

Grit.

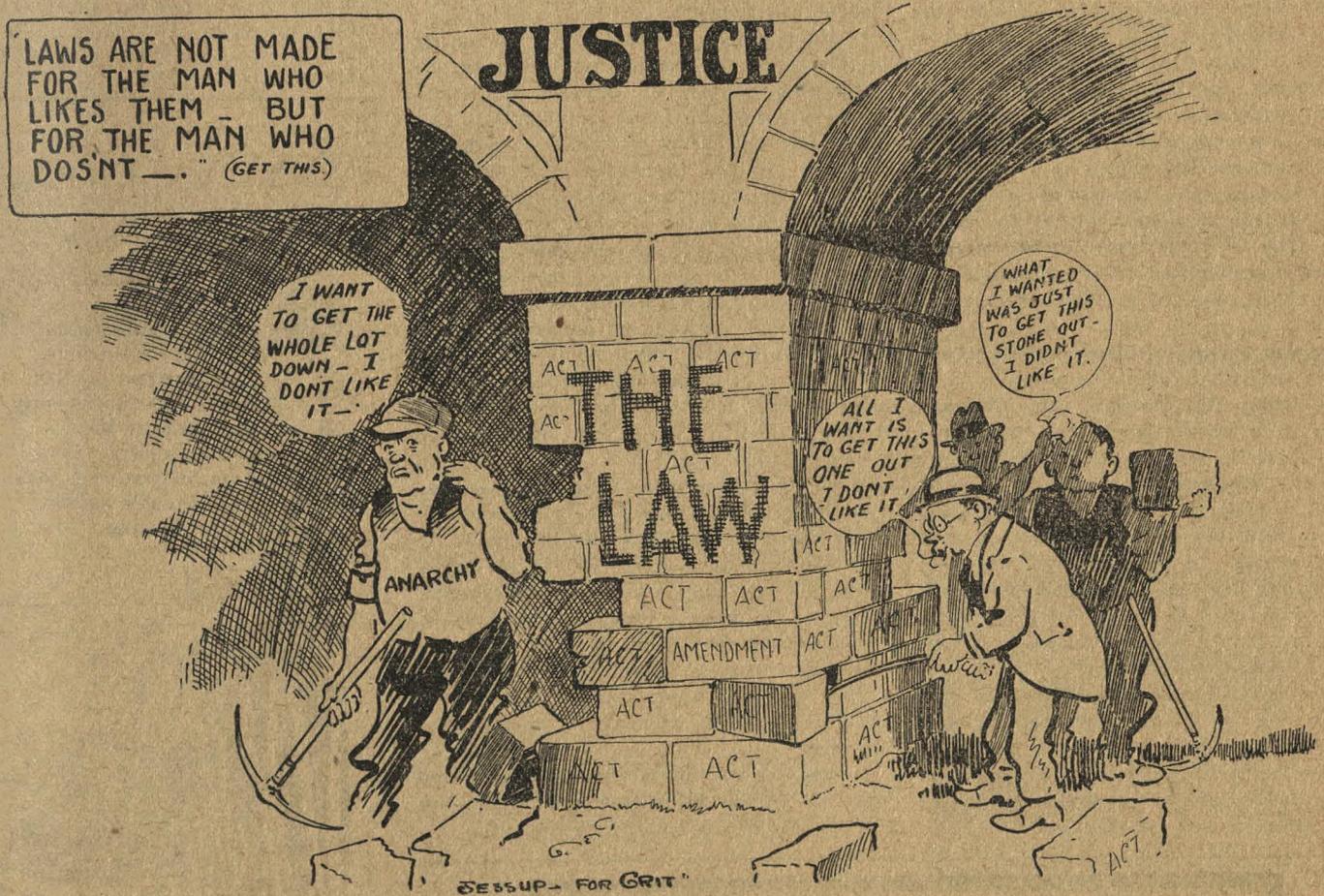
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Twopence.

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PROHIBITION AND INSANITY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

By ROBERT E. CORRADINI, for "Grit."

