the line was put at one-half of 1 per cent. In one State liquors containing merely the alcoholic principle are forbidden.

With 35 States fixing the line of demarcation at one-half of 1 per cent. as the basis of legislative action, or the stage when intoxication may be produced, what would be more natural than for Congress to adopt that as the national standard? A standard of long-standing, of general approval, based upon the historical effect of beer and other drinks as intoxicants; a standard approved by the public policy of the several States, by the judicial holdings of both Federal and State Courts, and by common experience. Some standard must be fixed, and the only safe rule is to fix it at the point where intoxication may commence according to the generally accepted testimony of physicians, chemists, scientists, and those who have made the subject a matter of careful inquiry.

### INTOXICATION BEGINS.

Among the distinguished chemists and physicians who have certified under oath that intoxication commences with one-half of 1 per cent. of alcoholic volume, and increases with the increase of volume, are Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. Howard A. Kelly, a distinguished physician and scientist, of John Hopkins University; Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, President of the American Medical Association; Dr. A. L. Evans, former Commissioner of Health in the City of Chicago, and now a professor in Northwestern University; Dr. Reed Hunt, Professor of Medicine in the Medical School of Harvard University; Dr. M. L. Frankel, Professor of Medical Science, University of New York; and many others. Dr. Wiley says:

"An alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent. by weight is equivalent to 3.45 per cent. by volume. There is no question in the mind of any informed person in regard to the toxicity of such a beer. It may not, and does not, produce violent intoxication in most persons, but it does produce intoxication in every person."

Dr. Kelly says: "I consider no beer safe above one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume, which would mean about three-fourths alcohol to an ordinary bottle of beer."

Dr. Bevan says: "There can be absolutely no doubt that beer containing two and three-fourths per cent. of alcohol is an intoxicating beverage, and an individual can become drunk on the amount that is frequently consumed."

It is claimed that while beer and other liquors slightly above one-half of 1 per cent. of alcoholic strength may intoxicate some persons, they will not affect others. This may be true, but what are we going to do about it? Shall we have a chemist at one end of the beer counter to test the beer and a doctor at the other end to test the susceptibility of the purchaser? That is the logic of the argument. The only safe rule is to fix a beginning line so low as to mark the point where intoxication begins. The proposal of any higher test is a proposal to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment and lead the Congress to the enactment of legislation which the Supreme Court must ultimately hold as unconstitutional.

(To be continued.)



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## MISSOURI WOMEN REFUTE WET PROPAGANDA.

Nellie G. Burger, State W.C.T.U. President.

The organisations against the Prohibition amendment are flooding the country with many untrue statements. In the interest of truth, I have made a partial survey in the State of Missouri which, if completed, would multiply indefinitely the testimonials from all groups of people.

Mr. Clifford Gordon, in his recent survey in the United States, gives the following facts concerning health conditions in St. Louis:

Tuberculosis Death Rate—St. Louis.		
Year.	Rate per 100,000.	Per cent increase or decrease.
1916	196.7	3 p.c. decrease
1917	213.9	5 p.c. increase
1918	190.1	6 p.c. decrease
1919	145.7	28 p.c. decrease
1920	129.3	36 p.c. decrease
1921	119.9	45 p.c. decrease

The per cent. decrease or increase is calculated with reference to the 1911 rate, which was 203.6 per 100,000. The table makes it obvious where the accelerated fall in the death rate begins—with the advent of Prohibition in 1919. The average annual fall in the rate from 1911 to 1918 is 1.6, while the average annual fall from 1918 to 1921, the Prohibition period, is 26.

Mr. Gordon says of his observations of conditions in Kansas City:

"At Kansas City I secured photographs of a bunch of brewing plants—the Imperial Brewery, now an oil refinery; the Kansas City Brewery, now the Empire Storage and Ice Plant; the Old Rochester Brewery, also an ice plant; and the Muehlbach Brewery, now making soft drinks, light beer, and alcohol for non-beverage uses."

This, of course, is true of St. Louis also.

### MOTHERS AND BABIES BENEFIT TREMENDOUSLY.

Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns, President Forest Park College, St. Louis.

The Eighteenth Amendment has made a wonderful improvement in the social conditions in Missouri, except among the known drunkards among the wealthy, and the known drunkards among the very poor. As the drunkards die off this difference will become more perceptible, as there will be no new crop of drunkards coming on. As the result of sober parents, fewer idiotic children have been born; more mothers have been able to care for their children respectably, and prevent the accidents to which children are more liable when their parents are drunkards; more children have lived through the first two years of babyhood. The chances of life for mothers and babies have been tremendously increased.

Home conditions have improved, and the money which was formerly spent for booze now goes for bread, meat, butter, syrup, fruit, milk, and everything that children should have. Women in industry have higher wages and better treatment from sober employers. Home building is going on at a tremendous pace, and increased savings bank accounts are reported on all sides. The Prohibition law will finally be as well enforced as any other criminal law. The Constitution is the bedrock of our country, and the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments are the everlasting granite therein.

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS SHOW MARKED CHANGE FOR BETTER.

Mrs. Clay E. Jordan, President, Board of Religious Organisations, St. Louis.

It seems to me that the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment has been advantageous in many ways to our State.

It is perhaps too early to give many facts but some are available, and, surely, interested citizens can feel a change in social conditions in St. Louis.

The workhouse population has fallen, due, we believe, to Prohibition. Arrests for drunkenness are one-third less than ten years ago. The change in conditions is not so easily observable because so much of Missouri was dry before the passage of the Amendment. The "American Issue," the organ of the Anti-Saloon League, has stated recently that alcoholism has been reduced 74 per cent.

I believe that there has also been an improvement in the general health of the State and in the conditions among the poor.

### GREATEST MOVEMENT FOR BETTERMENT OF HUMANITY.

Mrs. Henry N. Ess, President, State Federations of Women's Clubs of Missouri.

With reference to the value of Prohibition in Missouri:

Socially, the people of our country naturally fall into three groups—the rich or "upper" class, the middle class, and the "poor," struggling class.

How has Prohibition affected these different social units? Strange to say, the rich leisure class is the violator of the Prohibition law to a greater extent than any other. Possibly the most serious side of this is the fact that our young boys and girls have become drinkers. Deplorable as this is, I believe it to be but a passing phase of youthful adventure, which will be of short duration.

Liquor is prohibition to the poorer class on account of the price. In the meantime,

soberness is planting in the man of ordinary ability a new sense of responsibility. The man is finding himself a possibility for a greater success in life. The great middle class are the conservators of Prohibition, as they set the moral standards of our American life.

The health of our people is better to-day than ever before, due to better home conditions and better food, and better peace of mind. The father of the family spending all of his earnings in the saloon, created suffering in the family. With the saloon removed, the wages are spent for better food, better clothes, and more comfortable homes, which starts the family on the upward road to better education and a new sense of moral standards. Our high schools and colleges have never been so well attended as now.

The last report of the State penitentiary shows a decrease in the number of inmates. It also states that the working capacity of the inmates has increased, so that a day's task requires shorter hours.

The conditions of workingmen and women have greatly improved, since employers are anxious and willing to co-operate in increasing the wages of men who are steady, earnest, and give honest services, which was impossible with the near-by saloon. Child delinquency declines just in proportion with the increase of better homes.

I am not a fanatic, but it is my sincere conviction that Prohibition is the greatest movement enacted for the betterment of humanity since the birth of Jesus.

## THINKING OF BUILDING ?

Put your money into a structurally sound concrete home. Concrete is the building material for this age.

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## FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

### SUNDAY, MARCH 30.

11 a.m.: Presbyterian Church, Gloucester.  
3 p.m.: Circuit Methodist Church.

7.30 p.m.: Gloucester Methodist Church.  
Ex-Senator David Watson.

11 a.m.:  
3 p.m.: Copeland Anglican Church.  
7.30 p.m.: Gloucester Anglican Church.  
Mr. Chas. E. Still.

11 a.m.: Avon Dam Constructional Works  
Union Service.

3 p.m.: St. Paul's Anglican Church, Bargo.  
7.15 p.m.: St. Mark's Anglican Church,  
Picton.

Mr. Chas. W. Chandler.

11 a.m.: Presbyterian Church, Picton.  
3 p.m.: Upper Picton Methodist Church.  
7.30 p.m.: Lower Picton Methodist Church.  
Mr. Phil Adler.

3.30 p.m.: Ermington Presbyterian Church.  
7.15 p.m.: Eastwood Presbyterian Church.  
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

### R. B. S. HAMMOND.

Monday, March 31—Methodist School Hall,  
Malvern Hill-Croydon, at 8 p.m.

Monday, April 7—Brockley College Hall,  
Northbridge.

Tuesday, April 8—Coronation Hall, Mascot-  
Botany, at 8.

Monday, April 14—Haberfield School of Arts,  
8 p.m.

Monday, May 5—St. Mark's Parish Hall,  
Darling Point.

Tuesday, May 6—St. Matthew's Parish Hall,  
Ocean-street, Bondi.

Thursday, May 15—St. Clements' Parish Hall,  
Mosman.

### EX-SENATOR DAVID WATSON.

Monday, March 31—School of Arts, Glou-  
cester, at 8 p.m.

Tuesday, April 1—Copeland Hall, Copeland,  
8 p.m.

