

STONED FRENCH CHERRIES.

LUSCIOUS, DAINTY FRUIT, FOR DESSERT OR COOKING.
A Rare Bargain. Keep indefinitely.

Pure Fruit. Glass Jars, only 1/6.

SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD CO. (VEGETARIAN CAFE), 308 GEORGE STREET
NEAR HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY.



A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XVIII. No. 21. Twopence.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1924.

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



FUSI-YAMA - JAPAN.

EARTH-QUAKE FIGURES.

LIVES	99,375.
HOMES	20,000.
POPULATION 50 MILLIONS	

EACH YEAR THERE
ARE 50,000 HOMES
UNDER THE SHADOW
OF THE BOTTLE IN
AUSTRALIA — !!!



BOOZE - AUSTRALIA. BOTTLE-QUAKE FIGURES.

LIVES	53,581.	FOR 1921.
HOMES	100,000.	(1922 WAS WORSE)
(POPULATION 5½ MILLIONS.)		

COLLECT GREEN COUPONS

CHAPMAN & CO.
BOOKBINDERS

259-261 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY.

'Phone City 2464.

THE LAST WORD.

THOSE IN AUTHORITY PROVIDE FACTS.

SOME SALUTARY WORK.

Between Prohibition Director Mike Cassidy and Federal Judge Sawtelle Tucson and the country thereabout has been thrown into a state of desiccation. A carefully planned round-up by the Director, covering a period of some weeks, resulted in the bringing into the corral of nearly all the suspected offenders of the Prohibition law. So carefully was the work done that not one of the arrested persons could offer a defence. All were heavily fined by Judge Sawtelle, and, what was more to the purpose, most of them have been scattered about among the jails of the State for terms ranging from three months to a year.

If this kind of work were done everywhere there would be no question of the enforcement of the Prohibition law. And it is done in Arizona pretty generally.

The jail is the place for the Prohibition violator, and plenty of it. His is a studied and impudent crime, the consequences of which he should be made to feel. If he were given longer sentences there would be fewer violations. The one weakness of the Volstead Act is the lightness of the penalties it imposes. The penalties should be such that no violator would be convicted the second time. His subsequent slogan would be, "Once is enough."—Editorial, "Arizona Republican."

DRUNKENNESS OUTLAWED AT MASS MEETING OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Liquor and drunkenness were outlawed at the University of Georgia by action of a mass meeting of students in adopting a resolution upholding Chancellor David C. Barrow and their faculty in their declaration to "fire" any man who is reported for drunkenness or disorderly conduct.—News item, "Atlanta Journal."

PROHIBITION GREAT EXPERIMENT.

Prohibition is a huge and valuable experiment in the interest of civilisation. Nathan Soederblom, Archbishop of Sweden, who has just returned to his own country from the United States, said that he was astonished at banquets and receptions that water was used instead of wine. There is one good argument in favor of Prohibition, and that is the old argument of the Bible, "It may be a stumbling block to thy brother." You may indulge and never get the habit which destroys soul and body, but some one else may not have that moral fibre. In this age of Civitans, Rotarians, Kiwanis, etc., all with their slogans of service, let us serve our brothers with a little self-sacrifice.—Editorial, "Atlanta Constitution."

STUDENTS MAKE RESOLUTIONS.

At the Annual Conference of the officers and advisers of the Students Young Men's Christian Association of Eastern Pennsyl-

vania, composed of 78 delegates from 23 colleges and preparatory schools, held in Lewisburg, Pa., the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved that the delegates here assembled, representing upwards of 40,000 students and faculty, herewith appeal to their representatives in Congress that they aid in further strengthening the enforcement measures pertaining to the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, and, further, that they contribute their voice and influence to the defeat of any proposal to weaken the application of the Volstead Act by accepting light wines and beers containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol.—News item, "Intercollegiate Prohibition Association."

CONSTITUTION NOT TO BE TINKERED WITH.

Now that Prohibition is in the Constitution it will stay there if for no other reason than to warn every one that the foundation document of this Government is not to be juggled with, nor jammed with amendments, nor denuded of them, and made the sport of passing interest. Anyone has perfect liberty under the Constitution to think as he pleases, and even to say what he pleases, about Prohibition. But tampering with the Constitution is another matter.—Editorial, "Dearborn (Mich.) Independent."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL CALLS UPON COUNTY ATTORNEYS FOR STRICTER ENFORCEMENT.

Attorney-General Ben J. Gibson recently called upon all county attorneys in the State to give closer application to the enforcement of State and Federal laws, but with particular reference to those statutes for the control of the liquor traffic.

The letter to the county attorneys proposed more jail and prison sentences, heavier fines and immediate confiscation of vehicles used in transporting liquor, together with a "conscientious endeavor" on the part of county officers as a means to "create a more wholesome respect for law and authority."

"Prison sentences will often deter where fines will merely encourage. The law provides specifically that the persistent violator should be jailed or given a prison sentence," the letter of the Attorney-General stated.—News item, "Evening Tribune," Des Moines, Iowa.

ALL CLASSES BENEFIT.

"I am of the opinion that all classes of people have been the gainers from the enforcement of Prohibition. Prohibition has improved the economic condition of the workingman. He has been able to apply his

LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

"KING" TEA

Catalogue of Free Gifts is Now Obtainable.

Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

income to better advantage."—Governor Arthur M. Hyde, Missouri.

CHANGED FOR THE BETTER.

Among communications on the subject of Prohibition published in the "New York Herald-Tribune" was one, signed only with initials, whose writer, after recalling the words of a philosopher of fifty years ago, "I pity the man who can travel from Dan to Beersheba and cry, 'It is all barren,'" said that any New Yorker who cannot see any change for the better in New York is greatly to be pitied. The writer of this communication, after stating that he had lived on the East Side of New York for thirty-one years and had seen the evils of drink before Prohibition came, said further:

"Thanks to Prohibition, all is changed for the better. Instead of the old den of iniquity and saloon on the corner, we see a thriving grocery business, clothing store or some other establishment that we are ont ashamed to go into and take our children with us. Would anyone want all this changed back again to the old state of things? No, we will not go back. We have learned our lesson, and thank God for Prohibition."

Along with this letter there were published some communications that were filled with familiar talk about "Liberty," "Bigotry" and "Tyranny." But what do they weigh against the testimony from the East Side concerning the better conditions brought by the substitution of grocery or clothing stores for the old-time saloon?—Editorial, "Arkansas Gazette."

RUM PATROL TREATY.

A rum treaty similar to that recently concluded with Great Britain has been signed here by diplomatic representatives of the United States and Germany.

Like the British treaty, the instrument signed by Secretary Hughes and Ambassador Wiedfeldt gives the United States the right to extend its rum patrol outside territorial waters, and in turn it extends to German merchantmen the privilege of bringing ship liquor into American ports under seal.

Negotiations are in progress for the conclusion of similar treaties with the other maritime powers.—News item, "Washington (D.C.) Post."



JAMES COOK LTD.

Baker,

32 Victoria St., Paddington

Tel.: Pad. 111.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

THE WHITE FAIR GATHERS MOMENTUM.

During the week there have been many evidences of increasing interest in the Great White Fair, and offers of assistance are coming from quite unexpected directions.

The first meeting of section captains was held at the Work Centre on Monday, the 1st inst., when the officers in charge for each day were appointed, and a detailed plan of work adopted.

CAPABLE BUYER APPOINTED.

Mrs. A. N. White, the energetic wife of Mr. A. N. White, of advertising fame, was appointed buyer and collector. Mrs. White is a shrewd and experienced business woman, and can be confidently left to buy in the cheapest market, and to secure the maximum number of donations of goods and material.

THE CUTTING-OUT DEPARTMENT.

We are deeply indebted to Mrs. G. A. Bond, who has arranged for all the cutting-out of garments, and for the making of sample garments. This will make the work very much easier for all. Mrs. Bond has also arranged for the electric power point to be installed so that all goods can be pressed when completed and packed away in workmanlike order. The Committee is under a yet further obligation to Mrs. Bond, as she has presented them with twelve new chairs and a lock-up workpress. For these most generous donations we are very deeply grateful.

ANONYMOUS DONOR.

A donation of £5 for the purchase of cottons, thimbles, tapes and needles has been received from a friend who wishes to remain unknown. There have also been several donations of this kind from unknown friends. One of the most pleasing contributions which has yet come to hand was a 10/- note from a friend and supporter of Prohibition from Temora. Just a little slip of paper with a memo. to the effect that this little donation was to go towards the telephone subscription for the work centre. We wish especially to thank the giver, whose donation we appreciate as much as those larger gifts above referred to.

ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT OF STALLS.

One of Sydney's finest window dressers has promised to arrange the stalls so that our friends can expect an artistic display of goods, not the usual unattractive jumble which is a noticeable feature of the majority of fairs.

Mr. Fisk, of wireless fame, has also promised his help, and there may be some interesting developments in this connection.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE FILM.

One of our big picture concerns is interested and has undertaken to try to secure films of the once notorious slums, the Bowery of New York, the Tenderloin of Chicago, Barbary Coast of San Francisco, as they were under the old saloon days and as they are to-day through the influence of Prohibition. It is proposed to use these films educationally at the Great White Fair.

Big business is going to take a hand in this Fair. BUT MORE ABOUT THIS LATER.

AUSTRALIAN FICTION AND VERSE.

A feature among the displays which will be seen at the Fair will be a stall displaying Australian publications.

Several well-known Sydney publishers are assisting and stocking this stall, and it will house anything that has been written in Australia.

MESSRS. ANGUS AND ROBERTSON CO-OPERATE.

The terms of Messrs. Angus and Robertson's offer of assistance are most generous. "Art in Australia" are also assisting, as are the New South Wales Bookstall and "Australia." This section will be in charge of Miss Dulcie Davisson, one of our gifted young Australian writers, and any offers of assistance may be sent to her care of N.S.W. Alliance.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITIONS.