To anyone acquainted with the exact situation in our State relative to insanity it is more than amusing to read of all the far-fetched things which are being published abroad regarding insanity in America.

For the last two years it has been my privilege to spend a good deal of time in most of our insane asylums, which in our State are called State Hospitals. Lest there be any misunderstanding, I wish to explain that I was only a visitor in these places.

Dr. Pollack, the Statistician of the State Hospital Commission of our State, has shown how the first admissions to our State Hospitals for alcoholic psychoses have decreased from 10.8 of all first admissions in 1908 to 1.9 in 1921, the percentage in 1917 being 3.6 and in 1919 4.0. The total number of men and women committed to our hospitals for this psychoses was 594 in 1917 and only 122 in 1920.

In visiting our State Hospitals one realised immediately what these apparent "dry" figures signify. For instance, some time ago I called at a private institution, which receives especially victims of drug habits and alcoholics. The admissions to that institution for alcoholic psychoses in 1916 were 574 cases; in 1918 they admitted 540 and in 1918 506 individuals. In the year 1919, when six months were dry, the admissions fell to 446, and in 1920, the first full dry year, they received only 237 patients temporarily or permanently insane on account of drink.

At the State Hospital in Buffalo I was assured that the commitments for alcoholic psychoses has decreased to such an extent that they had been able to use many of the beds formerly used by alcoholics for insane people afflicted with tuberculosis.

While in Binghamton I found that the State Hospital had completely eliminated the use of special blanks for alcoholic patients, because they had not had one in such a long while. It is interesting to know that the Binghamton State Hospital was formerly a house for inebriates, and now, on account of Prohibition, it does not even keep admission blanks for alcoholics.

In Middletown I was assured by the acting superintendent of that hospital that before Prohibition it was not unusual to admit every year from 25 to 36 individuals to the insane asylum clean crazy on account of drinking. In the first year of Prohibition only one individual was admitted to the institution, while before Prohibition it generally took a drinker several years of protracted sprees to get to the state where he had to be committed to a State Hospital. Now, on account of the bad and dangerous qualities of moonshine which some individuals make and a few inveterate drinkers persist in drinking, it only takes one or two "shots" to send them to the "bug house" temporarily insane.

While in Dannermore I visited the hospital for criminal insane, where perhaps the worst cases in the State can be found. It was too early to see any effects of Prohibition, because when a man reaches Dannermore he has gone through several jails or penitentiaries, and is in many cases hopelessly or incurably insane. But even here I find that the superintendent of the institution is most enthusiastic about Prohibition.

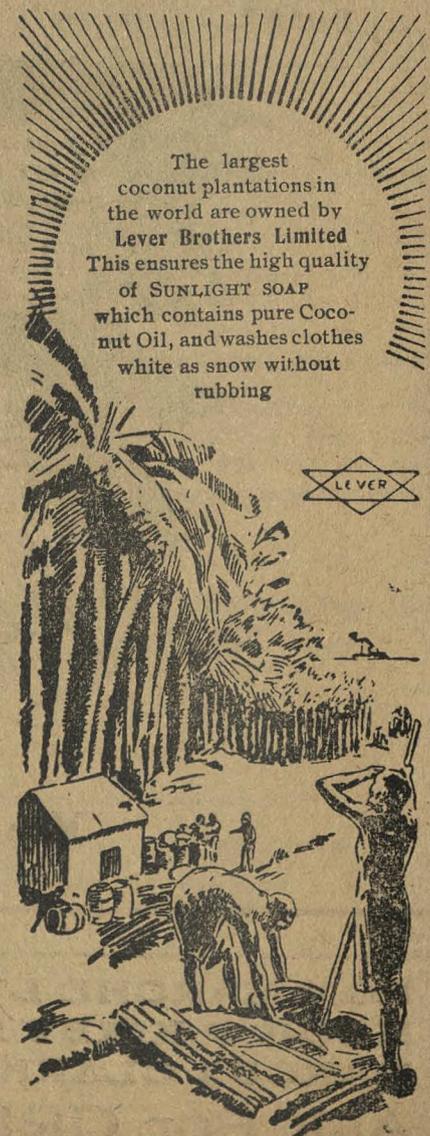
I have yet to find a physician connected with any of our State Hospitals who is not an unqualified supporter of Prohibition, al-

though one physician, while speaking very highly of the results of Prohibition, frankly admitted that he expected to miss his cocktail every once in a while.