Wednesday, April 2—Barrington Hall, Bar-  
rington, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, April 3—Union Church, Carven, 8  
p.m.

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Several very enthusiastic workers have called in at Headquarters during the past week, and all of them report increased enthusiasm and a general desire on the part of the responsible section of the community to immediately come to grips with the liquor traffic.

We want your active support long before September of this year.

Write or call for particulars.

\* \* \*

Field Secretary again calls for a continuance of the splendid and heartening replies already received to his letters to Branches wherein he called for a united and concerted scheme of organised activity throughout the whole of the State of N.S.W.

Ask your local Secretary has he replied to

## "MAKE PARLIAMENT DRY."

**R. B. S. HAMMOND**  
The Leader of the Prohibition  
Party, will address

# Monster Meetings

in the Public Interest, which will  
be held in

**METHODIST SCHOOL HALL  
MALVERN HILL-CROYDON**

on

**MONDAY, MARCH 31st  
at 8 p.m.**

IN

**BROCKLEY COLLEGE HALL  
NORTHBRIDGE**

on

**MONDAY, APRIL 7th  
at 8 p.m.**

**CORONATION HALL  
MASCOT-BOTANY**

on

**TUESDAY, APRIL 8th  
at 8 p.m.**

The Prohibition Party expects  
that every citizen will voice their  
emphatic protest at these meet-  
ings and elsewhere against con-  
tinuance of the liquor traffic.

You must hear

**R. B. S. HAMMOND**

the Popular Leader of the  
Prohibition Party tell you the  
reasons why Parliament must be  
made dry.

Admission is Free. Collection.

our correspondence. If he has not done so, help him in the task.

Our aim is to keep our activities along broad lines entirely removed from political significance, interference, or action. Make sure of the fact that in all local operations the predominant note is "Prohibition" not politics.

The Prohibition question is of such vital importance to the community as a whole that all classes, creeds, denominations and parties can conscientiously combine into one unified force to fight against this common national evil.

## THE INITIATIVE, THE REFERENDUM AND RECALL

### BRIEFLY EXPLAINED.

The initiative and the referendum are instruments of true democracy, and in so far as they are put into actual operation they supplement representative Government, by enabling the people to participate in the legislative functions of government, and deciding for themselves any matter of primary importance to the community, instead of leaving such decisions to a mere hatful of professional politicians (I nearly wrote "political crooks").

In the past such a vital matter as the granting of a referendum dealing with the prohibition of the liquor traffic has more often than not been decided, not upon the honest, unbiassed decisions of thinking men, but rather upon the amount of liquor money available to create the necessary smoke-screen in the intervening space between a Parliamentarian's conscience (?) and his obvious public duty.

The active introduction of the initiative and referendum as a part and parcel of the statutes of our State would retain for the individual his indisputable right to make the pathway as smooth and as easy as possible for those who are to succeed him.

Whilst the initiative and the referendum are instruments of individual citizen government, the recall is more a salutary measure calculated to keep our public men more honest in their endeavors, more genuine in their decisions and more efficient in the discharge of their public obligations.

The primary purpose of the recall is to enable the electors in a constituency to retain their indisputable right to discharge faithless, inefficient or insubordinate servants at any time that the majority may desire to do so.

(Continued on page 12.)

## "THE DAWNING OF THAT DAY."

Everybody should read "The Dawning of That Day"—an inspiring and arresting book, dealing with the world's fast approaching and most stupendous crisis. Send 1/7 to your bookseller for a copy, or to the author. Rev. H. G. J. Howe, Rectory, Gladesville, N.S.W.

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## THINGS THAT I SEE.

(BY A MAN OF THE ROAD.)

I look back to Christmastide, which I spent in a distant country town. A "wayback" place it is, consisting of a couple of shops, a bank, post office, police station, blacksmith's shop, two churches and two pubs, and say three-score of private houses. It is 50 miles from a railway station. Is it a coincidence that the number of public houses and the number of policemen are almost always equal? I remember some years ago the Plumpton Coursing Club's beginning. Rooty Hill is the railway station. The votaries of the sport of coursing were very many, so the cry went out: "We must have an hotel." A license was granted, and it was no time before a police station and a cell were built, and a policeman sent to clean up the mess. All through the country you find on the average a policeman to every public house. A report of a deputation to one of the Cabinet Ministers recently interested me. The gentlemen of the deputation came from the districts of Prospect, Merrylands, and Guildford, and asked the Minister for increased police protection, pointing out that there is a population of 17,000 in the districts named, and only three policemen. When one of the officers went on holiday leave no one was sent to take his place. A strong point was made of the fact that in the adjoining district of Parramatta, with a population of 13,000, there are 33 policemen. What makes the difference? In the former districts there are two public houses, one at Prospect and one at Merrylands. In Parramatta there are, I believe, 17 public houses. Three police are sufficient to keep order in a population of 17,000 with two hotels, whereas it takes 33 police to keep order in a population of 13,000, with 17 hotels. And yet you hear people ask: "What about the revenue?"

In my wayback town there are two "pubs" and two policemen. How did we pass Xmas there? A Bacchanalian orgy was witnessed. The main street was thronged with men in a quarter or less degree of intoxication. The hotels were crowded all the previous week. One simple-minded woman expressed the opinion that it was a mistake to have the races before Xmas, as there would be no Xmas for many of the people, for the money would be all spent. In many cases this was verified. A customer of my firm, owing an old account, got his pay on the Saturday. I hoped to get the account squashed before he knocked his pay down. But he got ahead of me, going into the town early. I found him in the back yard of the "pub" drunk and penniless. I got him to sign an order on his boss for the amount, which has not been honored. Perhaps he got the sack. While I was fixing this up a little child came in and took him by the hand. I said: "What do you want, Jackie?" The poor baby replied: "I want daddy to cum home." The man's employer told me that the child's mother had gone to him the

same day, saying: "We have not a penny, nor a crust in the house. Will you advance me £2 against Billy's wages to get the children something for Xmas?" There are six children in the family. "What about the revenue?" wrung out a woman's tears and little children's hunger.

"Billy" was only one of a very large number of drunks. There were scores of them. Perhaps the most drunk of the lot was the editor and proprietor of the local newspaper. I was interested in him, as he is a "townie" of my own. I went to school with his brothers and sisters in a town of Monaro. He was the baby of the family. He is a very clever man, but an inebriate. A lapsed customer of my firm, the manager sent me a special slip, marked: "This is a valued client of ours; we are concerned at losing his business. Ascertain the reason why, and secure his goodwill again." The slip was returned by me, marked: "Confirmed inebriate. Business most undesirable." If business men and firms would only tabulate the business lost and bad debts resulting from drink we should see a big impetus for Prohibition in the business world in quick time.

Our editor must celebrate Xmas in proper style, so he got gloriously drunk, went home, locked himself in the bedroom, piled his wife's and children's clothes, and his best suit round him, sat in the midst of the pile, and set fire to the lot. Mrs. Editor rushed out screaming, and help soon came. In the Court next week Mr. Editor swore that he was smoking and the clothes caught fire. Fined £1. Of course, the case was not reported in the local paper.

There were very few men in that town last Xmas who did not visit the hotels. But one of the saddest sights I saw was this: A party of four men, including the sergeant of police in his uniform, was about to enter the bar. They caught sight of the Rev. Father — talking to a man on the road, and called him: "Hey, Father! Father! Hey, Father!" in louder tones: "We're waiting for you!" The clergyman at last heard, and said to the other: "Come on in!" In went the party of six, the sergeant in his uniform, and the clergyman in the uniform of

**For Supper**  
**INGLIS'**  
**Coffee Essence**  
**Is Delicious**  
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### TO PARENTS.

Have you realised the importance of instructing your children in matters of sex which every child has a right to know in a clean, wholesome manner? If you want help write to us for some of our penny booklets, and send one shilling in postal note or stamps, with your full address. We can supply booklets for Parents, Boys, Girls, Youths and Maidens. You will never miss a shilling so spent, and your children in years to come will thank you heartily. Rev. R. B. S. Hammond has been using them for past 24 years.

**The Australasian White Cross League,**

56 ELIZABETH-STREET, SYDNEY.

W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.

his church, and joined the drinkers in the crowded bar. I don't say that any of this party was drunk—but I turned away with a sick heart.

Conspicuous among the drunks was a number of blacks and half-castes. Of course, it is illegal to serve blacks, but what cares John Barleycorn for the law? He who would take the last crust out of "Billy's" babies' mouths (vide supra) would degrade the black man and his gin for the sake of filthy lucre, law or no law.

If the drunkenness which took place in the town of B. last Xmas had been seen in a No License town of New Zealand, or in any town of America, it would have been cabled through the world: "The failure of Prohibition." But what about the failure of License?





## LIKE A WOUNDED SNAKE.

### SPOOKS AND THE COPPER'S LITTLE DRINK.

### THE GAY TROUBADOUR AND OTHER PRANKS.

### THE MANUFACTURE OF NEW DRUNKS.

Like a wounded snake, the Ambassadors' case drags its slow length along.