The Doll Stall will be something unusual, and it will be a money-maker with Christmas just ahead. This section is in charge of Miss Jeffries, who will canvass the city for donations of dolls, and who will conduct a number of doll dressing competitions in the schools of the metropolitan area. The plan is that good prizes will be given for the best dressed doll in the schools taking up the competition, and all competing dolls are to become the property of the Great White Fair Committee. Miss Jeffries hopes to gather together the largest and the most varied doll stall ever seen at a fair.

MONSTER QUEEN COMPETITION.

A monster queen competition will be conducted throughout the suburbs, and we hope every suburb will nominate a queen. If this competition is entered into with verve and enthusiasm some hundreds of pounds should be in hand from this source before the Fair begins.

BUSINESS GIRLS.

The members of the Business Girls' League, being business girls, realise that it does not pay to have to buy all the material for the articles which they are making for the Fair unless some provision is made to wipe out that cost, and to this end a dance is being organised for funds to cover the cost of materials with which they will be working.

AN INVITATION.

All girls interested are invited to attend at room 57a, Wentworth Court, any Monday night, where their services will be most welcome.

ORDERS TAKEN.

During the week orders have come in for pyjamas, pillow slips and other articles, and we want our friends to know that we are wanting their orders, and that we will guarantee to supply articles made to measure,

well cut and efficiently turned out at a reasonable price.

DONATIONS WANTED.

If you want to help us you may do so in either of the following ways: Send us a donation in cash; come to the room and do some sewing; send us a few yards of material that we might work up; send us an order for goods you want to purchase; send us a suggestion containing a novel idea; talk to others and get them interested in the Great White Fair; undertake to get a small committee together to nominate a queen for your district and to sell queen tickets; undertake to sell a lay-by ticket to your friends or neighbors. This lay-by ticket section is run as follows: You sell a ticket for 1/3, which entitles the holder to purchase an article valued at 1/- at the Fair. If you can't do any of these things you can collect cigar boxes, petrol tins, sugar bags, or any other article which you think will be of use, and send them along. Everybody can do something, and the one who gives early gives twice.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES

We have decided to inaugurate a Bonus System whereby regular purchasers of
**THE FAMOUS INGLIS
STANDARD BRANDS**

Will receive valuable presents in exchange for labels.

The goods subject to the new Bonus are:

INGLIS GOLDENIA TEA
INGLIS THE BILLY TEA
INGLIS CAMEL COFFEE AND
CHICORY
INGLIS ESSENCE OF COFFEE AND
CHICORY
INGLIS PURE SOLUBLE COCOA
INGLIS GRANUMA PORRIDGE MEAL
INGLIS BAKING POWDER
GREER'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

and to enable you to begin the collection of coupons now and from present stocks certain labels from packets, tins, and bottles will be accepted as coupons. When present stocks are exhausted they will be replaced with coupon labels attached.

Full particulars of these labels and of how to obtain the presents are set forth on the second page of the Preliminary Catalogue, which may be obtained at your Store, or by letter from

INGLIS LIMITED, BOX 1582, G.P.O.,
SYDNEY.

The Preliminary Catalogue, however, is very incomplete. To realise the wide range and excellent quality and value of these presents we invite you to visit our Showrooms at

INGLIS BUILDINGS,
396-404 KENT-STREET, SYDNEY
(Off Market-street).

INGLIS BUILDINGS,
71 KING-STREET, NEWCASTLE
(The 'buses will set you down at the door)

where you can have forenoon or afternoon tea with us, free of cost, and have the new system fully explained to you.

INGLIS LIMITED

PASS "GRIT" ON.

New South Wales Alliance

Offices—Macdonell House, Pitt Street, Sydney. Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.
Phones: General Offices, City 157; Organising and Public Meeting Dept. City 8944.

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10th.

11 a.m.:

7 p.m.: Tempe Park Methodist Church.
Rev. S. W. Bazalgette.

11 a.m.:

7.15 p.m.: Glenmore Road, Paddington.
Anglican Church.
Mr. Charles W. Chandler.

11 a.m.: Wingham.

3 p.m.: Wingham Children's Service.
7.15 p.m.: Wingham Methodist Church.
Mr. D. H. Hardy.

11 a.m.: Taree Methodist Church.

3 p.m.: Cundle.
7 p.m.: Taree Church of Christ.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

11 a.m.:

7.15 p.m.: Surry Hills Anglican Church.
Mr. Charles E. Still.

11 a.m.: Dulwich Hill Methodist Church.

7.15 p.m.: Hurlstone Park Methodist Church.
Ex-Senator David Watson.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Friday, August 8th.—Open Air Meeting,
Taree, 7.45 p.m.

Saturday, August 9th.—Open Air Meeting,
Wingham, 7.45 p.m.
Mr. H. C. Stitt and D. H. Hardy.

BRANCH MEETINGS.

Monday, August 11th.—Wingham Branch
Alliance, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, August 12th.—Taree Branch Al-
liance, 8 p.m.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

REV. HENRY WORRALL'S FIXTURES.

Tuesday, August 26: Tenterfield.

Wednesday, August 27: Glen Innes.

Thursday, August 28: Guyra.

Sunday, August 31: Church Services, Armi-
dale.

Monday, Sept. 1: Public Meeting, Armidale.

Tuesday, Sept. 2: Uralla.

Wednesday, Sept. 3: Walcha.

Thursday, Sept. 4: Tamworth.

Saturday, Sept. 6: Sydney.

Sunday, Sept. 7: Haberfield (Morning and
Evening); 3 p.m., Lyceum Hall, Pitt-st.,
Sydney.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 31/7/24, and where not men-
tioned the amount received is 10s.: Mrs.
Todd (30/6/25).

Following are paid to 30/12/24: W. D.
Campbell; Melbourne Mission to Seamen;
D. Jones, 15s. 6d.; Rev. E. J. Rogers; Mrs.
Kline, 4s. 2d.; L. J. Kline, 5s. 10d.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

AUSTRALIAN PROHIBITION COUNCIL.

Commonwealth Platform
Representative

Rev. HENRY WORRALL

will commence his N.S.W. Tour
at Tenterfield, and will conduct
a Public Meeting in

LITERARY INSTITUTE

TENTERFIELD

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 26th

at 8 p.m.

IN TOWN HALL

GLEN INNES

ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27th

at 8 p.m.

IN TOWN HALL

INVERELL

ON

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th

at 8 p.m.

Rev. H. Worrall during the last
two years has traversed over
50,000 miles outside of Australia,
and has seen much of many lands.
From his personal experience
and firsthand information, Aus-
tralia's Prohibition Champion has
built up a most inspiring and con-
vincing message which will com-
mand your attention.

Hear Rev. Henry Worrall in your
District.

Admission is Free. Collection.

THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. H. C. Stitt, who has been appointed
State Superintendent of the N.S.W. Alliance,
has been connected with Church work and the
Temperance Movement ever since boyhood.
Like a number of Prohibition workers of
to-day, Mr. Stitt received his early inspira-
tions through his connection with the Good
Templar Order. At the early age of 16
years he was Secretary of the Taree Lodge,
where he sat at the feet of such stalwarts
of that period as Capt. Ricketts, H. E.
Edwards, J. Symes and others. In those
youthful days the organisation entrusted him
with the preparation of the opposition to a
local wine license application. Mr. Stitt pre-
pared the petition, personally undertook the
work, engaged counsel, and defeated the
application. He afterwards became Chief
Templar of the same order at the Wingham
and Wagga Lodges.

About 18 years ago Mr. Stitt went to
Queensland, where he was engaged on the
organisation staff of a leading financial in-
stitution. In an honorary capacity he ren-
dered valuable service to the Temperance
Movement. He was prominently identified
with the Citizens' Six O'clock Closing Move-
ment, being a member of the Executive and
also Secretary of the Albion Branch of the
League. He also took part in the Reduction
of License Campaign as a voluntary open-air
speaker.

During Mr. Stitt's residence in Brisbane he
was for several years a member of the Al-
liance, and also associated as a delegate with
the Church Federation. In his own church he
was treasurer of the Home Missionary Com-
mittee for seven years, also at various times
identified with the Foreign Mission, Sunday
Schools, and Church extension building fund
committees.

Mr. Stitt was a resident of Toowoomba
during both Prohibition campaigns, and was
a member of the Executive of the Prohibition
League in that city, rendering valuable ser-
vice as chairman of the Open Air Campaign
operations.

He is a Justice of the Peace for the
Northern State, chairman for two terms of
the Toowoomba and Suburban Council of
Progress Associations, and was nominated as
an alderman candidate under its banner,
but withdrew owing to early departure from
the State. He is credited with having for-
mulated the policy by which the above Asso-
ciations fought the elections with such suc-
cess, winning five seats with their candidates.

In taking up his new duties Mr. Stitt is
100 per cent. optimistic. He is keen on what
he pleases to call "intense organisation" and
"powerful Prohibition sentiment," believing
that under those two headings other matters
may look after themselves.

Mr. Stitt very emphatically stresses that
on election days the only thing that matters
is "votes." That is the power which will
bring about Prohibition. He only knows two
laws in organisation—"Work yourself, and
get everyone else working."

Mr. Stitt will not admit that he has any
politics. My politics are, he states: "The
health, happiness, contentment and prosperity
of the community." Those are the politics
which lead to that righteousness which ex-
alteth a nation.

"Finally you may say," stated Mr. Stitt,
"that my intention is to personally visit every
and any organisation which has for its ob-
jects the uplifting of humanity, as well as
those departments with which I am primarily
associated. I will not ask anyone to perform
any duty which I am not prepared, if called
upon, to do myself."

A UNIQUE OCCASION.

LORD ASTOR AT BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Last February saw the inauguration of a new series of weekly lectures in Bristol Cathedral. The first three, on "National Dangers," are a little group by themselves, and Lord Astor was fitly chosen to deliver the first of all, on "The Power of Drink."

It is not the first time that your correspondent has heard Lord Astor speak. For a man so desperately in earnest and so deeply wrapped up in his cause, he is extraordinarily quiet. His voice remains at one level, perfectly audible in the last row of chairs; there is no gesticulation, no trace of emotion. One has wondered if it is a case of great self-repression; but the lecture of last week revealed the secret. His quietness is that very deadly quietness which a judge would display in summing up evidence, and later in pronouncing sentence.