The great reduction in the rate of admissions of new alcoholic cases since the amendment went into effect indicates that excessive drinking has been much lessened, if not entirely stopped.

In this connection it should be remembered that for several years prior to the passage of the Prohibition amendment there had been a gradual decline in excessive drinking, and that during the greater part of the war traffic in distilled liquors was forbidden.

Year.	Total First Admissions. No.	Alcoholic Psychoses. No.	
1909	5222	561	10.8%
1910	5565	583	10.5%
1911	5700	591	10.4%
1912	5742	565	9.8%
1913	6061	572	9.4%
1914	6265	464	7.4%
1915	6204	345	5.6%
1916 (9 months)	4903	297	6.1%
1917	6877	594	8.6%
1918	6797	354	5.2%
1919	6791	269	4.0%
1920	6473	122	1.9%



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THE CORONER'S COURT.

MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS—ALCOHOL A MURDERER.

By W. D. B. CREAGH.

The other day, 30/1/22, at the Central Police Court, Mr. Burton Smith, S.M., made the following remark:—

"This is the sort of thing that is responsible for coroner's cases—a man goes down and his head strikes the pavement."

The magistrate had heard the evidence, where one man, C. E. L. Anderson, had been assaulted by one John O'Connor, a fruit seller. O'Connor said that Anderson came to his barrow, drunk; he used filthy language; he pushed Anderson away, who collapsed.

I am not concerned with this particular case, but I am concerned about the magistrate's remarks. We are making a great fuss about getting a million farmers, and while every citizen should help get the extra population, it is also the duty of every citizen to safeguard those who are already here.

THE FACTS.

Reading the magistrate's remarks, I turned to the last police report available, 1920. Under the word "Inquests" I find the following: "Inquests held on bodies amounted to 1352, and on fires 99, a total of 1451." Under the first heading the cause of death was given as attributable to intemperance in 133 instances. Thus in those few words one of alcohol's greatest crimes is passed over.

SAFETY FIRST.

We plaster our public places with "Safety First." Then we wink our eye at the chief cause of violent death—alcoholic liquor drinking. Let us look ahead and see what this waste means. Take the next 10 years, if alcohol continue to reign. Thirteen hundred and thirty deaths will follow the drinking of our pet drug if the same rate holds good as in 1920; and remember these deaths are only those that reach the Morgue. They do not include the hundreds that quietly pass away in home and hospital.

Already sufficient evidence is available to show that we, or rather alcohol, is reaping a harvest. The "Sun" of 30/1/22 gives two very sad cases in which can be seen the hand of alcohol:

TWO CASES OF SUICIDE.

The lack of work so preyed on the minds of two unemployed that they sunk into the lowest depths of despondency, and used a razor blade to end their miseries.

Their deaths were the subjects of inquiries at the Coroner's Court to-day.

One of them, Charles Warton, aged 50, of Bourke street, Waterloo, in his determination to end his troubles, made doubly sure by not only cutting his throat, but also swallowing phenol. His brother told the Coroner that the unfortunate man had been out of work for nine or ten months, during which time his mother had supported him. This seemed to have made him melancholy, and he had taken to drinking heavily. On one occasion he was heard to remark, "I would be better dead!"

He was a widower, but had no family, and had done laboring work.

On January 8 he was found lying in an out-house with his throat cut, and a razor in his right hand. A medical examination revealed that he had also taken poison.

The other unfortunate, Daniel Collins, aged 44, a single man, who lived in Castlereagh street, Redfern, was found on January 8 in the bathroom dead. He was in a kneeling position, leaning over the bath with his throat cut. Near his right hand there was a blood-stained razor.