By the bye, the case is furnishing the public with a very curious instance of what may be called "journalistic inversion." As a rule, the smaller fry newspapers go in for snippet reports half a finger long, and if you want more you turn to the weighty dailies—the "Herald" or the "Telegraph." But in this case the position has been reversed. The smaller papers like the "Guardian" and the "Sun" have spread on the case, even to publishing illustrations, whereas the "great" dailies have given only three or four inches printed in the smallest type and tucked away in one of the back pages. The reason for this is obvious. The "Sun" and its pal, the "Guardian," cater for *hoi polloi*—for "the proletariat," what?—and the common people, don't cherno, are not wanted at the Ambassadors. In any case, the tariff would prevent their going to this Mecca of the moneyed elite, high or low. But we humble ones like to know all about the ways of high life, and so the "Sun" and the "Guardian" give us glimpses into the golden halls. On the other hand, the "Herald" caters for the wealthy orders, high or low, who frequent these places, and little irregularities must be hidden from the gaze of the vulgar.

#### "SPOOKS" AGAIN.

It is becoming more and more evident that everybody who thinks that the police dislike "spooks" is suffering under a delusion. They love 'em. So much do they care for "spooks" that they are prepared to become "spooks" themselves on the slightest provocation—the more so because there is no association in the average lay mind between the idea of a policeman and that of a phantom. The other day a young constable at the Darlinghurst Sessions admitted that he had disguised himself in old clothes, but he was very indignant when he was described as "a tramp." The Judge smoothed his ruffled feelings by assuring him that he, too, liked to wear old clothes—during the week-end. Meanwhile, a well-known Sydney clergyman of strong philanthropic inclinations had an amusing experience the other day. He was walking along one of our main thoroughfares when he espied a most miserable looking tramp, tattered, unshaven, forlorn. He approached the tramp and gently offered assistance. "Go to Hell!" said the tramp. "I've already travelled part of that road, and found it no good," said the clergyman, "so, for some years now, I have been trying another one, and I thought I might be able to assist you." The reply was staggering. "I'm a policeman!" quoth the tramp.

#### DO THE POLICE DRINK?

This interesting topic has a peculiar fascination for us as one of the minor problems of social psychology which has quite an important reaction upon others of the same sort. So no useful evidence should be allowed to pass unnoticed. The following is culled from the "Guardian" of the 12th inst.:

"The clock had struck six, and as the burly policeman edged his way into the bar he shouted, 'Get along, boys, get along,' and then as the throng passed out he turned and said, 'How can a fellow get a drink in comfort with such a lot around him?' He sank two in quick succession."

Of course, as Mr. Mitchell has remarked, it would be ridiculous not to discriminate.

#### OUR CITY DRUNKS.

The statistics relating to drunks at the Central Police Court, which we publish this week, show that the figures continue to hover around the 200 mark weekly. It is also noticeable that more than half the number are able to bail themselves out, whilst about half of the remainder sign the pledge. These latter are first offenders—that is, persons who have not appeared on a charge of drunkenness for a period of three months.

### OUR RECORD OF SHAME.

#### CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

#### CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

##### Four months ending January 31, 1924:

Males ..... 3622  
Females ..... 647

##### Month of February, 1924:

	Males.	Females.
Week ending Feb. 6	163	27
" " Feb. 13	147	37
" " Feb. 20	164	27
" " Feb. 27	173	32

Total for February .. 647 123

##### Five months ending February 27, 1924:

Males ..... 4269  
Females ..... 770

##### Week ending March 5:

	Males.	Females.
Before Court .....	68	14
On Bail .....	103	16
Totals .....	171	30

Pledges given ..... 39

##### Week ending March 12:

Before Court .....	92	21
On Bail .....	124	11

Totals ..... 216 32

Pledges given ..... 56

We understand from the Police Court Missionary that only about 10 per cent. of those who sign the pledge break it. This estimate is based upon the number of reappearances on a similar charge. It follows, therefore, that a very considerable number of "new" drunks get locked up every week, and this is, undoubtedly, the most deplorable fact brought out by the statistics. The police themselves are willing to admit that it is only about one in ten of those who drink to excess who fall into their hands, so that it is fair to assume that the number of new drunks manufactured by the liquor traffic in Sydney is nearly ten times the number appearing before the Court. This takes no account of the "new" drunks amongst those who bail themselves out, but the number must be very considerable because it is not many drunks who can find more than ten shillings bail. On a very conservative estimate, however, the number of "new" drunks may be put at not less than 300 a month, or nearly 4000 a year! Probably it is nearer 5000. When one considers that most excessive drinkers have been excessive drinkers for some time before falling into the hands of the police, and that well-dressed drunks obviously of some social standing are usually

not run in at all, it is obvious that the liquor traffic has much to answer for.

#### "GAILY THE TROUBADOR."

"Gaily the troubador pinched the guitar," sings the poetical sub-editor of the "Guardian." He didn't do so in order to serenade his lady love. Oh, no; nothing so romantic. He pinched the guitar to buy more booze, for he had been boozing and knew of a little transaction in a pawnshop which would provide the wherewithal to purchase strong waters. This ultimately cost him £5 or one month. Isn't it pitiable what men will do for drink?

But that is, after all, a trifling incident. The week's pranks of Mr. Booze were not all so trivial. One young fellow was invited into a "pub" to have a drink and to show his gratitude he snatched the generous one's purse. He will think over the matter at Long Bay for the next six months. But for booze he would be a free man to-day.

In the Divorce Court a wife and a shell-shocked husband hurled mutual accusations of habitual drunkenness at one another. She said he threatened her with a razor; he said she tried to brain him with a bottle and carried on with his brother. Both young people; their lives and happiness ruined by drink.

At Wagga two men under the influence of drink fell to quarrelling with each other, and one of them, a returned soldier, has to answer a charge of inflicting grievous bodily harm. "I can't help it. I have been used to killing them on the other side," was his defence!

At Lithgow a story was told in the Police Court of a divine service, a game of two-up, a conjuring performance, and the sale of sly grog going on in the same hall at one and the same time. It reminds one of the Terror in Paris when the Goddess of Reason was enthroned in Notre Dame. Booze banishes all sense of decency.

At Moree a good-hearted fellow lost his roll. He had been drinking, of course. While sleeping in the stables he lost his shirt and trousers. The roll was in the shirt pocket. One of his boozing mates got two years for that. Fine friends are made in pubs!

At Lidcombe a man was fined for assaulting another as the result of a brawl in a hotel. The weapons used were bottles and blue metal. Anything does!

#### THE RIGHT POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Arthur Griffith, who is not a teetotaler and likes his glass of beer with his dinner, thinks "booze" should be cut out for the good of the youngsters. He speaks thus in the "Labor Daily" of the 15th inst.: "Does the Australian working man wish to see his boys infesting the pubs and acquiring the grog habit? Does he think that the £100,000,000 spent on grog during the past ten years by the people of this State would not have been better invested in better tucker, more milk for the children, good clothes and better homes? That really is the question. No reasonable man considers it wrong to drink a glass of beer when he wants it—I seldom have my dinner without one—but I hold, along with all other reasonable Prohibitionists, that when a good thing is so extensively misused as to become a national evil, it's time to cut it out, even at the cost of a certain amount of personal deprivation." But he favors nationalisation, and says: "My personal opinion is that if the hotels were owned by the community, and there were no vested interests at stake, half of them would go out on the first referendum, and few would survive the second." The experience of Western Australia and the Northern Territory is not encouraging.

PASS "GRIT" ON.



LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEE  
SHOULD PURCHASE  
**GRIFFITHS BROS.'**  
**COFFEE**

**ALCOHOL DRIVES W. J. MURRAY INTO  
THE SHADOW OF THE GALLOWS.**

**CONVICTED OF MURDER, HE SAYS: "DRINK WAS THE CAUSE."**

**WILL THIS CASE SHOCK THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE ?**

On Tuesday, March 19, William James Murray stood in the dock at the Criminal Court, Darlinghurst, Sydney, and heard twelve of his fellow-beings declare him guilty of murder.

He stood alone in the dock. Why? Because the thing responsible for the ghastly crime Murray had committed is legally sold in the hotel bars of N.S.W.

**HIS STORY.**

Murray is an average Australian working man. He has a splendid war record. He was known as a good husband and kind father. The sober Murray was a credit to his country. And this man, of whom all those decent attributes were true, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.

**AT THE TRIAL.**

The dreadful thing about this case, and of almost every case, was the suffering of the wife of the man in the dock. She sat, a pathetic little figure, watching the proceedings of the Court with tear-dimmed eyes. When the dread sentence of death was pronounced a merciful unconsciousness came to her—she collapsed beneath her weight of sorrow and was carried from the Court room.

**THE REASON.**

Now why was this wife and mother (she has six children) caused such suffering? Why was the husband sent from the Court to the condemned cell? Let Murray himself tell us. Speaking from the dock Murray said: "I have taken to drink, and when I am in drink I don't know what I do. I was drinking on the day of the tragedy, and that's why I'm here to-day."

**THE CHALLENGE.**

It is difficult to write of this case. The horror of it is past description. The suffer-

ing of the woman and her children are indescribable. And yet who cares?

This case is a challenge to the whole Church of God.

It is a challenge to every decent man and woman in our community.

Let us make no mistake about our position as citizens. While we, the people of New South Wales, permit the legalised sale of alcohol we are responsible for every alcohol-caused crime.