Lord Astor has been laboriously collecting evidence for himself for some years past. And he has had unrivalled opportunities for doing so. During the war he held various Government posts in connection with the Liquor Control Board and other emergency bodies, such as the Ministry of Food; he was one of the Secretaries of the Prime Minister, and all "trade" questions were in his department. Then there was his experience as an M.P., his wife's subsequent membership, and the repeated efforts of the "trade" to defeat her election. All this gives him a mine of priceless information from which to dig, and he has added personal enquiry into the economic side of the drink question, and the part it plays in kindred social problems; he has made a study of the soundest medical opinions on the effect of alcohol; and alongside all this he has an almost unique knowledge of the activities, overground and underground, of the "trade" as it endeavors to dig itself in more securely year by year. And it was on this accumulated array of facts and experiences that he spoke for about 45 minutes (though it seemed much shorter), and led his listeners up to a final spiritual appeal that they should take sides as Christians in the fight against "the power of drink."

EFFECTIVE PHRASES.

Lord Astor's own phrasing is more effective than any attempt to re-write his remarks. "Whether I study crime, immorality, child welfare, slums, inefficiency, drink is a predisposing factor." "Alcohol diminishes self-control, the ability to tell the difference between right and wrong, and the desire for self-criticism; it predisposes to disease and impedes muscular and nervous efficiency." "There is greater sobriety in 1924 than in 1914, and the improvement is due to our licensing laws. . . . If we were to sweep them away, remove the taxes on drink, and make it possible to sell alcohol as potatoes

and bread are sold, there would be a huge loss of national sobriety." "The trade cannot reform itself. It is bound to force up and aim at the greatest consumption of intoxicants. The nation, on the other hand, is bound to restrict their consumption. Thus there is an irreconcilable clash between two powerful interests—the nation and the liquor trade." "Money-making interests too often induce candidates for Parliament to give up their freedom and pledge themselves to support these financial interests. Such members are not, on the whole, the type to deal fearlessly and constructively with the problems that are facing the world. The Christian Churches have a policy which is, roughly, local option, Sunday closing and greater control over clubs. How many clergy are declaring candidly in which camp they are? There are only two camps. They cannot be neutral. They must decide whether the policy is right or wrong, not whether it is popular, or whether it will impede their progress up some ladder, social, political or ecclesiastical. The world is looking to see what answer they will give their leaders. The temperance call is a hard call. I know of no question which so tests a man's sincerity, moral courage, unselfishness and open-mindedness."

THE USE OF ALCOHOL.

A SURGEON'S VIEW.

In the same week the National Commercial Temperance League gave a luncheon in the Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel, London, when there was a large gathering of members and supporters of the League. Sir George Paish presided, and on either side of him were Mr. Arthur Evans, M.S., F.R.C.S., and Mr. Lief Jones, M.P.

Mr. Evans, who is surgeon at Westminster Hospital, said that when his hearers and himself were boys alcohol was supposed to cure everything. "There are," emphasised

the speaker, "no scientific grounds for believing to-day that alcohol can cure anything." He referred to the founding of the London Temperance Hospital, when it was humorously pointed out that there was a cemetery behind the hospital. That cemetery had been turned into a playing ground. "We know," went on Mr. Evans, "that alcohol in the blood diminishes its fighting power against disease." To say, as was sometimes said, that the taking of alcohol improved one's vitality was to talk nonsense. His hearers could learn all that they wanted to know about the effect of alcohol on the body by obtaining a book published by the Liquor Control Board and called "The Action of Alcohol on the Physical Organism." All the facts we know, said Mr. Evans, are against the use of alcohol from the medical and surgical point of view.

Sir George Paish said they had listened to something well worth listening to. Mr. Evans was a very great authority. Sir George spoke of the good effects of abolition of drink in America. If they could bring about the abolition of drink here the effect on the welfare and the well-being of the country would be indescribable. It was obvious there had got to be legislation in this country if they wanted again to see the drink traffic diminished. He hoped all would try to secure a measure of local option.

Mourn not the life that gave you gracious birth,

A morbid mortal stirs the gods to mirth.

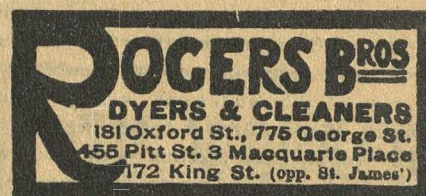
Life's Comedy is joyous and sublime—
"Eternal Laughter Shakes The Aisles of Time!"

To laugh is life! To mourn but breeds disease,

A brooding mind knows naught of hope or ease,

When colds prevail light hearts find solace sure

In Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.*



YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

DENTIST REANEY

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

OPP. GRACE BROS.

M1420

MRS P. KIRBY & SON, LTD
FUNERAL DIRECTORS,
MOTOR FUNERALS CONDUCTED
7 ELIZABETH ST., CITY, AND SUBURBS.
Phones B.6541 & 6542.

CHIEF OFFENDER ESCAPES.

TRAMPING ON GRAPES TO MAKE WINE.

The Risks that Girls will Take.—Public Morals and Habits.—Late Hotel Hours.—What is Yankee Clapstick Comedy?

DRUNKEN WOOL- CLASSERS.

According to a Bathurst newspaper, two jolly wool-classers who were journeying from Sydney to Trida the other day to start work in that locality got drunk on the train. By the time they reached Bathurst they had imbibed to such purpose that they were highly intoxicated. In that state a man always wants more, which, by the way, is one of the most powerful arguments against the liquor traffic. So, when the train drew up at Bathurst, our two wool-classers struggled up to the refreshment room in search of more liquor. Shortly afterwards they attempted to rejoin the train, but being by this time hopelessly drunk they lurched along the platform, and one of them fell down and cut open his head. At this stage a policeman took a hand in the proceedings, with the result that the train journey was temporarily interrupted in order that the wool-classers might have an interview with a Bathurst magistrate. It was the policeman, not the wool-classers, who deemed such an interview desirable, and it put the latter to some inconvenience, though their representations in this respect did not prevail. The magistrate wanted them to spend twenty-four hours as the guests of His Majesty, but when they drew attention to their urgent desire to continue their journey he was ready to oblige, and sentenced them to "the rising."

THE CHIEF OFFENDER.

We should not have thought this incident of sufficient interest to call for particular notice but for one fact. The magistrate remarked that "the railway is a very dangerous place to get drunk." The grammar of this statement is not beyond reproach. We have never before heard of A very dangerous place getting drunk, but we suppose that we must accept such grammar as we can get from Bathurst reporters, and not become too critical—the poor fellows do their best, no doubt. At any rate, the sentiment to which the magistrate wished to give expression is unexceptionable. But here is the point. These men, according to the evidence, were already "highly intoxicated" when they reached Bathurst, but they were served with more liquor in the railway refreshment-room. We have searched the columns of the Bathurst newspapers in vain to ascertain what penalty was imposed on the manager of the refreshment-room for serving drunken men. The police do not appear to have considered it worth while to prosecute him, and yet, surely, he was the chief offender! True, he was also a Government servant. The Government must be protected at all costs, as we discovered in

the recent Carlton case, and the police are notoriously discreet in such situations.

TRAMPLING GRAPES IN VATS.

A telegraphic message from Leeton declares that "evidence of a disgusting nature" was given by the local health inspector in a court case in which G. Governa, an Italian settler and manufacturer of wine, was summoned for having dirty premises. It is stated that in a dilapidated shed, used for the purpose of preparing wine for sale, were dirty dippers, petrol tins and casks containing quantities of decomposed grapes, a few dogs, and every evidence of fowls having roosted in the shed. Just outside the shed two foreigners were in vats vigorously engaged in trampling juice from the grapes. In reply to the magistrate, the inspector said that these men had their boots on. They were fined £5, and the Health Department has ordered the men to discontinue the sale of wine. "The disgust," says the newspaper in which this news appears, "felt by many residents who, during years, have cultivated a taste for defendant's wines, can be better imagined than described." No doubt. The dogs, the fowls, the petrol tins and the boots do seem a bit over the odds. It may not, however, be generally known that trampling grapes in vats with the bare feet was the time-honored and only method known of expressing grape juice for making wine for centuries. It is only in very recent times that mechanical devices have been employed, and it is stated that connoisseurs of wine do not find that it has the same bouquet now as formerly. In many parts of France, Spain and Italy the use of the bare feet is still in vogue, and it is no more dirty necessarily than using clean hands.

ASSAULT ON A GIRL.

Melbourne is acquiring quite an unenviable reputation for assaults upon women. We have sometimes heard it said that Sydney is a rough place, but it isn't in the same street with Melbourne, where crimes of violence and robberies are of daily occurrence, and where the police are so incompetent to protect the public that they have recently felt it necessary to warn people not to go out at night without arming themselves with a revolver! At the Sandringham Police Court last week John Reher and Israel Guinsberg—ominous names, those—were committed for trial on a charge of having committed a serious assault on two young women. One of the girls stated that after having a couple of drinks she and her friend were invited to go for a motor drive by the two accused and another man. When they reached Black-

rock she was thrown to the ground and the assault took place. The other girl was similarly treated, and both were knocked about. This sort of thing is all too common. The joy-ride with drink and the usual sequel does not always lead to a court case, but it is none the less a terrible evil and only made possible as the result of drink. Some girls always appear to be looking for trouble.

RISKS RUN BY GIRLS.

This question really does deserve serious consideration. As we have just said, some girls are always looking for trouble, and they ought not to be surprised or aggrieved when they strike it. Rashness is a common characteristic of the age, and you cannot walk down the streets without seeing hosts of girls who are a standing challenge to the opposite sex. The trouble is that many young girls are utterly ignorant of the real nature of what they are doing and of the risks they run. They think they know the world and life, whereas, in point of fact, they are densely ignorant of both. "The young," says a report on morals and habits recently discussed at a conference of the Rural Deanery of Burnham at Eton, "are claiming very great freedom. On the good side they are learning to associate with one another in a much more wholesome manner than ever before. But, on the other, being very adventurous, they take huge risks, especially the girls."