It was stated in evidence that he had been unemployed for four or five weeks, and had appeared despondent over it. **Since his enforced holiday he had become addicted to heavy drinking.** Previously he had been a laborer in a match factory.

The Coroner (Mr. Jamieson) returned a verdict of suicide in each case.

The above cases show a mother's love and perseverance beaten. Alcohol comes in and, as it were, kicks a man when down. The chief danger of this liquor is that loss of control follows its use; violence, even on one's own body, follows. That is why so many violent deaths take place. "The Sydney Morning Herald," 1/2/22, gives details of a murder in Adelaide. Two shipmates quarrelled. One, Smith, "who had been drinking," nearly cut his mate's head off. Alcohol, a quarrel, the axe, that sums up the story.

WHOLESALE LOTS.

The same paper gives an account of a wholesale killing job. We have had our wholesale lots in this State:

DROWNED HIS CHILDREN.

A message from Paris states that a farmer near Dinan drowned his four children, aged from 8 years to 20 months, one by one, in a pond near the farmhouse. He then jumped into the pond himself, but when he realised he was nearly drowning he clutched an overhanging branch.

When rescued four hours later he declared that he had murdered his children in order to teach his wife a lesson. The family owned a prosperous farm, when the farmer took to drinking excessively. His wife, fearing injury, took refuge at her parents' home, and refused to return. The day after the crime his wife gave birth to a fifth child. She is not expected to live.

"Drinking excessively." There is a lot of meaning in these two words.

PROHIBITION A LIFE SAVER.

Prohibition is a life saver. Evidence where it is being tried proves this. "The Sydney Morning Herald," 31/1/22, publishes the following:

MENTAL DOCTOR'S VIEWS.

A further batch of replies from America, which has been received by the Business Man's Efficiency League, in response to questions regarding the working of liquor prohibition, includes only two which comment unfavorably upon the measure.

One of the correspondents encloses a statement by Dr. Abraham Myerson, visiting physician in the nervous department of the City Hospital at Boston, in which he says:—"To see, as I do, the almost complete absence of delirium tremens from the emergency and city hospitals, where once every Sunday morning found a dozen or two of raving men; to witness the disappearance of alcoholic insanity from our asylums, where once it constituted 15 per cent. of the male admissions; to see cruelty to children drop to one-tenth of its former incidence; to know that former drunkards are steadily at work to the joy of their wives and the good of their own souls—this is to make one bitterly impatient with the chatter about the "joy and pleasure of life gone," etc., etc., that has become the stock-in-trade of the stage and the Press."

The above should repay those who are working for Prohibition. Redouble your efforts, for you are saving life, and life-saving is indeed a worthy occupation.

No one will ever be able to fully reveal our loss through alcohol, but Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart was right when he said: "Alcohol is the most soul-destroying, body-destroying, nation-destroying substance ever known."

ALCOHOLIC EFFECTS.

When used internally, alcohol affects the nerves that control the small blood vessels in the skin in such a way that they are dilated. This results in a rush of the blood to the surface of the body, which causes a warm feeling. On a warm day it is the heat of the atmosphere expanding the blood vessels near the surface that gives us the warm feeling; but with alcohol as the dilating agent what is actually happening is that the body is being unduly cooled because so much blood is being brought to the surface of the body. Because of this fact a drunken man may freeze to death despite his first deceptive feelings of warmth.—"Popular Science Monthly," Dec., 1921.

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FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

- 11 a.m.: Pymble Anglican Church.
Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.
11 a.m.: Bega Methodist Church.
3 p.m.: Brogo Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m.: Bega Presbyterian Church.
Mr. Francis Wilson.
11 a.m.: Cooma Methodist Church.
3 p.m.: Children's Rally, Presbyterian Church.
7.30 p.m.: Cooma Anglican Church.
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.
7.15 p.m.: Petersham Baptist Church
Rev. H. A. Cubis, B.A.
11 a.m.: Campbelltown Methodist Church.
3 p.m.: Wedderburn Union Church.
7 p.m.: Campbelltown Methodist Church.
Mr. T. E. Shonk.
11 a.m.: Moruya Presbyterian Church.
3 p.m.:
7.30 p.m.: Moruya Methodist Church.
8.45 p.m.: Mechanics' Institute, Moruya.
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.
8 p.m.: Victor Hall, Cooma.
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.
8 p.m.: School of Arts, Bega.
Mr. Francis Wilson.