The wife of this poor wretch Murray and the six innocent little children are going to carry their load of sorrow to the grave. Time will never erase from their memories that their father was a murderer. That sinister fact will darken their whole lives and will rear its ugly head on every occasion for joy which comes to them. This man's sin will be visited upon his children, and they will fear to hear their father's name.

And all because this unfortunate man bought and drank what we legally sell.

Let us repeat again and again, Prohibition is the only remedy for the evils caused by alcohol.

**THE PRESS REPORT.**

The "Evening News" of 19/3/24 reported this case in these words:

**DUNMORE TRAGEDY.**

**GHASTLY STORY—MURRAY ON TRIAL.**

The story of the Dunmore tragedy was retold at the Central Criminal Court, Darlinghurst, to-day, when William James Murray, 39, quarryman, was charged with the murder of George Albert Simpson.

Mr. Coyle, K.C., said the Crown would call evidence to show that Simpson met his death in broad daylight in the presence of a man named Alfred Hinde. Murray and Hinde were friends, and on December 1 went to Shellharbour, where they had a number of

drinks. Several bottles of beer were consumed on the return journey to Dunmore.

About 6 p.m. they met Simpson on the road, and another bottle of beer was opened. Hinde then left them.

He would tell the jury that when he had gone a few yards he heard someone say: "I'll cut your throat!"

He turned and saw Murray holding Simpson's head, which was pulled back. Murray then drew a knife across Simpson's throat.

Simpson collapsed. A doctor who examined the body gave it as his opinion that death must have occurred within 30 seconds.

**"WENT TO A DANCE."**

Mr. Coyle continued that Simpson's death was not reported by either man. After the tragedy they continued their journey homewards. Murray asked Hinde not to say anything about the tragedy. That night he and Hinde attended a dance.

Next morning, the body was discovered in a clump of lantana, about 30 yards from the spot where it was alleged Simpson had been attacked.

Evidence would be called to show that Murray, when arrested, demonstrated on a policeman how he held Simpson's head before the tragedy. He said he had attacked Simpson because the latter had been rude to his wife. The Crown alleged that that was not a true assertion.

**"DRINK THE CAUSE."**

Murray, who made a statement from the dock, declared that drink was the cause of his being in his present position.

While at the war he suffered from trench fever, and was buried for three days. He was invalided home through shell-shock.

"Since my return," added Murray, "I have taken to drink, and when I am in drink I don't know what I do. I was drinking on the day of the tragedy, and that's why I'm here to-day."

"The statement I made to the police after my arrest is true."

Catherine Rhoda Murray, wife of the accused, said that before Murray went to the war he was a good husband. He returned in 1917, and since then there had been a great change.

"When he gets drunk," added witness, "I have to go away until he sobers up. He goes completely mad. He has complained of his head, and his nerves have got him in such a condition that he trembles all over."

"After coming back from the war he drank heavily, and was put in the Reception House. He threatened to kill me and the children."

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# A Personal Chat with my readers

## ON BEING MARRIED.

Once upon a time marriage was an event of vast importance. It demanded a holiday for itself, followed by a "breakfast" and the honeymoon.

Now it is an incident in the week, to be fitted in after work or "fixed up" on Saturday. Forgotten the saying of the wise man who remarked that "getting married was like going fishing with one bit of bait. You may catch a good one, and what is equally likely, you may catch a bad one; but in either case your bait is gone."

A man once wrote to me from the country saying he was coming to Sydney and wanted to be married at 3 o'clock on Easter Monday afternoon. It seemed a pity to spoil my day with this afternoon engagement, but I agreed. I waited an hour, and the party did not come. At seven o'clock my phone rang. A voice said, "I am the man who was to be married this afternoon." I asked with some sharpness why he had not turned up. He replied, "Me and the girl went to the show and forgot all about it."

Seems incredible, but it is more or less characteristic in the present day. An old nigger has something to say that seems to be appropriate:

"Dis heah marryin' is a ser'us bizzness, Miss Cid. Didn' you nevah stop an' 'cidah whut a ser'us bizzness it is? Pshaw! Lots o' folks don' think nothin' 'bout it, dey jes' pats dey foot an' hops in. But jes' look how you dun got Gawd all tangled up in it, an' see all dem things you dun promise—you say no mattah how sick he be, nūh how po', he keep agittin' po'ah an' po'ah, you dun promise stay by him; he git sickah an' sickah it say de time dun cum fer ter tu'n aloose an' you dun promise stick by him an' he dun say de same by you. An' in de matrimony fum eve'ythin' an' holter yo' husban'. I tell you, Miss Cid, it's a ser'us mattah an' can' nobody keep it fum bein' a promise eben ef you dun gone an' marry somebody else and lef' him; not tell you die, one uh de udder."

"But sum folks, when de shoe pinch, dey shake it off."

## THE USE OF ALCOHOL.

Salt water is no more destructive to machinery than alcohol is to the human body. It is taking the world a long time to find out the truth of the sentiment attributed to Henry Ford—that "alcohol is good for engines but bad for engineers."

England, France, and U.S.A. are producing "power alcohol," and it is interesting to note:

Commenting on the decision of the Federal Government to utilise the plant at the acetate of lime factory, Cannon Hill, Bris-

bane, for the manufacturing of power alcohol, Mr. Bayley, M.P., stated that the determination was of far-reaching importance to Queensland in particular and to Australia in general. Four thousand tons of molasses would be treated at the factory each year, and 260,000 gallons of power alcohol produced. Queensland's production of molasses in 1918, amounting to 50,000 tons, would, if converted into power alcohol, have represented 3,250,000 gallons. Some mills, however, utilised molasses for fuel, while the demand for various distilleries had to be met, so that the supply for power alcohol was limited. Molasses, being a by-product, was procurable at from 15/- to 20/- per ton, so there was no possibility of cane being grown solely for molasses. On the other hand, it might be possible to grow at a profit certain root crops solely for the alcohol contained therein.

## A VICTORY FOR THE ANTI- PROHIBITIONISTS (?)

in U.S.A., the folk

When Mr. Volstead was defeated at the last election opposed to Prohibition

made a great rejoicing.

In vain we pointed out that it was a "dry" defeating a "dry." The liquor folk are now facing this fact since the successor to Volstead, Mr. Kvale, has introduced a Bill requiring everybody owning liquor for personal use to file with the Collector of Internal Revenue each January 1 a list of the kinds and quantities in his stock. The lists would be for taxation purposes and open to public scrutiny.

The Bill also carries a tax of 10 dollars on each gallon or less, with an added surtax starting at one dollar for the second gallon, two dollars for the third gallon, and on up at the rate of one dollar additional for each additional gallon.

This will mean more trouble for the homebrew fraternity and those trying to save their cellar stocks by not letting friends know they've got it.

## YOU DON'T SEE ANY GOOD.

Maybe you have forgotten most or all of what you have read in "Grit." Don't let that discourage you; just keep on remembering when your subscription is due, and think of the story of a gentleman who was once riding in Scotland by a bleaching ground, where a woman was at work watering her webs of linen cloth. He asked her where she went to church, what she heard, and how much she remembered of the preceding day's

# GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION

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

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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, MARCH 27, 1924.

sermon. She could not even remember the text. "And what good can the preaching do you," said he, "if you forget it all?" "Ah, sir!" replied the woman, "if you look at this linen web on the grass, bleaching in the sunlight, you will see that as fast as ever I put the water on it the sun dries it all up; and yet see it grows whiter and whiter."

*The Editor*

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# THERE IS NO VENDETTA.

## POSITION OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

### A RESTATEMENT OF POLICY.

#### THE ROCK OF GOOD FAITH IN PUBLIC LIFE.

The New South Wales Alliance exists for the purpose of carrying to a triumphant issue the desires and aspirations of the Prohibition Party in this State. That is its *raison d'être*—its sole justification.

In order to give effect to the Party's aim, it is necessary that the Alliance should have a well-defined policy. It has such a policy. Moreover, that policy is endorsed with the approbation of the overwhelming majority of the 400,000 Prohibitionists in the State. If it were not so endorsed, it would be manifestly impossible for the Alliance to persist with it.

#### THE POLICY.

The policy is a very plain and simple one, which everybody can understand without difficulty. It is embodied in the two following propositions:

(1) That the public have an indefeasible right to express their opinion upon the continuance or otherwise of the liquor traffic at a referendum; and

(2) That good faith is an essential element in maintaining a high standard of honor in public life.

These general propositions, the validity of which cannot be controverted, may be particularised as follows:

(1) That the people of New South Wales have the right to be consulted on this important question without unnecessary delay; and

(2) That representatives of the people must honor definite pledges given by them, and are not entitled to depart from such pledges without having previously secured the consent of those whose support, based upon those pledges, ensured their election as representatives.

There is nothing recondite about that. Now for its justification.

#### THE JUSTIFICATION.

The justification—absolute and final—of this policy was established at the last general election.

At that election a large number of candidates stood for Parliament upon the definite pledge that they would, if returned, vote for an immediate referendum of the liquor question to the people.

Of these candidates, no less than 55 were elected. The House consists of 90 members. An absolute majority of 90 is 46, but 55 were pledged to the principle of an immediate referendum, and the electors knew this when they voted for them.