THE FATAL CLASH.

The report from which we have just quoted well deserves close attention. It refers to the social and moral problems of the day and notes an ever-increasing tendency to subordinate Christian duty to personal inclinations. "We note," it says, "that when there is a clash between Christian principles and personal interests or affections, it is too often the former which are made to give way, even in the case of persons who have been apparently faithful Christians. We find truth standing still—on a low level. There seems to be very little scruple in many people about lying, in law courts, on forms to be filled in, or in ordinary intercourse, wherever it seems expedient. There is a great deal of honorable dealing between employer and employed, buyer and seller, and we are not convinced that things are not improving. On the other hand, there is no question but that the moral honesty with which bargains are observed leaves much to be desired. The Church must be extra particular about its own methods of raising money, and lotteries and large money prizes should be discountenanced."

LESS DRUNKENNESS?

The report seems to find an improvement as regards the amount of drunkenness in Great Britain. We wish we could say the same for New South Wales. Unfortunately, the reverse is the case here. The number of drunks convicted in the Sydney Police Courts goes on increasing year by year, and

(Continued on next page.)

ENJOY
THE EXQUISITE FLAVOR OF
Griffiths Bros.'
SPECIAL AFTERNOON
TEA

the figures in this connection which we publish regularly in "Grit" are most disquieting. But the report does not attribute the decrease in drunkenness in Great Britain to any general improvement in the moral tone of the populace. "There is general agreement," it says, "that gluttony and drunkenness are notably less, but it is doubtful whether the cause of improvement in the latter is entirely a moral one. Though public opinion is undoubtedly stronger in all classes against intoxication, the increased price of drink, the earlier closing of public houses—a most excellent work—and greatly increased counter attractions have also contributed towards the increase of sobriety. Under this heading we desire to mention the cigarette habit, which in many people has gone beyond the limit of Christian moderation."

HOTEL HOURS IN QUEENSLAND.

According to a message from Brisbane, a petition signed by 160,000 electors was recently presented to the Home Secretary praying that legislation should be introduced into the Queensland Parliament for the purpose of altering hotel hours from the present eight to eight to one and a half hours later at each end. The new hours would be from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., and these are described as being "more suitable." Since then another petition has been presented bearing an additional ten thousand names, principally from Central Queensland, also asking for the proposed change. The Home Secretary agreed to refer the matter to the Cabinet, and it is reported that "there is every likelihood of the hours being changed during the present session, as dissatisfaction is rampant throughout the State against the present hours." We do not believe that. We sincerely hope the Government will not surrender to an obvious trick of the liquor trade to reintroduce the vice of late drinking, which has been the cause of so much domestic unhappiness in the past. There is not one valid reason which can be advanced in favor of keeping the pubs open until nearly

ten o'clock at night, when all respectable businesses manage to close at six and yet keep out of the bankruptcy court. It would be a retrograde step fraught with the most evil consequences to revert to late closing. Eight o'clock is too late as it is.

YANKEE SLAPSTICK COMEDY.

We are not quite sure what "Yankee slapstick comedy" is, but we gather from the paper in question that it is of milder hue than the incidents we are about to relate. The scene is laid at Tom Ugly's in a refreshment room. The time is fast approaching "the witching hour." A motor car drives up containing a man and his wife in search of sandwiches. By some strange omission no mention is made of what was to be used to wash down the sandwiches, but inferences may perhaps be drawn from what followed. The man, having purchased a supply of sandwiches, proceeded to complain that there was not enough butter on the bread and not enough meat in between the slices. Then the fun started. Somebody called somebody else a "Pommy." The sandwich purchaser hit the refreshment room proprietor with a glass. He followed this up by hurling a glass jar at the same individual, after which the woman took part in the affray by throwing a syrup jar at the same unoffending person. Then she started in to smash the cash register. At this stage a third man came on the scene and the throwing about of articles became general. Now the melee is to be disentangled in the Supreme Court, to which the man and his wife have been committed for trial.

BEER AND A BULLET.

Yet another case occurred during the week in which a man under the influence of liquor sought to take his own life. After an all-night carousal with a number of his friends at his home at which much beer had been consumed, W. A.

V. Wyndham, of Burton-street, Glebe, had to be taken to Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a bullet wound in the stomach. He is alleged to have shot himself; but efforts to induce him to make any statement, or to even answer questions, proved unavailing. He is not in any danger.

According to a message from
A SAD CASE. Brisbane, William Ernest Lang (39) was found dead in bed at the Australian Hotel, Roma, with a bullet wound in his head. He left a note addressed to the Methodist minister at Roma stating that drink had got the best of him, and he had decided that death was the only solution. Lang was an Oxford graduate, and had been on the staff of the Mitchell State School, but had been suspended four days ago owing to his absence from the school. He had served as a member of the A.I.F. from 1914 to 1918, and reached the rank of lieutenant.

THERE ARE TWO WAYS OF USING HEENZO.

FOR FAMILY USE.—To a bottle of HEENZO add water and sweetening (according to easy directions on the label), and you will have a family supply of the finest quality family cough medicine at one-eighth the cost of ordinary remedies.

FOR TRAVELLERS, BOARDERS AND BACHELORS.—Take your HEENZO in its concentrated form straight from its original bottle. A few drops (or more, according to liking) every couple of hours. The bottle is a convenient size for vest pocket or handbag.
HEENZO COSTS 2/- and SAVES POUNDS.—When you want a cough remedy ask for HEENZO. Don't accept substitutes. Remember the person who tries to sell you a substitute for HEENZO is doing so for his own profit—NOT YOURS.

HEENZO COUGH DIAMONDS are jubes medicated with HEENZO. They are fine for singers and speakers, and are used by most leading operatic and concert artists. Price, 1/- per tin.

"THE WORKER"

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

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

Full Particulars from

THE WORKER TRUSTEES,
ST. ANDREW'S PLACE, SYDNEY.

'Phone: City 778.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.

A Personal Chat with my readers

WHEN MEN DIFFER. When Mr. A. says that Mr. B.'s methods are wrong, and Mr. B. retorts that he is not satisfied to accept Mr. A.'s judgment, what can be done?

While it is not possible that both Mr. A. and Mr. B. are right, it is not only possible, but likely, that they may both be wrong.

If the matter is submitted to a body of friends who fail to agree unanimously, and there is a verdict of seven to five, what can be done?

If it is a matter of principle, the five may break away and back their judgment with all their powers, or they may take it for granted that co-operation is essential, and never rest until they find a middle course, or by their reasons become a majority.

The one thing certain is that a difference of opinion is natural, since we all see things from a different angle.

It is equally certain we can't always be right; and, even if we are, we cannot hope to do the disputed thing quite as we think best. It follows, then, that co-operation means tolerance for others. It means generous credit for others' sincerity; it means the remembrance of past service that begets appreciation.

Perhaps even more than tolerance, generosity, remembrance, it is essential that we be humble.

This is a big demand on our poor human nature, and to me seems quite beyond average mortals unless we have enough of the Christian spirit to tide us over the bad patches that we may be sure will occur from time to time.

WHAT DO YOU WISH? When you ask folk what do they wish for you will find it very difficult to get a definite or satisfactory answer. Perhaps they have what Mr. Spooner called "a half-warmed fish in their hearts," by which he meant only a "half-formed wish."

Some are a little ashamed of their wish and will not put it into words; others think their wish so impossible that they just let it go as an idle thought.

Now, Christianity has the power to turn our wishbone into a backbone—that is, it makes us "wilful" instead of merely "wishful."

To be wilfully right is a great thing. Nothing will help to this desirable state like prayer with the will behind it.

I do not know the author of these lines, but they are appropriate:

If I can make some heart a little lighter,
Or help to chase away another's pain;
If, for my words of cheer, someone is brighter,

I'll feel that then I have not lived in vain.
If some day when I think that life is dreary—
For nothing seems to come to me but care;
The days are long and I am very weary—
'Tis then this thought shall keep me from despair.

If only I can share another's sorrow,
Or cheer a weary soul along the way;
If from my strength a little they can borrow
To help them bear the burden of the day.

Then shall my own life be a little brighter,
My happiness with others I can share;
If I can make another's trouble lighter,
My own shall be the easier to bear.

A HIGH SENSE OF HONOR. About seven years ago a boy of fourteen signed a total abstinence pledge. He is now of age, and writes to ask if he may be liberated from his pledge.

This is a very fine sense of honor, a very just appreciation of obligation.

Just imagine if such a standard were generally held and if it prevailed among our politicians.

I asked him to set out the advantages that appealed to him in so doing.

He replied:

(1) Claret cup was used at dances to which he went, and he would like to join in its use.

(2) Toasts were drunk in wine. He felt out of it if he was not free to join in this way.

(3) He might lose a job if he refused to convey an order for intoxicants.

(4) There was no harm in the moderate use of alcohol.

(5) He would like to feel free and not be bound.

The answer, of course, is:

(1) That wine has never been necessary to normal people's social enjoyment, but has times without number spoilt it and proved the undoing of some of the weaker ones.

(2) The King has requested his subjects to exercise the right to drink his health in water, and many admirals, generals and the Governor of New South Wales exercise that right.

(3) The loss of a job is not to be compared to the possible loss to others by our being a party to removing the "safety first" principle that always protects humanity from what has proved, in the case of tens

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

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

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

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, AUGUST 7, 1924.

of thousands, a means of humiliating downfall.

(4) There may be no harm in the moderate use of alcoholic beverages. It is equally true there is no harm in walking on a tight-rope—but there is danger without compensating advantages.

The question is what is moderate for one is deadly for another, and no medical man can promise you immunity from this habit-forming drug if you try to take it in moderation.

(5) It may be fine to be free, but you can't be free from written obligations in business undertakings, you can't be free from matrimonial pledges, you can't be free to do as you like with the same safety to yourself and advantage to others and obtain the best results.

Freedom is not to be found in allowing yourself to be guided by circumstances, but rather in having a definite goal and making circumstances bend to your purpose.

The Editor

LOOK FOR AUGUST 21st.

The Governor of Pennsylvania
sends a special message to the
readers of "Grit."

Order extra copies.