IN MARTIN PLACE.

This is one of the finest places for propaganda work that there is in the metropolitan area, and some fine education is being carried on through the Monday lunch-hour meetings. Messrs. Watson, Shonk and Adler had a splendid hearing last Monday from the hundreds who gathered around the lorry. The summing-up by one listener was typical of the general impression being made by these meetings: "These statements about Prohibition appear to be unanswerable; there must be something in this thing!"

The meetings are being continued each Monday.

NORTH AND NORTH-WEST.

A big programme is being prepared for the Northern Tablelands and North-West during March. The principal towns from Murrurundi to Guyra and to Barraba and Inverell will be visited. Amongst the speakers will be Mr. C. M. Gordon, State Director of the Anti-Liquor League of Victoria, who is coming over to lend a hand in this State's effort. He will be at Armidale on Sunday, March 5, and adjacent days, and at Tamworth for the next week-end.

Amongst the friends who will be met with in the North will be Mr. H. G. Payne, who did fine work in the metropolitan area before going to Inverell, and Mr. R. L. Irvine, a member of the old Speakers' Team, who is now in charge of the Methodist Church at Guyra. Local friends in all of the towns have thrown themselves very heartily into the effort, and successful services and meetings should result.

GENERAL CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Creagh spoke on Saturday night at one of the best open-air meetings held at Queanbeyan. There was an orderliness and attention that was decidedly encouraging. His Sunday services and public meeting on Monday night also reflected a new interest in Prohibition.

Mr. Butler found Yass difficult to stir. Messrs. Wilson, Phair, Watson and Shonk were at Kogarah and Carlton, where congregations were large.

Mr. Sherwood, of Wagga, was in town at the week-end, and goes back to his wide field of effort in the Riverina with unabated enthusiasm.

The hearing of the application for license for the Alliance Hotel still goes on. A big fight is being put up by the applicant, which is just as capably responded to by the objectors. Guildford's hotel application is still undecided.

From various parts of the field come signs of growing strength of the cause. These are cheering. Workers, success is assured!

THE PULL O' TH' REFERENDUM PLEDGE.

Wholesale pledge efforts—resolutions at public meetings—that is the feature of the past week's efforts.

Crookwell led the way; Goulburn followed, and Queanbeyan "carried on." We look for more and more resolutions on similar lines during the next few weeks.

CALLAN PARK SIGNATURES.

Attendants and nurses at Callan Park Mental Hospital are fair average citizens, and at the invitation of one of our friends 41 of them signed the Referendum Pledge. Not only that, but two of the medical officers also signed. The guardians of the mentally deficient appreciate full well the extent of drink's ravages—that's one reason for their signing.

TIDE RECEDING? NO!

Our Referendum Pledge campaign has now extended over many months. It would be reasonable to expect that the tide of signed pledges would be ebbing; but there's no indication of a drop. Liverpool, Woolstonecraft, Chatswood, Burwood, Croydon, Auburn, Ryde, Annandale, Petersham, Summer Hill, and Ashfield make up a respectable total of 2384 for the past week and from other city, suburban and country districts fine bundles are being forwarded. Pymble has a punch; Leeton does more than a little; Armidale sends a handful; the Glen Innes total grows apace; Wyalong sends along a goodly bunch and Ballina and other North Coast towns are well amongst the leading contributors.

The Pledge Campaign is a snowball—increases as it rolls on.

SPEAKER LEVY AND PLEDGE.

"It matters not in what position the political change may place me, I am now, and shall continue to be, definitely in favor of an immediate referendum on the liquor question, to be decided by a bare majority," said Mr. Levy last week to our representative.

PLEDGE TABLES AND LOYAL HELPERS.