It follows that a considerable majority of the people of New South Wales favored an immediate referendum. If democracy means anything, if majority rule is something more than a hollow farce, the opponents of an immediate referendum are plainly "estopped" by the incontrovertible facts from arguing that the majority of the people do not favor that principle. The figures are there to confute them.

#### THE DEFEAT.

Nevertheless, the principle of an immediate referendum was defeated in Parliament. Why? Because eighteen members of Parliament deliberately broke their pledge to vote for an immediate referendum,

and, on the contrary, supported the proposal embodied in the Bill introduced by the Minister of Justice which postpones the referendum until 1928.

Apart altogether from the question of Prohibition, who is there who, being jealous to preserve a high standard of honor and integrity in public life, will assert that these eighteen members of Parliament "played the game?" And if they did not play the game, where is the protagonist who shall have the hardihood to rise up to defend them? Even the newspapers, which are the most influential supporters of the liquor traffic, roundly castigated these members for their lack of good faith.

There is an old-established rule which has always been followed in the British

#### IS IT A VENDETTA?

Certain members of Parliament made a definite promise; they broke it.

What are we to do about it? If a man asserts he is a Prohibitionist and votes to suit the Brewer, can he hope to escape the wrath of Prohibitionists?

If a man points to past association with the cause of Prohibition as a reason for mercy when he has betrayed his old associates, is he not in the same position as a criminal who acknowledges his crime, but pleads that he once went to Sunday School?

If a man puts his political party before his Prohibition convictions, can he complain when those who put Prohibition before Party politics, drop him for a candidate that gives more promise of support?

When people refuse to vote for a man who cannot be trusted to keep his promises, is it a Vendetta?

If an association that is only incidentally in favor of Prohibition refuses because of its Party political ties to endorse the policy of the Alliance that is solely for Prohibition, and not even incidentally for a political party, is the Alliance to swerve from its principles?

ROBT. B. S. HAMMOND.

House of Commons which says that if a member finds that he is no longer able to support a principle or honor a pledge, which secured his return to the House, it is his bounden duty to place himself immediately in the hands of his constituents.

It is quite easy to contemplate contingencies in which a member of Parliament may honestly be compelled to change his mind as to the advisability of supporting some course of action to which he is committed by pledge. It is impossible to conceive in what circumstances an honorable man is entitled to evade a pledge without due notice given to his supporters.

#### THE POSITION OF THE ALLIANCE.

That is the sole ground of complaint against the eighteen members advanced by the New South Wales Alliance. That it is an all-sufficient ground is established on the overwhelming testimony of those who are themselves opposed to Prohibition.

But obviously—and this is the crucial point—the New South Wales Alliance cannot allow itself to be deflected from its policy by the bad faith of eighteen members of Parliament. The Alliance has no mandate to change its policy. On the contrary, the result of the last general election affords definite and final proof that the majority of the electors of New South Wales endorse that policy. It will be observed that the issue is here placed upon a broader basis than that of the consent and approval of avowed Prohibitionists: the basis, that is to say, of the approval of the bulk of the electors of this State, irrespective of the question whether they be for or against Prohibition itself.

It is further to be observed that when candidates at the last general election were invited to pledge themselves to an immediate referendum, they were not asked what their views were on the general question. The Alliance did not ask, and did not know how they would vote at the referendum.

The Alliance, in view of all these circumstances, plainly has no alternative but to adhere to a policy which is endorsed with general approval. It stands now, as it always has stood, for a referendum without unnecessary delay—a referendum at the earliest possible moment.

#### A "DRY" PARLIAMENT.

In pursuance of this aim, the Alliance, guided by recent experience, is obliged to shape the details of its policy so as to ensure that the next Parliament shall give effect to the will of the people. That is the keynote to the policy speech delivered at the recent picnic by the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, President and Campaign Organiser of the Alliance. Let us recall what he said:

"I now call upon Prohibitionists to close up their ranks and start a determined fight for the opportunity to get to grips with the liquor evil. This can only be done by changing the sentiment of Parliament. One hundred thousand determined Prohibitionists can, by hanging out a few 'wet' politicians to 'dry,' create a wholesome fear that will safeguard others from getting 'wet,' and do a great deal towards changing the atmosphere of Parliament and taking the liquor monkey wrench out of the Parliamentary machinery. . . . The Alliance can never, by its very nature, touch party politics, and yet it is imperative that we face the fact that Prohibition can never come to Australia, and never be effective when it comes, unless we can greatly reduce the 'wetness' of the Legislature. Fortunately, this can be done outside party politics. Our hope—our gigantic undertaking—is a 'dry' Parliament in 12 months. . . . Our standard of political 'dryness' is:

"1. Local and State Option to be decided by a majority.

"2. That the only concession to deposed liquor sellers to which we can agree is a two years' time notice.

"3. That the first triennial poll be held during November, 1925, or within 12 months of the next general election."

Short of this policy, how is it possible to ensure that another group of pledge-breakers shall not enter Parliament, and that the unmistakable will of the people shall not again be thwarted?

(Continued on page 12.)



## PROHIBITION.

(By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.)

In the course of an article in "The Outlook" on the enforcement of the Prohibition Law, William Jennings Bryan says:

Is Prohibition a fad, suddenly sprung upon the nation and adopted without due consideration, or can it be regarded as a permanent policy, deliberately established and here to stay? What weight should be given to the protests of an opposing minority in this country and to hostile criticism from abroad?

As to the manner of securing Prohibition and the methods employed, it would be unnecessary to refer to the time required and the methods employed to secure Prohibition but for the constant and wilful misrepresentation of the facts. If a foreigner, coming into this country, should chance to read the editorials in wet newspapers, he would be led to the conclusion that Prohibition was suddenly sprung upon the country by a few fanatics and adopted without discussion. Why this attempt to falsify history? What reform has ever had a longer and harder fight or ever won a more conclusive victory? It is now nearly fifty years since the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organised. The Anti-Saloon League is nearly thirty years old. One after another of the churches entered the fight, some of them more than a quarter of a century ago.

State after State went dry by separate Act and independently of its sister States until thirty-three States—more than two-thirds of the forty-eight—banished the saloon. Then came the demand for National Prohibition, intensified by the fact that those engaged in the liquor traffic combined against the enforcement of State laws in dry States.

Finally, the National Prohibition Amendment was submitted by the necessary two-thirds vote in both Houses. This ought to be a sufficient answer to the charge that an active minority forced Prohibition upon a passive majority. If the wets could have controlled one more than one-third of either branch of Congress, the submission of the National Amendment could have been prevented.

Then came a more rigid test of the strength of Prohibition; ratification required three-fourths of the States. The wets had even a greater advantage. They needed only one branch of the Legislature in thirteen States, while the dries were compelled to secure both branches of the Legislature in thirty-six States, or seventy-two branches of the Legislatures in thirty-six States as against thirteen branches in thirteen States. And yet, when the fight was over, the dries had secured ninety-three branches of the Legislatures out of ninety-six and the wets were able to hold only three branches of the Legislatures in two States—two in Rhode Island and one in Connecticut.

Another indictment made against the Amendment was that it was ratified by the States instead of by popular vote. Nineteen amendments have been adopted, and all of them have been ratified by the States instead of by popular vote. Why should the Eighteenth Amendment be the only one the validity of which is questioned on this account? And since when did the wets become so much interested in the popular vote? They have opposed a direct vote on the liquor question wherever the question came up.

As a matter of fact, the people have voted directly upon the saloon question in nearly all the States that adopted Prohibition, and have voted directly for Representatives who voted on the subject. Both Senators and members of Congress are elected by direct vote, and they have often been elected on the Prohibition issue.

The facts above given leave no doubt as to the length of the controversy, the constancy of the progress, and the conclusiveness of the victory. These facts also prove the permanency of the triumph.

Now for the second question: What weight should be given to the protests of an opposing minority in this country and to hostile criticisms from abroad? No concession can be made to the minority in this country without a surrender of the fundamental principle of popular government. The people have a right to have what they want, and they want Prohibition. They adopted Prohibition before woman suffrage became a National policy. Only a few of the States went dry with the aid of the women's vote. A majority of the men favor Prohibition, and a still larger majority of women favor it. How can a backward step be asked or expected? The Amendment is in the Constitution, and the wets are powerless to repeal it—shall the dries repeal it for them? The wets are powerless to prevent law enforcement—shall the dries consent to lawlessness just to please a rebellious minority?

In the enforcement of the law we have two classes to deal with, viz., those who deliberately violate the law for the money that they make out of it and those who patronise the bootlegger. Why should any more consideration be shown to men who try to make money by violating the Prohibition Law than to men who try to make money by larceny or burglary? And what consideration should be shown to those who patronise the bootlegger? By what logic can they claim to be superior to those who knowingly purchase stolen goods? Does appetite furnish a more legitimate excuse than love of money?

We have a few officers who refuse to enforce the law; do they commend themselves to right-thinking people by their willingness to violate their oath of office? The thing most needed now is a resumption of the educational work which created the Prohibition sentiment. In other words, the only way to make Prohibition secure is to keep the temperance sentiment at full tide. The bootlegger will cease to trouble us when people cease to patronise him; the total abstainer is therefore the best guaranty of Prohibition.