THE ENEMY TESTIFIES.

THE VALUE OF AN ATTACK ON PROHIBITION.

THE "WET" NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" GATHERS THE FACTS.

Dr. Butler, President of the Columbia University, made an attack on Prohibition, making himself ridiculous by asserting that the National Prohibition Amendment ought to be repealed because it could not be enforced.

From the President of the great University this was astounding. Such logic would mean the repeal of all laws and the removal of the Ten Commandments.

Dr. Butler predicted that the Prohibition amendment would be repealed in five years.

This created world-wide interest, and the New York "Tribune," in its Sunday issue of June 1 last, gave a four-column heading and a full page of facts they had gathered on the question.

This Sunday issue is composed of 140 pages, including many colored pages and other unusual features. The paper is printed on an eight-column page as big as our morning papers.

The policy of the paper has always been "wet."

EDITOR'S VERDICT.

The editor sums up thus:

"The New York 'Herald Tribune' sought authentic information on that point, as well as the general operation and effectiveness of the dry laws in each of the States that ratified the Eighteenth Amendment. Correspondents were asked to what extent, if any, sentiment had developed, or become organized, in favor of a repeal of the amendment in their individual States and what form of liquor regulation was favored by advocates of repeal.

"On only one point can it be said that the replies received at the time of going to press were unanimous. That was that Dr. Butler's prediction of a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment within five years was without any sound foundation. Several correspondents reported that their States never would rescind ratification of the amendment; others that Dr. Butler's prediction was, at best, 'too optimistic.'

"While some States reported a growing sentiment in favor of a repeal of the amendment, none admitted that this sentiment had crystallized or become sufficiently widespread as to indicate that in a referendum the States would vote to repeal the present law. This appears from the reports to be true even of the States where Prohibition is regarded as a 'joke' and its effectiveness a matter of doubt, as well as in the States which reported a growing respect for the law. In the States where violations were reported most flagrant indications appear to be that, in case of a referendum, the voters would prefer to leave things as they are rather than go on record as favoring a repeal.

"The form of liquor trade urged by the advocates of repeal appears to be some sort of Government regulation with the sale of light wines and beer, or a control of the traffic along lines similar to those followed by several of the Canadian provinces. From no quarter was the return of the saloon urged as a remedy of conditions.

"Summed up, while the reports reflect certain dissatisfactions and inadequacies of the law, they do not indicate the remotest possibility of a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

ALABAMA.

President Butler's statement has found an echo among conservative Democrats, but they are too few in number as yet to make an impression as compared with organized Prohibition forces, especially the women.

CALIFORNIA.

The operation of Prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment is fairly effective throughout California. No general sentiment has developed throughout the State favoring the repeal of the dry law and there is no indication that the State would favor its cancellation.

FLORIDA.

Despite the fact that Florida is conceded to be the distributing point for illicit liquor for the entire south-east, and taking into consideration the proximity of Havana, Nassau, Bimini and other points that have waxed rich since the Eighteenth Amendment passed, Prohibition is fairly effective, as far as it can be enforced under the circumstances.

Nevertheless, Florida is the easiest State in the Union, it is believed, in which to procure liquor.

Rumors that the Florida Legislature will rescind its ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment are considered absurd. The majority of the residents of the State are advocates of law and order and would not think of agitating for repeal.

Although enforcement is handicapped, Prohibition probably will continue to reign in this State.

GEORGIA.

Any attempt to repeal or modify the Eighteenth Amendment would be instantly killed in Georgia, political leaders said when asked for a statement on the sentiment throughout the State on the Prohibition question.

There never has been any attempt to modify the law in the State. It is reported there were fewer arrests for drunkenness in 1923 than in 1922, and fewer cases tried in courts for violation of the Prohibition law.

Much comment was created by the publication in the State press of the declaration by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler that the

Eighteenth Amendment would be repealed in five years and, except in one or two cases, it was unanimous in asserting he was wrong.

IDAHO.

Prohibition is not effective in the State of Idaho, although it may be more so this year than last because the people are too lazy to make a continual effort to get liquor. There is plenty of sentiment developed and developing for a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but it is not sufficient to indicate that the State would rescind its ratification of the amendment. Sentiment is not votes.

ILLINOIS.

Prohibition is effective in Illinois, with the exception of Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, East St. Louis and some smaller industrial cities where there is a large foreign element.

Generally speaking, Prohibition is more effective this year than last.

The sentiment in favor of a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is confined to politicians, some Union Labor bodies and some sections of the American Legion. The general public favors strict enforcement of the law.

President Butler, of Columbia, has aroused much resentment in the West, which considers he is speaking solely for a minute corner of the country which has persistently and flagrantly violated the law.

INDIANA.

Prohibition is not effective in Indiana. A sentiment for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment has developed as a result of the ineffectual enforcement of the law, but the sentiment is not strong enough to make it probable that the State will rescind its ratification.

(Continued on next page.)

Sac Suits
from £6/6/-

Gowns and Hoods for all
University Degrees.

Special Attention to Clerical
Outfitting.

HARRIS & BOYD
FOR A BETTER SUIT.

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

TAILORS & CLERICAL OUTFITTERS
313 PITT STREET, SYDNEY
Near Y.M.C.A.
Phone: M3632.

The Enemy Testifies— IOWA.

Prohibition is effective in Iowa, speaking in a broad sense, although the State is no Sahara. This means that liquor is becoming less available and the demand is decreasing.

The Attorney-General and his assistants say that Prohibition was 50 per cent. more effective in 1923 than in 1922, and that another increase is shown so far this year.

There is no general sentiment developing in favor of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. On the contrary, there is a tendency toward strengthening it.

There is no possibility of the State's vote being cast for rescinding its ratification of the amendment.

KANSAS.

More than forty years ago Kansas declared for Prohibition. There has never been a let-up in law enforcement in this State. No candidate for President or candidate for Governor on any ticket favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment can carry Kansas. The prediction of President Butler of Columbia University as regards to repeal within five years, so far as Kansas is concerned, is regarded as wild and visionary.

Governor Jonathan M. Davis, a Democrat, and candidate for the Presidential nomination, declared to-day:

"Prohibition is effective here. There is no general sentiment for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and no chance that this State will ever cancel ratification."

LOUISIANA.

Prohibition is not effective in Louisiana and is no more effective now than last year, which showed no gain over 1922. But there is no general sentiment developing favoring a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and, contrary to Dr. Butler's views, opinion here is that there is no chance for its repeal.

MAINE.

Prohibition is fairly effective in Maine and has been steadily gaining since 1922. There is no call, organized or otherwise, for a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Despite the fact that Maine is a border State it is probably drier at this time than at any other period of its history. People who get drunk do it on essence of checkerberry, bay rum and dandruff cure.

MARYLAND.

It is difficult to say whether Prohibition is effective in Maryland or not. There is sentiment in Baltimore for a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but it is generally realised that there is little hope for such action. It is problematical whether the State would vote to rescind its ratification of the amendment, and Dr. Butler's views of a repeal within five years are regarded as nonsense even by the advocates of such procedure.

MICHIGAN.

Prohibition in Michigan is fairly effective, with the exception of certain spots.

Not much sentiment has developed for a

repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Michigan was a "dry" State before this amendment became law, and in all probability the State would vote dry again at any election where such a question would be decided.

MONTANA.

Prohibition, if anything, is less effective this year than last.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but this feeling has not become sufficiently widespread to indicate that the State will rescind its ratification of the measure.

It is difficult to share the view of President Butler, of Columbia University, that the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed within five years. He is a little too optimistic.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska is dry, excepting a few isolated spots, and these spots are served with home-made liquors that are anything but wholesome. State Sheriff Carroll is authority for the statement that real liquor of pre-Volstead quality cannot be obtained for any price in the State. In most counties the law is rigidly enforced.

The State has been growing drier year by year since the dry law was made effective.

Sentiment in this State favoring the repeal of the dry law is so unpopular that few express it. Even those with wet tendencies admit that Nebraska will never vote for liquors again.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Prohibition is not effective in New Hampshire. There is a plentiful supply, easily obtainable in small or large quantity from local bootleggers.

No general sentiment has developed favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. In spots it is strong, but there is no organized movement.

There is little likelihood of the ratification being rescinded by the Legislature.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The question of the effectiveness of Prohibition in the State remains one largely of opinion, with wets asserting that there is more liquor available than in 1922 and dries contending that Prohibition really is prohibiting in the State.

While there is considerable sentiment for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, it is not regarded seriously in this State. It is almost certain that North Dakota will not be one of the States voting for the repeal.

OHIO.

Prohibition is reasonably effective in Ohio, although there are many scandals in enforcement. Those willing to pay the price are able to get liquor, but the open sale has practically ceased.

The comparative effectiveness is difficult to judge, but opinion is that the stringency gradually is increasing.

No general sentiment has developed favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, at least none that may readily be detected.

OKLAHOMA.

Prohibition is a fixture in Oklahoma. It is growing more successful each year as local and Federal officers become more efficient in enforcing it, and at the same time the small amount of sentiment against the Volstead Act is becoming steadily weaker.

If Oklahoma is a criterion, President Nicholas Murray Butler has made a ridiculous blunder in predicting a wet America in five years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Saloonkeepers are in the depths and bootleggers are riding high in Pennsylvania. Judging by the closed doors of hundreds of oldtime saloons, one might say that Prohibition is in effect. Owing to home-brew, Prohibition has not prohibited in Pennsylvania.

Spasmodic efforts to organize those favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment have resulted in no general movement with that end in view. In the present upset condition of things political it seems hardly possible that the Pennsylvania Legislature will rescind the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Prohibition is more effective in South Carolina this year than last, when a decided improvement was shown over 1922. Opinion is that the situation is growing steadily better.

No general demand has developed in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and if the question could be placed before the people for decision at the polls the vote would be overwhelmingly against such action.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Prohibition certainly has reduced the consumption of liquor and enforcement officials feel there will be a steady improvement, as the courts now are imposing jail sentences upon violators. There is strong sentiment against any repeal of the amendment and not the slightest indication that the State would reverse its action of ratification.