"I cannot personally help, but I have arranged for your worker to get whatever refreshments she requires at Mr. —'s." A Drummoyne friend writes in this strain. It is typical of the help given to our fine workers. "I'm still very weak, but I'll help for an hour. Is it too small a contribution?" So writes another real Prohibitionist. Too small! We judge help by the spirit in which it is offered. This is a magnificent offer.

YOUR CANDIDATES—WHO AND WHAT?

Who and what are your candidates? Let us have the names of candidates belonging to all parties and who are running for Parliament in your electorate. And what they are, let us know that. Have they a temperance history? Are they men who one can depend upon to help give a Referendum if returned? We have received a deal of information—let us have more. Your letters will be strictly confidential. Later on, after submitting our personal histories to candidates, we shall make them public for the guidance of the pledged people.

Send more pledges, more information, more resolutions. Make these your tasks from now onwards.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

A JOB FOR SCOUTS.

N. L. Miller, Lieutenant-Governor of Alabama, writes:—

"Respecting the good humor and orderly conduct under Prohibition as compared with open saloon days, I refer to such public occasions as election day, holidays, visits of celebrities, such as the President of the United States, to war parades, armistice celebrations, etc. Formerly it was necessary to put on extra policemen to control the crowds. Now the Boy Scouts rope off the route of the parade and handle the crowds without difficulty or friction, whereas it formerly took the strong arm of the police to curb men fired up with liquor."

(Continued on page 15.)

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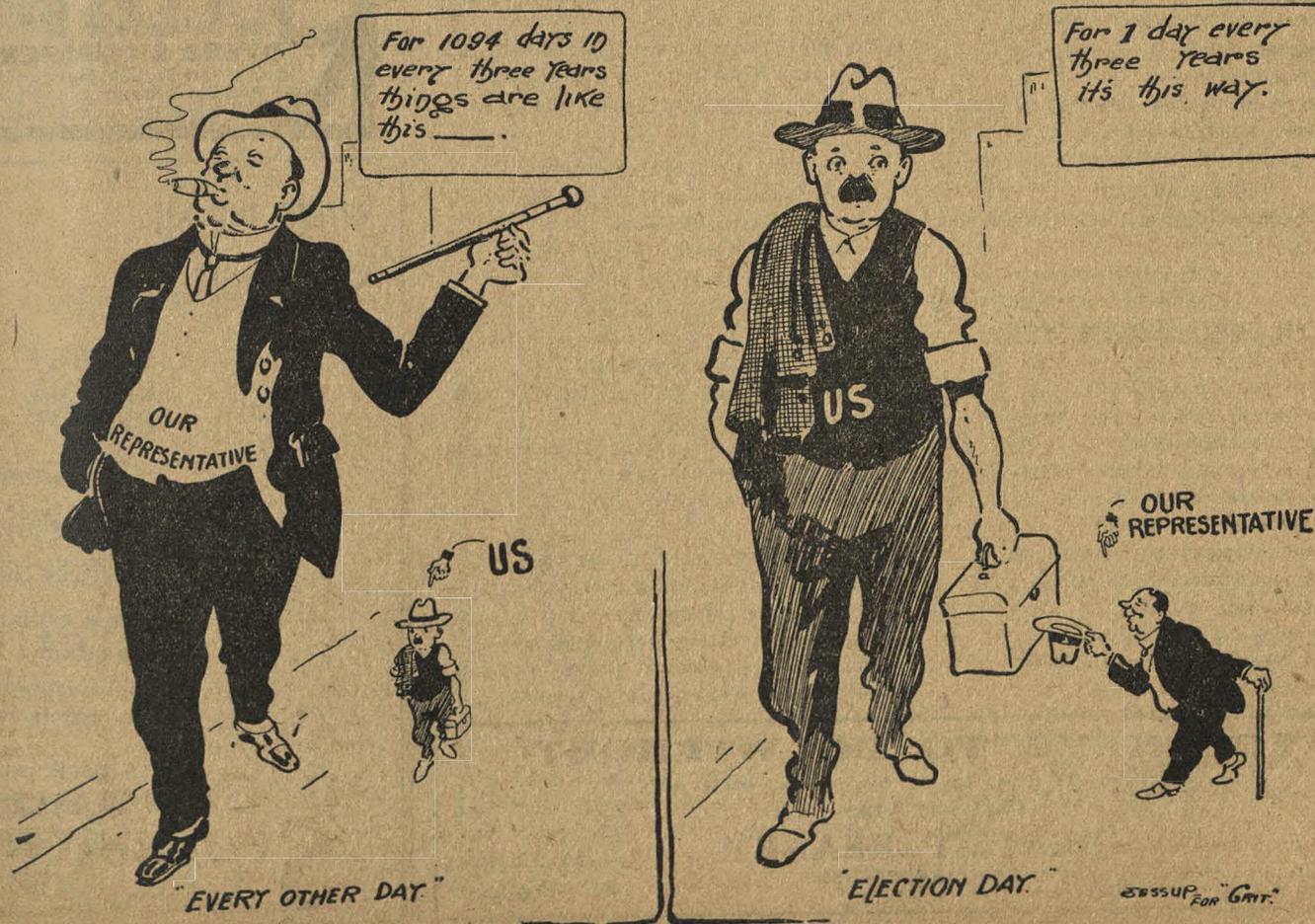
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Your Vote is a brick in the building of the State