Enforcement has its problems, but they can and will be solved. When the Volstead Law went into effect, whisky was stored in more than three hundred places scattered through the United States. These have been consolidated into something like one-tenth of that number. This is a step in the right direction, but a better remedy would be for the Government to take over all liquor on hand and distribute it to those who can lawfully use it. After that, all distilling should be done by the Government. Private interest must be eliminated if the law is to be made effective.

One defect in enforcement has been the appointment of wet officials to enforce dry laws. Of course fidelity could not be expected in such cases.

We have also to consider foreign opposition, which may be divided into two classes. First, we have the influence exerted by people interested in the liquor traffic, who, for pecuniary reasons, want to destroy Prohibition and who are using the same methods employed by the liquor interests in this country when they misrepresented Prohibition in the dry States.

(Continued on page 15).

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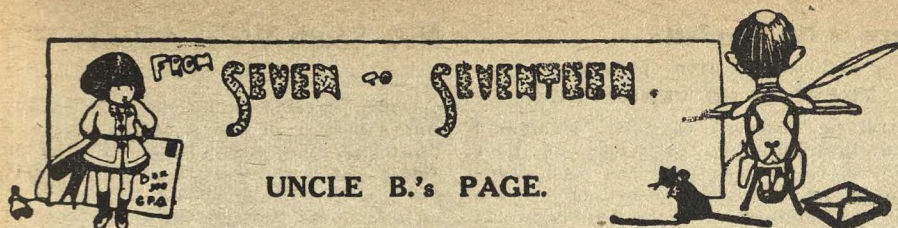
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## UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

## OUR LETTER BAG.

## A NEW NI.

Myrtle Skelton, Gawler, writes:—I would very much like to join your large family of Ne's and Ni's. I am nearly 16 years old; my birthday is next September 22. I have not very long to write to you, only about eighteen months, so I must make the most of that time. The gentleman in whose office I work gets "Grit" every week, and I read it. I like reading page 11. We have one dog; we call him Rip. I have four sisters and three brothers. We have had a lot of rain here lately, and the grass is springing up. I go to the Salvation Army Sunday School. I always look forward to going on Sundays. My sister Thelma has got a three years' never-late-and-never-absent badge and my brother Fred has a badge for one year. It is our harvest thanksgiving this week-end and the decorations are very nice. We are having a dialogue called "The Queen of the Harvest" and lots of songs. I would love to see Prohibition win; alcohol causes such sin in the world. With love to all the Ne's and Ni's and yourself.

(Dear Myrtle,—You are very welcome as a member of our family. I wonder if you would tell us a little about Gawler when you next write. A large number of your new "cousins" don't even know where it is.—Uncle B.)

## AN EARLY START.

Hazel Buro, Bayard-street, Mortlake, writes:—Will you please let me be your little Ni. I am seven years old; my birthday is on December 9. I saw your photo, and I think it is lovely. I hope to see you on Tuesday week. With heaps of love.

(Dear Hazel,—I am so glad you have written to me, and I hope if we are all spared that you will go on writing until you are seventeen.—Uncle B.)

## A LITTLE BIRD.

Carrie Whitehall, Bertram-street, Mortlake, writes:—Some little bird told me that you are coming to Mortlake, and I am glad. We will give you a good reception. I am only seven years old, but I will do all I can to make the meeting on March 25 a big one. My birthday is on November 12. We have a good Scripture Union meeting every Tuesday evening. Sometimes I have a little choir singing. Please come to our meeting when you come to Mortlake.

(Dear Carrie,—So the Little Bird, who was so busy when I was a boy, is still very busy and told you I was coming to Mortlake. Did that Little Bird tell you the reason why I wanted to come was because there were so many nice boys and girls there?—Uncle B.)

## HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The King, in his speech at the opening of Parliament on January 16, said:

"My Ministers, in common with the Dominion representatives, have been anxious to remove the difficulty with regard to the illicit importation of liquor into the United States, and have made proposals for an agreement, which is on the eve of conclusion, and which should further strengthen the happy relations prevailing between the two countries and peoples."

In the debate which followed, Mr. Lloyd George was reported, in the "Manchester Guardian" to have said:

"Turning to foreign affairs Mr. Lloyd George said the first reference was rather cryptic and ambitious. It was not quite clear what was meant by "removing difficulties in the way of the illicit importation of liquor," and the statement that the measures were taken "with a view to strengthening the happy relations" that existed. (Laughter.) Seriously, this was doing a lot of harm in the United States. The United States had definitely decided to make the experiment, and he was told on all hands that a poll would result in a vote of at least 60 per cent. in favor of renewing the experiment and of 95 per cent. against spirits. Smuggling from Great Britain and the Dominions took the form of smuggling spirits. We were, therefore, becoming a base from which operations were conducted for the purpose of breaking a law supported by 95 per cent. of the people of the United States. It was alienating the best friends of Great Britain in America. If it had been any other law no one would have dreamt of allowing the British Empire to be made a base for breaking it. Why should this law be made an exception? He was, therefore, glad to read that paragraph.

The Prime Minister replied:

"With regard to the American liquor question, I am glad to say that that is in the way of being settled. The United States will have the right of searching up to a certain distance outside the three-mile limit, and British vessels will be allowed to bring liquor into American harbors under seal, so that liquor for consumption by passengers and crew on British ships should not be interfered with for the voyage back again. The proposed treaty is being submitted to the Dominions concerned for examination. I do not anticipate any difficulty there, and I give the assurance that so far as this Government is concerned that full opportunity for discussion will be given before ratification. I have no doubt our successors will give the same understanding."

Mr. Leif Jones: "Is the distance fixed?"

Mr. Baldwin: "I hope it may be possible to publish the terms soon."

Mr. Lloyd George: "It is agreed?"

Mr. Baldwin: "Yes. There is no doubt that its ratification will be a small matter, and will do something towards ensuring goodwill between the two peoples. And I am glad that one more troublesome question has been got out of the way."

## CULTIVATE A GRIN.

Weeds grow so easily, and many of the most delightful plants are really hard to grow. You do not have to manure the weeds or weed the weeds or water the weeds; they just grow in spite of all you do.

That is all true of bad habits.

Good flowers need a bed prepared for them; they need watering, watching, and protecting. They respond to care and can always be improved on.

Can you grow a good habit? Of course you can.

Plant a few pleasant thoughts, water them with a little prayer, weed round them, especially on Sundays. Protect them from all that will spoil them, like bad company, late hours, lazy ways, etc., etc.

Soon the buds will come, and by-and-by the flower of a pleasant grin, and a nice smile will gladden everyone you meet with.

You can grow a grin, but it won't always be easy. But you can have a good try, can't you?

Smile and the world smiles with you;

Knock, and you go it alone:

For the cheerful grin

Will let you in

Where the knocker is never known.

Growl, and the way looks dreary;

Laugh, and the path is bright:

For a welcome smile

Brings sunshine, while

A frown shuts out the light.

Sigh, and you rake in nothing;

Work, and the prize is won:

For the nerry man

With backbone can

By nothing be outdone.

Sing, and the world's harmonious;

Grumble, and things go wrong:

And all the time

You are out of rhyme

With the busy, bustling throng.

Kick, and there's trouble brewing;

Whistle, and life is gay:

And the world's in tune

Like a day in June

And the clouds all melt away.

UNCLE B.

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## PROHIBITION AND PARTY POLITICS.

"The Alliance can never by its very nature touch party politics."

The fundamental importance of this statement, culled from the policy speech delivered by the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond at the Prohibition Picnic, cannot be too earnestly impressed upon all Prohibitionists who have the interests of the cause at heart.

There are Prohibitionists and non-Prohibitionists in all political parties. The cause we have at heart cuts right across all political party lines, and any attempt to identify a great moral issue with the political programme of one party can only result in disaster. There are two reasons for this, the first being that it must inevitably antagonise all other parties, whilst the second is that there must always be a tendency to subordinate policy to the general exigencies of the political fortunes of the party, however remotely these may bear upon the merits of any particular measure.

Moreover, any organisation which, although outside the official party organisations, is more or less identified with them, must be subject to the same influences, and this will especially be the case where Prohibition is only one plank in the platform of such organisation.

Whenever Prohibitionists are brought up against a statement that there is a split in the ranks they should at once look for the source of it. If they find that it proceeds from political quarters, or from organisations more or less identified with some political party, they can safely assume that it is dictated by motives which are not relevant to the issue.

The New South Wales Alliance is strictly non-political, and does not know political parties as such. It is the only organisation in the State exclusively concerned with the Prohibition issue. In the words of Mr. Hammond, it "can never by its very nature touch party politics."

### "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 24/3/24, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: G. S. Matthews, £1, 30/12/25; Mrs. King, 28/2/25; R. B. Coates, 5s., 19/8/24; J. P. Winter, 20/3/25; F. J. Stevens, £1, 30/12/25.

The following are paid to 30/12/24: M. Andrews, W. D. Puffer, L. McDowell, Norman Donaldson, Rev. T. Hughes, Miss C. A. Pryce, Mrs. J. Pearce, Mrs. Manttan (£1 3s.).

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## There Is No Vendetta—

(Continued from page 9.)