TENNESSEE.

Prohibition is effective in this State. Enforcement of dry laws in 1924 is to date more effective than last, and the year 1923 showed a gain over 1922.

Sentiment, except in Memphis, is becoming stronger for permanent Prohibition, with no modifications. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is not wanted.

(Continued on page 15).

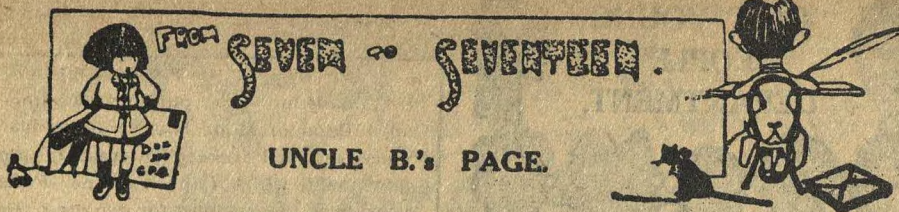
THE BEEHIVE NOVELTY STORES

CARNIVAL AND FETE DECORATIONS

Balloons	8/6 gross	Garlands	9/- doz.
Streamers ...	2/6 doz.	Lanterns	9/- doz.
Caps	1/6 doz.	Moustaches...	9d. each
Masks	1/- each	Confetti	2d. box
Gold Paint...	1/3 box	Fairy Bells...	1/- doz.
Etc.		Etc.	

134 LIVERPOOL ST., SYDNEY.

PASS "GRIT" ON.



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

Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 390 G.P.O., Sydney.

A FUNNY WISH.

I expect you sometimes say, "A penny for your thoughts." And you sometimes say when you see a star fall or get the wish-bone at dinner, "What did you wish?" You will find that very few people will ever own up to what they were thinking—they usually slip out by saying, "I was wondering what you were thinking."

I heard of a nice man once, who when a lady asked him what he wished, said, "I wish that what you wished might come true."

It is a good thing to take notice of your wishes and your thoughts. The Bible says, "As you think in your heart so you are," and "Where your treasure is there your heart (or wishes) will be."

Now, I began this that I might have the chance of telling you of a very funny wish that a small boy had:

I'll tell you what I'd like to do,
I'd like to live next door to a zoo!
Then the animals I'd have for chums,
And I'd get the adder to do my sums;
And when I'd a task in geography
The kangaroo would bound for me;
The seal would seal my letters, you see;
And the monkey'd steal dates from the history;
The elephant would lend me his trunk, I know,
When off on my travels I wished to go;
I'd spend the eagles and fly the kites,
And the tapir would light my room o' nights;
I should have great fun, I think, don't you,
If I only lived next door to the zoo!

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

O.T. CAKE.

Dulcie Payne, "Kingswood," Strickland-avenue, Roseville, writes: It is a little over three months since I last wrote you, and I hope my name is not on your scallywag list. I think it is a coincidence that you should put in "Grit" this week a recipe for an "Old Testament cake." About three weeks ago the British and Foreign Bible Society held a sale of work in the Chapter House, which was opened by Lady De Chair. Dr.

Ritson presented her Ladyship with a "Scripture cake," made and iced by one of the collectors. Later the recipes were sold to those who wished to buy them. It is the same recipe as yours, and is very nice. The cake was iced in white, and on top was a very small Bible that had to be read through a magnifying glass, which was provided. Around the Bible, in pink icing, were the words, "England's secret of greatness." It was very fitting, don't you think? Next time I make a "Scripture cake" I will send you a sample, as suggested. Have you heard Miss Frances Nickawa? I have heard her at four recitals and once at church. She is marvellous! She is to be at our church (Lindfield Methodist) on July 12. In the morning she is singing a gospel song and in the evening is giving a sacred recital.

(Dear Dulcie,—I was very interested to hear that the Old Testament cake recipe was so prominent lately. I have had it for a long time and kept putting off using it. I wish I had heard Miss Nickawa. She must have been fine.—Uncle B.)

A NEW NI.

Claire Partridge-Wall, Victoria-street, East Maitland, writes: I would like you to accept me as one of your big family of NI's. I am nine years old, and it was my birthday yesterday, July 4. I have one little sister. She is one year and ten months old. I also have two brothers. I go to the public school, and I am in third class. It is the end of our school holidays, and I have been staying with my grandmother, who takes "Grit" every week. I am in a concert which is to be held at the end of this month. I hope I will never be on the scallywag list. Well, I think this is all for this time, as it is bedtime. Love to you and "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Claire,—Welcome to my family. When a girl of nine can take part in a concert and help to entertain folk, then I am proud to have her among my splendid little friends.—Uncle B.)

TWO GOOD ONES.

Ethel Lee, "The Bakery," Isabella-street, Wingham, writes: On receiving "Grit" the other day I was very pleased to see my letter in it. I love reading "Grit," especially pages eleven and twelve. I noticed on page eleven the time before last a piece "on being cheerful," which I thought was very good. Uncle, I do not think anybody could make that Bible cake you had in last issue. We are now having our vacation, and if we were going to school now I think it would be very cold driving along at eight o'clock in the morning. We have been having very cold weather in Wingham this last week, and it

has been raining the last two days. Well, Uncle, here are some riddles: Why is rain like flour? A.: Because one makes you damp and the other makes you a little damper. What does a billiard ball do when it stops rolling? A.: Looks round.

(Dear Ethel,—You can make that cake, so you better have a try. Those two riddles are very good. I had never heard the first one before, but I will pass it on because it fits in with a cold water talker, such as I am.—Uncle B.)

MORE RIDDLES.

Ella McNally, Moleton, via Coramba, writes: I suppose I am on the black list. I saw in "Grit" that you had a lot of hon. scallywags. I think I must be one. There is not much grass about now because Jack Frost has been about and has nipped it all off. It is a bit windy here to-night. I am sending you a few riddles in this letter: Q.: What is that which we often return but never borrow? A.: Thanks. Q.: What is that which has form without substance and size without weight? A.: A shadow. Q.: What are the oldest tops in the word? A.: Mountain tops. Q.: What is that which never asks any questions and yet requires many answers? A.: The doorbell.

(Dear Ella,—This looks like a riddle page—for so many of you have asked riddles in your letters this time. Do you know the relationship of the doormat to the doorstep? Well, it is a stepfather.—Uncle B.)

A LOVELY SPOT.

Jean Kirton, C/o. Trotter's Mail Bag, Wingham, writes: I don't know exactly how long it is since I last wrote to you, but I think I will have to write now before I become a member of the scallywags. I spent from last Tuesday till Saturday of the holidays at a married sister of mine. I had a lovely holiday. Just in front of their house is a gorge where numerous wild strawberry vines grow, and this is the time that they are all ripe, so that I often spend a very enjoyable meal. Near by the house is a tall gum tree on which a cousin and I had many a nice swing. But, to my sorrow, one day we were swinging on it when we heard a crack, and then a crash, and the branch and cousin and myself were turning head over heels through the air. We moved into a new house on July 1, and are quite settled down now. Where we are now we have no cows to milk, so that my little pup is becoming quite lazy. Lately we are having scarcely any fine weather, so that everything is mud. School begins again tomorrow, but I don't think many will be there because it is so wet. Often of a morning when I first get up a white frost is covering the ground.

(Dear Jean,—You make me wish I could stay with your married sister. You describe the place so well; it must be a lovely spot. We do not often see Mr. Jack Frost down our way. He does not like places near the sea.—Uncle B.)

(Continued on next page.)

A TRICKY ONE.

Mildred Newman, "Linwood," Rous, writes: I suppose it is nearly time I wrote again. We are not at school to-day because it is too wet. We had two inches of rain last night, and it has been raining ever since Saturday. On Sunday night we went to church, but there were only two others and three of us, so there was no service. Then I got the flowers out of the church. We have had our car just twelve months to-day. It is an Overland car. The mission at Alstonville was a great success. There were 54 converts at Alstonville and seven at Lynwood. Rous Mill is having their mission at present. It has been wet for every night so far, but mother and Edgar went. Edith and I are waiting until it fines up before we go. We are hoping it is fine enough to-night. We are getting our music lessons this evening instead of yesterday. The cows don't give much milk now. Father is pruning the grape vines to-day. My sister and brother-in-law came up here yesterday. The water was nearly up to the top of the bridge in front of their place. It was mother's birthday about a week ago, and we gave her such a nice silver teapot. The sweet peas are just beginning to come out nicely. We got a bunch off them this morning, and last week we got seven vases of violets. They did look nice, too. The paw-paws are not ripe yet, but the trees are just loaded with them. In the storm the other day one tree was blown over and the top knocked off another. Here's a riddle for you: What relation is a loaf of bread to a steam engine? A.: Mother—because bread is a necessity and a steam engine is an invention, and necessity is the mother of invention.

(Dear Mildred,—Your letter is very interesting, and that riddle is a tricky one. Do you know the difference between the effect of the sun and the moon on ice? One takes its character away and the other only casts reflection on it.—Uncle B.)

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL.

It is quite evident from the United States census reports for 1922, which are not only the most recent, but also the most authentic available, that the number of deaths traceable to liquor has been reduced more than one-half.

During 1922 there were 2467 such deaths, which is at the rate of 2.6 per 100,000 population. In 1916 there were 4161 such deaths, or 4.8 per 100,000. These figures, remarkable as they are, do not, however, tell the whole story, for in 1922 deaths due to alcoholic paralysis are included in the total, whereas such deaths formerly were listed under the head of paralysis and not recorded as due to alcohol.

PASS "GRIT" ON.



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

Literature.—Our young people's minds should be kept well abreast of the times. This may be largely assisted by providing good reading matter in the various Church papers in their juvenile section. In addition to those aids, such papers as "Australian Young Folks" should find a place in every home where the parents desire to direct young minds along safe paths during the formative period of habits, morals and mental development. "The Band of Hope News" is another fine periodical eminently suited to builders of the youthful character along "safety first" lines.

Among books we would recommend such as "Danesbury House."