Your Vote is your civic soul

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— DRAWS NEAR —



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Some Other Weaknesses.

By "SOL OF SYDNEY," for "Grit."

Cross-examined by Mr. Sonenberg, witness said she was a married woman, but her husband was in Queensland. How long were you employed by Ross when he told you of his alleged dirty practices?—I was in the wine shop before he became the licensee. He gave me every respect. He had a weakness, and acknowledged it, for young children, and he knows it.

THE POCKET-PICKING M.L.A.

"I can't neglect my legal duties, haw!
And lose a decent fee,
For matters which are merely jot and jaw!
The House is play to me—
A little weakness, you'll agree."

A PIRATEER.

"Your beans brought only quarter last week's price."
The grower answered, "Somewhat rash—
But what's the meaning of your sacrifice;
You've only kept half of the cash!"
"Oh, jist my weakness—not a vice."

THE PROFITEER.

"I'll carry on in spite of Government,
And meet its taxes lame;
And if my profits fall to cent for cent
I'll plod on just the same.
A little weakness—my content."

THE ANARCHIST OR (SABOTEER).

"I will not work for wages—mine's a beer.
I'll set the shops ablaze.
A boss is only jist a profiteer.
And my destructive ways
Is jist a weakness of these days."

SNEAK THIEF.

"I'm fond er widders and th' deaf and blind
When I goes crackin' safes.
The last I pinched from was that dotty kind
She kept two little waifs.
An', struth! me weakness—I left pence be-
hind."

THE PRIZE FIGHTER.

"Ah don't parspire to make ma country's laws
Or slobba ober songs,
Dere's more dough when I uppercut da jaws;
Big money is ma fists—ma tongs.
Da dolla is da weakness in ma paws."

THE BILL HART TYPE.

"I always shoots to kill—it's my reply
Toe Birds that won't obey,
But starts toe "reason" an toe argify.
Ayes hev it!—there lies nay.
A little weakness, Colonel Guy."

THE POISONER.

"I quickly soon get tired off hub and kids,
Dere effer in der vay;
Und ven I some change vant der bottle rids
Me of dem—don't it gay.
A little weakness, as dey say."

THE BREWING COMPANY.

"We're always losing odds and ends
Like licenses and corks,
But while we get our little dividends—
Guard them like sacred storks.
Our Christian dividends, my friends."

THE BRUTAL DRUNK.

"You did this murder in your sleep, you think?"
"Hick so!" accused replied;
"I smothered my poor girl—it was the drink."
"This Jeykll was a Hyde;
It's just a common weakness," Justice yawned
and sighed.

MINE HOST, THE PUBLICAN.

"I don't remember anything galore
That's worth confessing, since
I had to kick a drunk three times before
He landed in the mud—his risidince.
A little weakness—rivirince."

THE NEW POPE.