### THERE IS NO VENDETTA.

It will be observed that Mr. Hammond invited Prohibitionists to "close up their ranks." Nevertheless, there has been a determined and persistent effort of late to convey the impression to the outside world that there is a split in the ranks of the Prohibition Party, and that the New South Wales Alliance is waging a "vendetta" against particular politicians. It is not difficult to guess whence such reports do proceed or what the motive for them is, but the attempt to create suspicion by this means in the public mind is a thoroughly mischievous one which needs to be exposed if it is not to do infinite harm to the cause of Prohibition. People of damaged reputation are generally much more sensitive about their good name than are people of unblemished reputation. The latter know they are safe, and their consciences do not trouble them. The former feel uncomfortable without being willing to avow it. And so, to divert public attention from their own case, they "draw a red herring across the scent." In the present instance, the red herring is called a vendetta. The pledge-breakers are suffering the pains of a damaged political reputation; they have been publicly castigated by the "Sydney Morning Herald," and by more than one member of Parliament who is himself opposed to Prohibition. And so they hope that an assault upon the New South Wales Alliance will anticipate further attacks on their own position. Strategically the plan is not, perhaps, a bad one from their point of view. Unfortunately, however, for them, their position is tactically untenable.

There is no vendetta. There is no split in the ranks of the Prohibition Party. The New South Wales Alliance has driven nobody from the fold. A few have fallen away. That is inevitable; it is a normal occurrence in all great reform campaigns, and it need not unduly worry anybody. It is not the fault of the Alliance that some who were pledged to support its policy afterwards betrayed it, and thus brought us a momentary reverse. The growth of public sentiment in favor of Prohibition in this State, under the educative guidance of the Alliance, has been too great to allow of dismay, still less discouragement in the presence of a setback born of the bad faith of a few. The broad fact remains that the policy of the Alliance is endorsed with a definite popular mandate, and that fact alone, as Mr. Hammond himself has remarked, should "make defeat an incentive for greater determination to fight."

### INSANITY AND CHILD DELINQUENCY DECREASE; HEALTH IMPROVES.

John R. Kirk, President, State Teachers' College, Kirksville, Missouri.

My impressions concerning Prohibition are as follows: The Eighteenth Amendment has been effective in changing social conditions in Missouri. Prohibition has contributed to the reduction of insanity, decrease in child delinquency, and an improvement in the general health of the State. Prosperity has been greatly enhanced. College and high schools have increased in attendance more rapidly than heretofore. Prohibition has caused an improvement in the conditions of working men and working women. The saloon is gone forever.

## New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from page 4.)

Under existing conditions a politician becomes master of the situation in the electorate he represents (?), and by the introduction of the recall we affirm the principle that the public should be master of its own business, the politician the servant of the people, and subservient to the desires, the wishes and the welfare of the majority of citizens whom he represents. Should he fail to recognise his obligations to the constituents, then by virtue of the power of the recall he could be recalled and replaced with a more satisfactory representative.

One critic of popular government said that the adoption of the recall would make the Legislature less attractive. In the humble opinion of the writer our Australian politics are becoming far too attractive and too much imprinted with the dollar mark to be of any practical value to "Percy Public," and could well be shorn of a little of that attractiveness which has in the past militated against the public good and has resulted to a very large extent in nullifying the usefulness of our seven Australian Parliaments with their costly entourages and armies of parasitical lobbyists.

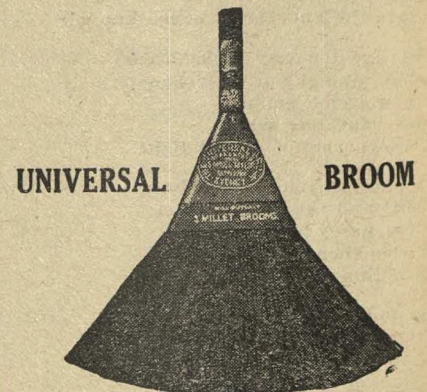
After all, in these days of dollar marked politics, when legislators so often deliberately betray their constituents, why should the constituency be compelled to suffer a most unsuitable or unsatisfactory representative in the Legislative Assemblage, retain him for better or for worse, promising to love, honor and obey him till his life, or term of office expires?

'Tis only common logic to insist that the community should retain their right to correct mistakes in the selection of their representatives.

FIELD SECRETARY.

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A colored preacher saw Spruce smoking his pipe one day.

"Doan you know," said the preacher, "dat no unclean thing can enter the Kingdom of Hebben? An' doan you know that smoking makes yo' breff unclean?"

"Well," opined Spruce, "when Ah die Ah figures on leavin' mah breath behin' me."

#### THAT KIND OF POCKET.

The word "thief" was on the blackboard, but Dick could not spell it. "Surely you know what that spells," exclaimed the teacher. "Now, suppose I put my hand into your pocket and took out a penny, what should I be?"

"A conjuror," replied Dick.

#### NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

An impecunious tenant had not paid the rent of his room for several months.

"Look here," said the landlord, "I'll meet you half-way. I am ready to forget half of what you owe!"

"Right. I'll meet you. I'll forget the other half!"

#### A LIBERAL GOB.

The doctor was examining Bosworth, a hospital corpsman, for advancement in rating. "What would you do if the captain fainted on the bridge?"

"Bring him to," warbled the aspiring corpsman.

"Then, what?" asked the doctor.

"Bring him two more," returned the gob.

#### HANDICAPPED.

"Sam, do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?"

"Ah does, sah."

"Sam, what have you got to say for yourself?"

"Well, Jedge, wif all dem limitations you have jes' put on me, Ah don't believe Ah has anything at all to say."

#### POOR GIRL!

Her eyes were red.

Bloody almost.

But they were bold—fearless.

She had not been weeping.

Her mouth was a pitiful sight.

One time—enticing, pretty.

Now—horribly discolored.

Poor girl! Courageous as she was one could but sympathise.

You see, she was just an absent-minded flapper

Who had eye-pencilled

Her mouth and

Lip-sticked her eyes.

#### JUST AS WELL.

American revivalist, preaching on the Devil:

"My dear brothers and sisters, the Devil is chained in the Bottomless Pit. There are chains on his ankles, chains round his waist, chains round his neck, but (pointing to individuals in the audience) he can get YOU. and YOU, and YOU."

Voice from the back of the hall: "Why the darned thing might as well be loose!"

#### FOLLOWED DIRECTIONS.

"Why did you steal the pearl necklace from the jeweller's shop window?"

"Because it had on it 'Avail yourself of this splendid opportunity,' and I couldn't resist it!"

Just as the guards were leading his client away, the lawyer stopped and shook hands with the recent defendant.

"I'm sorry I couldn't do more for you, old man," he apologised.

"Don't mention it, sir," replied the prisoner politely. "Ain't five years enough?"

An Irishman was out gunning for ducks with a friend who noticed that although Mike aimed his gun several times, he didn't shoot it off. At last he said:

"Mike, why didn't you shoot that time? The whole flock were right in front of you."

"Oi know," said Mike, "but ivery time Oi aimed me gun at a duck anither wan come right between us."

Charged with illicit distilling, a long, lean Tennessee mountain youth stood before the rural bar of justice.

"What's your name?" asked the Judge.

"Joshua, yore Honor," answered the boy.

"Hm! Joshua? Joshua what?" his Honor prompted.

"Jes Joshua," replied the culprit.

"Are you the Joshua who made the sun to stand still?" said the Judge.

"No, yore Honor—I'm the Joshua what made the moonshine."

#### APPROPRIATE PROPAGANDA.

Congressman Blather was a passenger on the steamship Sieve, which was slowly sinking. The passengers were climbing into the lifeboats.

"Congressman," suggested a reporter aboard the ill-fated craft, "here's a chance for some publicity. If you cared——"

"You may quote me as saying," replied the statesman, "that I am heartily in favor of a back-to-the-land movement."

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## DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

### SUNDAY.

"Every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor."—1 Cor., 33, 8.

Many think there will be a sort of prize-giving in heaven somewhat similar to that given at school on breaking-up day. There is so much in the Bible about the rewards for those who labor for the Master, that mistaken notions have sometimes arisen as to what the reward will really be. A friend of mine engaged in the Lord's work, when told she would have her reward in heaven, said, "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver, and I expect He loveth a cheerful worker, and I often feel anything but cheerful in the work given me. If a reward is offered me, I shall be ashamed to take it." It seems to me that not only is the reward in the doing, but commensurate to the doing, and that the reward will be the fruits of the labor, the success with which it is crowned, the results we shall see in the life to come, which here were very often unequal to the efforts put forth, and sometimes not visible at all. Many a time have we had to say, "Surely I have labored in vain, and spent my strength for nought," but there "Every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor." There we shall wonder at the marvellous harvest which has sprung from the seed sown. And then there will be the grandest reward of all in the Master's words, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," and as he enters into that joy his soul, like his Master's, shall be satisfied as he sees what he never saw on earth, that his labor was not in vain in the Lord. And he shall be "made ruler over many things," and

"Shall serve Him, and for ever,  
Oh hope most sure, most fair,  
The perfect love outpouring  
In perfect service there."

### MONDAY.

"I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do."—John, 17, 4.  
Oh, that I with Thee may say,  
Ere I pass from earth away,  
I have finished, Lord, for Thee  
All the work Thou gavest me.