Good News.—From the Hon. National Secretary of the Australian Band of Hope and Young People's Temperance Union (Mr. W. H. Rose) comes the news that he and Mr. Blakiston (President of the Victorian Band of Hope Union) have travelled from Melbourne, via Adelaide, to Perth (W.A.), meeting with a great reception at every place of call. The West Australian Band of Hope Union has been formed with good live officers. No less than 3000 children in the State schools were addressed during the tour!

What Are You Doing?—Have you a Band of Hope or a Y.P. Temperance Society in your locality? If not, why not? I am addressing these queries to members of the N.S.W. Alliance and other readers of "Grit." Do you not know and believe that our most effective work, our most lasting work, our very best work, lies among our young people? If you desire to establish a Band of Hope, a Crusaders of St. George Society, or a Young People's Temperance Union, write to me for advice and assistance. Should you prefer to establish a Juvenile Temple, then get into touch with the G.S.J.W., International Order of Good Templars, Daking House, Sydney. That Society gives a four-fold pledge against drinking, smoking, swearing and gambling. Its ritual is very fine indeed! Now, rub off the rust! Polish up your old coat of armor which at one time was worn by you in the vanguard of the Temperance army!

A Message.—The Right Hon. Phillip Snowden (Chancellor of the Exchequer), of the

British Labor Government, sends the following message to you:

"I made my first public appearance as a Band of Hope boy. I have ever since retained a keen interest in the movement, which I think is one of the very best institutions for training the young in the way they should go. If we can give the young a feeling of repugnance towards the public house, we have provided them with a strong protection through life."—Philip Snowden.

That's fine, is not not, coming from such a fine man?

The writer of these notes subscribes to each statement in the foregoing message, as they have been realised in his own career.

Poetry.

It is easy enough to be pleasant

When life flows like a song;

But the man worth while is the man will smile

When everything goes wrong.

For the test of the heart is trouble,

And it always comes with years;

And the smile that is worth the praises of earth

Is the smile that shines through tears.

—Anon.

Wanted.—Fifty volunteers who will undertake, each in his own district, to establish a Young People's Temperance Society. Salary: children's love, parents' gratitude, God's "well done."

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

Two Rabbis in Denver have forbidden the use of fermented sacramental wine in their congregations. Bishop Tihen, of Denver, asked about the kind of sacramental wine used in the Catholic Church, said:

"There is no intrinsic reason why unfermented wines might not be used, although any action to authorise this must of necessity come from the head of the Church."

The Catholic Church recognises grape juice as true wine; and it is lawful to use it in Mass in case of necessity—that is, where fermented wine cannot be had.—"The Father Matthew Man."

DID YOU KNOW?

Do you know that before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted out of 2540 counties in the United States only 305 had not declared themselves dry?—Mabel Walker Willebrandt.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.



"Waiter, this table-napkin is dirty!"

"Beg pardon, sir. Got folded the wrong way, sir."

* * *

First Lawyer: "And did his speech carry conviction?"

Second Lawyer: "It did. His client got five years."

* * *

THE MISTRANSLATION.

The tall American lounged into the hall of the small country hotel. "Say," he drawled to the proprietor, "has my baggage turned up yet?" The proprietor seemed slightly surprised at his inquiry, but placing a warning finger on his lips he whispered, "Yes, sir; your wife is in the coffee room."

* * *

THE ONLY BOY WHO EVER DID.

Canon Jephson used to tell a story concerning his experiences as a member of the old School Board for London. At a prize distribution it fell to his duty to present a medal to a lad who had not been absent from school for six years in succession. "How has he managed it?" inquired the Canon of the boy's mother. "Has he never had measles, or whooping cough, or scarlet fever, or anything of that sort to keep him at home?" "Oh, yes, sir," was the reply. "He's had 'em all, but he's always had 'em in the holidays."

WHY HE DID NOT GOLF.

A very stout and portly gentleman was once asked why he did not play golf, and this was his reason. "I did try it once, but I found that when I put the ball where I could see it, I could not reach it; and when I put it where I could reach it, I could not see it."

* * *

R.I.P.

Little Bobby was in great trouble owing to the premature decease of his favorite rabbit. This was partly alleviated by his being allowed to inter the remains and to raise a memorial tablet. His small sister, watching the proceedings, asked what was the meaning of R.I.P., which her brother had placed under poor Bunny's name and the date of his demise. "Oh, you great silly!" he replied. "You ought to know that means 'Rise if possible.'"

* * *

NOT IN IT.

Little Jack had been so persistently naughty that mother just had to give him a good spanking. At length bedtime came, and in his evening prayer asked a blessing upon all the members of the family individually—except one. Then rising, he turned to his mother with a triumphant look, saying as he climbed into bed, "I s'pose you noticed you wasn't in it."



GOOD SIGHT IS INDISPENSABLE.
Therefore consult

MONTAGUE ELLISON, F.I.O.,
of Ellison's Sight Testing Opticians,
for a conscientious and accurate opinion in
regard to your Eye Troubles.
Doctors' Prescriptions also Dispensed.
ELLISON'S
SIGHT TESTING OPTICIANS,
226 PITT ST., SYDNEY.
Tele. M 3942. Opposite Palace Theatre.

Gift Books by Fairelie Thornton
(Writer of "Daily Inspiration.")

"THE OTHER SIDE," "SOUL REST."
"LOVE," "LOVE DIVINE."

Post free, 1/7 each.

If your Bookseller won't get it for you, the
Manager of "Grit" will.

PROHIBITION AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Savings deposits in the banks of the United States on June 30 this year totalled 17,300,000,000 dollars, compared with 16,620,000,000 dollars on the same date the previous year—a gain of 680,000,000 dollars in twelve months, or 4.1 per cent. The average balance in all savings, State and national banks and trust companies approximate 500 dollars. The savings aggregate the highest ever known—and this in dry United States which wets predicted a few years ago would be ruined by Prohibition. It was prophesied that business would be prostrated if saloons were closed and men would be out of employment. The country has had three and a half years of Prohibition, and to-day there is a job at good wages for every man and savings banks reflect such prosperity as was never before known. Over in wet England a million unemployed men want work and cannot get it.

Prohibition is this country's greatest economic blessing.

THE BIBLE IN U.S.A.

The Bureau of Education has issued a bulletin showing the status of Bible reading in the public schools in the United States. Six States require that the Bible be read daily; six other States specifically permit it; nineteen States and the District of Columbia are silent on the subject. In five States the courts have rendered opinions favorable to Bible reading. In ten States Bible reading is not permitted, the courts having held adversely to such reading in three of them and in the other seven the practice being barred by the opinion of the State Superintendent of Education, the Attorney-General or other authority. In the other two States the matter is still somewhat in doubt.

BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

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

The Cruden Studios
182 Pitt St.
Opp. Railway.
Phone City 2752

OPTICAL WORK of the
BEST QUALITY from

WILFRED I. WENBORN

practising as

W. RANDLE WOODS

Optician

2a CASTLEREAGH STREET,
SYDNEY.

Tel.: B2660.

Hours - 9 to 6
Saturdays 9 to 1

The Place to Buy Your Lunch

SYDNEY J. HAYHOW
Sandwich Specialist.

Provision Merchant

Small Goods Manufacturer

115 KING STREET, SYDNEY.

'Phone: City 10507.

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

WHY CHILDREN CHEAT AND STEAL.

A revealing light is cast upon the cause of the shady morals in public life, now being dragged out into view, by a magazine article that exposes the beginnings of financial and moral laxity in our school children. It is written to show where the root of adult crookedness begins and where it should be attacked. In school, it seems, every pagan god in history may be the subject of the day's lesson, but not the God of the Bible. A knowledge of Greek and Roman gods is often one of the requirements in courses necessary for graduation. Geography is taught along with the history of pagan faiths, but the God with whose handiwork geography is concerned, the God of Christianity and of Judaism, is left out of the curriculum. The child must learn about Him and about religion as best he can. The comparatively few children who go to Sunday school, as shown in statistics compiled in Indiana, average twelve hours a year in religious training; some, of course, receive additional training in the way they should go at their mothers' knees, but a vast number receive it not at all. It seems that it is not the business of the public school to teach the child the plain and simple morals of everyday living, to teach him that it is as sinful to cheat a storekeeper or a railroad company as a friend, as sinful to steal from the rich as from the poor. The result is seen in the archives which we would the soonest forget, in the unparalleled growth of crime of every sort in the United States. It is a pretty stirring indictment of our public-school system which William G. Shepherd, journalist and author, presents in "Good Housekeeping." He tells us that the facts prove that there is no place in America to which a parent can send his children—and keep them within the limits of democracy—where they will receive instruction in religion and morals. "Religion and morals, somehow, have dropped out along the road in our educational progress." Tests show, we are told, that more than one-half of our American school children will, under temptation, have an unethical outlook on life. They show more than this, that under temptation more than half of them will cheat and lie and steal. These tests, we are told, were conducted scientifically. One of them, known as the "True-False" test, has been applied to thousands of children in the United States. After each statement given to a child to test its moral viewpoint are printed the words "True False," and the child is asked to underline the word which he believes describes the statement. Here is the viewpoint presented by some children:

"It is NOT wrong to steal from one who has secured his wealth dishonestly."

"It is more honorable to have charge of an office than to work at a trade."

"Stupidity is more sinful than deceit."

"Unnecessarily failing to meet an appoint-

ment on time is NOT immoral and unchristian."

"It is true that our duty is greater to secure justice for the people of our own race and religion than for others."

"Cheating a railroad is NOT so much a sin as cheating a person."

"It is not the pupil's duty to call attention to the fact that a teacher has given him too high marks."

"It is true that if a storekeeper gives you too much money it is all right to keep it, because he would probably do the same if you paid him too much."

Thousands of American children, we are told, assented to these statements when they had an equal opportunity to dissent from them by merely making a mark with a lead-pencil. "Nothing they had received in school or at home in the way of religious instruction caused them to mark their paper otherwise." Their answers "afforded proof that under American life, 'way down deep into its very childhood, there is unmorality in thought and downright approval of dishonesty.'" Another test—the Purchasing Test—tried children with the temptation to be dishonest. A shopkeeper—taken into the confidence of the examiners—gave the child purchasers a dime too much in making change. The test was to see how many children—and which ones—would bring back the dime to the teacher. The result was that

"Sixty-four per cent. of the children did not return the dime, either to the teacher or to the store."

"The scientists who made this test insist that their selection of children was made so carefully that they feel safe in assuming that 64 per cent. of all America's children would have done as these children did."

"In still another test the children were taken into cafeterias where they could select their own food, and where they were expected to make a report of how much food they had bought. Not half of them reported honestly."

"The tests were ingeniously disguised. In one city a test was given in a restaurant where the children thought they were giving a banquet for the restaurant keeper who, some weeks before, had made a gift to their school organisation. Every child brought a certain amount of money to pay for his share of the banquet. At the conclusion of the banquet it was announced, privately, to each child, that the cost was less than had been expected. The children were supposed to return the excess to their school organisation. This test involved not only honesty, but gratitude to the restaurant-keeper and loyalty to the school organisation. Only a small percentage of the children returned the money."

Here is a test made to see how children would cheat in examinations, a test so severe that it would strain the moral fibre of even senior college students:

"The children are given double sheets of paper, the under sheet being secretly coated with wax that shows any change or correction. A set of questions and answers is written on the blackboard and a map hung over the answers. The teacher, in this test, leaves the room while the children are writing down their answers to the questions. After a certain length of time the map, apparently by accident, falls from the blackboard and discloses the list of answers. The children, with no teacher in the room, have the opportunity to correct any errors they have made in their answers; they are given plenty of time to yield to this temptation. In some of these tests 100 per cent. of the children yielded."

Tests to determine whether they would overpraise themselves or allow themselves unearned credit were given to children. These tests were character-sifters, scientifically designed. Scores were given in every test, and strength of character and the ability to resist temptation were expressed in terms of percentages, as engineers express the strength of steel. The highest score, we are told, was 82.3 per cent.

These tests were made, not to prove the wickedness of American children, but "to discover, scientifically, whether or not goodness, honesty, trustworthiness and a decent outlook on life and a love of God and man could be taught in school; whether they could be taught, definitely and decisively, like other subjects." It was discovered that these subjects can be taught in school and that "they can be so thoroughly learned that they produce definite results in children." It was discovered that "under scientific pedagogy children can be taught goodness so that they will really be good. Spiritual inspiration can be put into their minds so that it will remain there and will become the motive of their lives."

A joint meeting of Catholics, Protestants and Jews in New York—the first of its kind, according to the press—held that religious instruction should be outside the school, and that each child should be instructed in the faith of its parents. The conference was attended by 3000 teachers drawn together by a common peril. All children, without question of creed, comments the New York "Times," must be brought within the range of ethical and moral teaching in the school, but for that instruction which lies in the realm of spiritual experience and denominational faith the child should have freedom for a week-day religious instruction that will avail of the best. But,

"Apart from programme and credits, it is encouraging to behold the major divisions of the churches uniting in an effort not only to give all the children entrance into their spiritual heritage, but also to develop in them the virtues which are at the basis of all sound citizenship—without which our whole social structure will be as the house built on the sand. The effort deserved recognition in the first column of the first page and has had it."

The Enemy Testifies—

(Continued from page 10.)

TEXAS.

Prohibition is functioning with ever-increasing effectiveness in Texas. This is an admitted fact, even among the thousands who would be delighted to witness the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Excessive prices placed on liquor of quality are a factor that is doing much to decrease the volume of drinking.

Adjutant-General Thomas D. Barton, under whose command is placed the Texas Ranger corps, and who is largely responsible for the enforcement of the Prohibition law in Texas, has said that enforcement was becoming more and more efficient.

No general sentiment has developed or is developing in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

UTAH.

While there is a general feeling of disgust with the liquor law, and obviously crude methods of enforcement, none can honestly point to a general sentiment favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Much of the Prohibition sentiment may be traced to the stand of the powerful Mormon Church against all intoxicants.

So far as Utah is concerned with regard to the national situation, President Butler's prediction will fall flat.

VIRGINIA.

Prohibition is largely effective in Virginia.

Apparently the Prohibition forces, Federal and State, and the local police department, are more active than ever before. A gain in enforcement of the anti-liquor laws over the preceding year was shown in 1923.

Sentiment that has developed in favor of a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is not sufficiently widespread to indicate that Virginia may rescind its ratification.

WASHINGTON.

Prohibition enforcement in the State of Washington is made extremely difficult by immediate proximity to the wet Canadian province of British Columbia.

At the same time there appears no change of public sentiment with respect to the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement laws. Washington voluntarily went dry in 1914.

There is no reason to doubt that a popular vote would again reaffirm straight Prohibition.

WISCONSIN.

Prohibition has become a joke in Wisconsin. Milwaukee has twice as many saloons as before Prohibition. These now operate as soft drink places, and pay a nominal license fee. In these places one can get everything, but home brew and moonshine, with synthetic gin, seem to be the main articles dispensed.

The Prohibition Amendment was not ratified without a lot of trouble by the State Legislature, and while no sentiment calling for its repeal has crystallised, Wisconsin is strong for beer and wine.

(The vote for ratification in this State was 19 to 11 in the Senate, 58 to 35 in the House.

—Ed., "Grit.")

TRANSFORMING THE SLUMS.

THE NEW BOWERY.

You remember the old song that was a "best seller" nearly two generations ago—

"The Bowery, the Bowery!

They do such things and they say such things,

On the Bowery, the Bowery!

I'll never go there any more."

It was about the time the song was being heard all over the country that the readers of the "Christian Herald" became interested in the Bowery Mission, and eventually assumed the responsibility for its maintenance through the agency of the "Christian Herald." There is particular interest, then, in a survey of the world-famous street that stretches the mile between Chatham Square and Cooper Square. The survey was compiled by Robert E. Corradini, research secretary of the World League Against Alcohol, and published by that organisation in a pamphlet.

In 1916, the survey shows, there were 44 saloons in the street, and among them some of the most notorious dives in the United States. In 1921 the number had decreased to 17, in 1922 there were nine and in 1923 there are six. And these six are on the

verge of closing for lack of patronage. Of the changed conditions in the Mission, with an indication of the new problems that have to be met and solved, the survey says:

"The Bowery Mission has eliminated the once famous bread line at 1 o'clock in the morning during the winter, although it still gives meals to those who are temporarily in want and out of work. Here the crowds are sober and the meetings, instead of being taken up with invectives against the demon rum, have a patriotic or religious programme and sometimes one may see a good picture or hear a physician instruct how to take care of the body."

The following table from the survey shows one small part of the Mission's activities:—

	Bread Line	Total Empl'm't	
	1 a.m.	All Meals.	Found.
1910	121,000	209,594	3,237
1911	144,000	299,213	3,346
1912	135,000	299,410	3,554
1913	116,000	271,485	5,414
1914	148,000	309,777	4,144
1915	132,000	303,916	3,700
1916	No data	No data	No data
1917	80,191	133,333	3,818
1918	Discontinued	59,408	2,176
1919	—	No data	No data
1920	—	67,094	No data
1921	—	64,688	45,518
1922	—	67,773	47,906



BOND'S SYLK-ARTO HOSIERY.

An Improvement on
Silk.

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

BOND'S SYLK - ARTO HOSIERY

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

CAN AND WILL BE.

An editorial published in a New England newspaper which has a reputation for fairness in its treatment of the vital issues before the public to-day, excusing the lack of enforcement of the Volstead Law on the ground that laws are enforced by public opinion, and public opinion is against this "drastic" measure, really constitutes as clever a piece of sophistry as could be wished for. Starting with the question, "What is the reason for the vast and impressive failure to enforce the Volstead Law as other laws making crimes of certain acts are enforced?" this paper declares that laws are not enforced by statute nor by Government agents, though armies of them serve, nor by policemen or district attorneys or sheriffs, but by public opinion, and by that alone. The truth of this statement is incontrovertible; the fallacy lies in the intimation that public opinion is not behind the Prohibition activities of to-day. That is positively untrue. The Volstead Law is not being enforced because the forces of evil are working with might and main to make it appear that it cannot be enforced, in the hope of having it modified or amended. That it can be enforced is a foregone conclusion from its enactment; that it will be enforced is a fact about which there need be entertained no doubt whatever.—Editorial in "Christian Science Monitor."

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF BUSINESS.

Handle the hardest jobs first each day. Easy ones are pleasures.

Do not be afraid of criticism—criticise yourself often.

Be glad and rejoice in the other fellow's success—study his methods.

Do not be misled by dislikes. Acid ruins the finest fabrics.

Be enthusiastic—it is contagious.

Do not have the notion that success means simply money-making.

Be fair, and do at least one decent act every day in the year.

Honor the chief. There must be a head to everything.

Have confidence in yourself, and make yourself fit.

Harmonise your work. Let sunshine radiate and penetrate.

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.

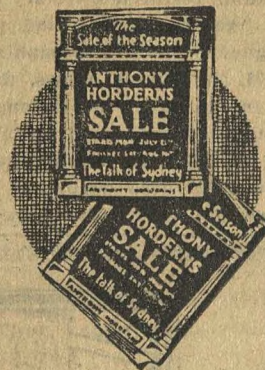
W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.

"The Hunk of Economy"

The Sale of the Season/
The talk of Sydney!

ANTHONY HORDERNS' GENUINE SALE

STARTS MONDAY · JULY 21ST
FINISHES SATURDAY · AUG 16TH



Write now for the
Sale Catalogue &
it will be posted to
you Free!

Every page — like
every section of the
Great Store itself —
is crowded with—
GENUINE REDUCTIONS
FROM
GENUINE PRICES

ANTHONY HORDERN & SONS LIMITED

BRICKFIELD HILL
Phone City 9440

Situated in Block 14—
"A City in itself"

SYDNEY
Box 2712 G.P.O.

✱ *Laundrena* ✱
the Quality
Starch
For dainty women

Mistress —

Mary, your kitchen
is a picture!

However do you
get everything so
spotlessly clean
& bright?

mean, it do
look nice but it's
very little trouble
when you use
PEARSON'S
SAND SOAP