Oh, that I may enter in  
To the land unstained by sin,  
Saying, "Lord, the prize is won,"  
And may hear Thy words, "Well done."

Ah, methinks those words to me  
Will the sweetest music be,  
If they ever greet my ear,  
If such words I ever hear.

### TUESDAY.

"The Kingdom of God is within you."—Luke, 17, 24.

How slow are men to realise this. In the olden time the Jews were looking for an earthly king, and could not believe that Christ's kingdom was not of this world. Even to this day the veil is upon men's hearts, and they cannot see that Christ's rule is not an earthly one. Even some enlightened Christians—enlightened on some points—are still looking for an earthly King and even imagine as the Jews of old did, that He will set up His reign in that little corner of the globe, Jerusalem. Jesus was ever trying to teach His Disciples the fallacy of this error, and it was not until after His resurrection that they understood His sayings. To Paul was given the larger vision as he realised that in Christ Jesus there was neither Jew nor Gentile, but that they

were all the children of God in Christ Jesus, that Abraham was the father of all the faithful—Jew or Gentile; that he was only the type of all who should hereafter believe in Jesus. They are the Israel who are so of grace. The children of Israel were only typical of the true Israel of God, and when they by their unbelief shut themselves out from the Covenant of Grace, the veil was rent in twain, and the way made open for the whole world to enter in. God has no favorite in the realm of grace. "My kingdom is not of this world." To the spiritual mind these things are spiritually discerned. "Seeing all these things shall be dissolved, we look for a new heaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness." "For the earth and all that is therein shall be burned up." "Behold I make all things new. There will be no new heaven until the former things have passed away." Christ's reign will be no earthly one. "Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse." "Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation."

### WEDNESDAY.

"Neither did His Brethren believe in Him."—John, 7, 5.

"Neither did they believe in Him"; the One So far beyond their comprehension; none Could estimate Him rightly: even they Who followed Him, and saw Him day by day

Were most obtuse to heavenly things, and thought

Only of earthly kingship; blind to higher things.

How must His heart have felt these bitter stings.

O fools and blind, to think Christ's reign will be

An earthly one, nor its deep meaning see,  
To deem that He will come to earth again  
To Zion's heights, and there set up His reign.

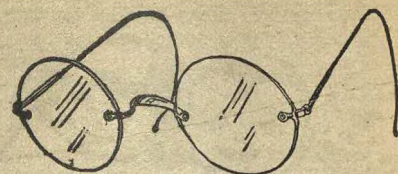
They cannot see beyond the things of sense.  
His kingdom is above, and not from hence.  
The Jewish nation only typified  
All those who in His sacrifice confide,  
Who join His Kingdom, of whatever race—  
They are the Israel who are so of grace.  
So dense are men accounted great and wise,  
These symbols are all hidden from their eyes.

### THURSDAY.

"There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding."—Job, 32, 8.

"And the Lord God formed men out of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul."—Gen., 2, 7.

Is it not a wonderful thought, that the soul—yours and mine—is the "inspiration of the breath of God"? "Truly there is a spirit in man, and the breath of the Almighty giveth him life"; a spirit which comes from God and which shall return to Him who gave it. It matters little where these bodies came from; this animal part of us, since it must return to dust again ere it can be changed from corruption to incorruption, from mortal to immortality. It matters little whether these human frames were evolved from an atom of dust, or from some animal, we know that when God made man in His image, man became a "living soul." The human frame is but the clothing of the soul, the habitation of the spirit, the self which dwells within. Not a particle of it remains the same that it was when we were babies,



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or even seven years ago, yet we ourselves are the very same persons we were then which shows how little dependent we are upon these, our bodies, for our identity. A new frame is continually evolving from the old one, but the same spirit or person remains within—that soul which thinks and feels, and looks through these eyes, that spirit which no one has yet been able to locate.

Yet how often is this soul, the nobles part of man, neglected, and the mere animal exalted. Hence the desecration of the on day in seven specially set apart for its cultivation and enrichment. What matters this earthly part decay, if the inward man is renewed day by day? Is the re-creation of the body of so much more importance than the re-creation of the soul—that divine spark in us which can never die? Let us yield it up to Him from whom it came, the will He one day clothe it with an immortal frame.

### FRIDAY.

"We shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."—1 John, 3, 2.

Here we have glimpses sometimes of Thy face,

At times we almost see Thee by our side  
But there we shall behold Thy wondrous grace,

And seeing Thee we shall be satisfied.  
And he like Thee! To be with those we love  
On earth, we sometimes catch their way  
And grow like them; but this is far above,  
To grow like Thee as on Thy face we gaze  
Made like to Thee! Alas! we oft despair  
Thine image to attain. It seems so far  
Above our reach; Thy nature, Lord, to share  
Seems hopeless as to reach the highest star.

Made like to Thee!—then let me onward press

Forgetting not my wondrous destiny,  
Put on the garment of Thy righteousness,  
Without which none Thy blessed face can see.

(Continued on next page.)

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**Daily Inspiration—**

(Continued from page 14.)

**SATURDAY.****"CLEANSE THOU ME FROM SECRET FAULTS."**

Someone has advised that you get a friend to tell you once a year what he really thinks of you. A better plan would be to get an enemy to give you his opinion of yourself. We are such many-sided creatures, that both friend and enemy may have a blind eye, the one to our virtues, the other to our failings. Yet another has said that he only loves us truly who loves our faults, that is, that he has not the love that is blind, but sees them, and loves us in spite of them. Only One, however, can do that perfectly, and He offers to help us overcome those faults, nay, to put His own virtues in their place.

If we love our neighbor as ourselves his faults even will seem virtues in disguise. There are even good Christians who are so lenient to their own failings, not to say sins, that they consider them rather admirable than otherwise, at anyrate, very excusable. I have heard a minister call a fit of temper into which he was betrayed "impulsiveness." Others call it "righteous anger," although it would be very unrighteous and reprehensible in another. Irritability or impatience goes by the name of a "fit of the nerves." Another thinks a certain amount of "proper pride" is rather to be commended, forgetting that "everyone that is proud in heart is an abomination to the Lord." I have even seen it recommended as a qualification for a young minister; one of the very worst he could have. "Learn of Me, for I am meek and lowly of heart." All pride is improper, especially in one called a servant of God and the people. Ah, how many sins there are in us which are never seen to be sins. How necessary for all to pray, "Cleanse Thou me from secret faults." "Search me, O God, and know my heart, try me, and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting." Self-love is inherent in all, and one of the hardest lessons in life is to be willing to see the worst of ourselves, and to make no excuses. Until we do thus see our sins, we shall never be free. The easiest person in the world to deceive is ourselves.

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**Prohibition—**

(Continued from page 10.)

The opposition organised in Europe to overthrow Prohibition in the United States is strong enough to exert an influence on the policy of European Governments. "How else can their protection of bootleggers be explained? There is an international agreement against piracy, and no nation would permit its flag to be used by a pirate craft while preying upon the commerce of another nation. Why should any nation permit the use of its flag by a bootlegging craft engaged in a conspiracy against the laws of a friendly nation?"

I have reserved for the last point reference to the comments made by some of our visitors. Mr. G. K. Chesterton may be taken as a fair sample of the unfairness with which uninformed foreigners regard American Prohibition. He wrote a book on what he "saw in America." He tells what "well-to-do Americans" said when they discussed Prohibition "over their nuts and wine." He reports those Americans as declaring that Prohibition does not exist. He concedes that it may be enforced to "some extent among the poor," but he doubts whether it was ever intended to be enforced among the rich.

Mr. Chesterton, instead of putting his opposition to Prohibition on personal grounds, which evidently is the real basis of his dislike for it, says that his primary objection is that it puts the workingman under a form of slavery and "enables him to work harder, and therefore the employers get richer." He says: "The real power back of Prohibition is simply the plutocratic power of pushing employers who wish to get the last inch of work out of their workmen."

If Mr. Chesterton were not entirely ignorant of the subject, such a statement would subject him to the charge of deliberate falsehood. Of course every American knows that Prohibition did not originate with the plutocrats. It not only originated in the agricultural districts, but won its way by the aid of the masses and against the opposition of the very influences which Mr. Chesterton credits with supporting it. Our plutocratic influences are in the cities, not in the country, and the cities were not only the last to be captured by Prohibition, but have not yet been captured. The opposition to Prohibition to-day is in the cities, just where these plutocrats exert the largest influence in politics.

But to relieve Mr. Chesterton's fears that the rich will continue to be exempt from the rigors of the law, I venture to suggest to him that the inequality will be remedied by taking the liquor from the rich instead of by restoring it to the poor.



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# WELFARE OF HUMANITY DEMANDS PROHIBITION.

Prof. Max F. Meyer, University of Missouri.

I do not see how, among people who place the welfare of humanity above an accidentally acquired habit of some individuals, there can be any difference of opinion concerning alcohol prohibition. That some people drink as much as before Prohibition, no matter how much or how little that statement may imply, is not a relevant argument in the face of the general social betterment.

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## IMPROVEMENT ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Edward A. Barbour, President, Chamber of Commerce, Springfield, Missouri.

Personally, I am heartily in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment and believe that it

should be strictly enforced. My own impression is that conditions generally have been greatly improved and that as the years go by they will continue to improve more rapidly.

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