The most pitiable cable appearing in a decade is the following:—

"ROME, February 1.

"The Conclave of Cardinals for the election of a new Pope will open on Thursday, when Cardinal Vannutelli will celebrate mass.

"It is expected that 52 cardinals will be present at the opening, and that five will be absent altogether from the meetings.

"Five kitchens will be used for the catering. Several of the cardinals are bringing their own chefs.

"The Archbishop of Saragossa has brought a stock of Spanish wines, and the German cardinals have brought supplies of German beer."

A Pope born of Spanish wine and German beer will start somewhat heavily handicapped.



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POLITICAL PIE.

MR. DANIEL LEVY.

The selection of candidates to contest Sydney in the Nationalist interest reached the depths of political absurdity. Any pre-selection ballot, under the present system, is in itself a denial of the objects the system aims to achieve. But the selection ballots of the A.L.P. have been decided by a few hundred electors, and not, as in the case of the Nationalist selection for Sydney, by a handful of unnamed and probably unknown people who by less than forty votes thought to decide who should get the first preference votes. In the selection Mr. Daniel Levy was dropped. We presume that the selectors came to this decision because Mr. Levy was big enough after the last elections to adopt an attitude consistent with the highest traditions of the House of Commons and accepted the Speakership at the hands of a party he politically was not in agreement with. Whatever was behind their action we are convinced that the Nationalist voters on polling day will show with what contempt they view such hole in the corner methods of selection as were adopted in this instance. What interests us most of all about Mr. Daniel Levy is that he is sound on the question of a referendum. To the pledged people of Sydney we commend Mr. Daniel Levy as a candidate who is prepared to submit the question to the people.

THE PRICE WE PAY.

From some points of view the intense anxiety of so many people to get into Parliament is reassuring. For instance, it is proof, if proof be needed, that the I.W.W. doctrine which teaches the workers to ignore Parliament, has not been heeded in this fair land of green political pastures. As a matter of fact two ex-I.W.W. men are among the aspirants. One is Donald Grant who is doing his best to get the Broken Hill selection as an Industrialist. The big factor which acts as the candle to the moth in our political life is the rate of pay the politicians have decided to pay themselves. And what surprises the outsider is that the rate of pay was increased from £500 a year to £875 by a Labor Government. This writer is of the opinion that £500 is quite a fair thing for the average politician, and rather too much to pay for some of the gentlemen who get there. We wonder if the members of the rank and file of the A.L.P. have considered the moral effect such a salary is likely to have on the M.L.A. If the men who are elected to repre-

sent the workers are to correctly interpret the workers' point of view it is necessary that such representatives shall not be too far removed by social barriers from those whom they represent. If a man drawing about £17 a week (wet or fine, work or no work, sick or well) is not in danger of thinking the fellow who demands a job at less than five pounds a week and who quite rightly worries the politician when he cannot get one, is not a bit of a pest, if the £17 a week gentleman doesn't run the risk of thinking that then we don't know human nature. A drastic reduction of member's salaries would, we believe, meet the general approval of the people.

W. E. WEARNE, M.L.A.

W. E. Wearne, M.L.A., in a statement to the press some days ago, said that he did not claim to be a great statesman. He was a plain blunt man. His attitude on the question of a referendum is plain enough for us and the dullest cannot misunderstand him. He is, without any compromise in favor of an immediate referendum. We know Mr. Wearne well enough to remark that our people in his electorate may rest assured that when he says this he means it.

F. J. SWANN AND PROHIBITION.

Mr. F. J. Swann, of Katoomba, has announced himself a candidate for the forthcoming elections, and in an advertisement re his candidature states:

"PROHIBITION.—This is a most urgent and necessary reform, and I will do my utmost to make N.S.W. 'dry.' Prohibition

has been wonderfully successful in America, and will be a success here."

Any arguments which may crop up in the Bathurst electorate as to the attitude of Mr. Swann on the Prohibition question may be settled by reference to the advertisement quoted above. Thank you, Mr. Swann.

D. H. DRUMMOND, M.L.A.

In reply to a question as to his attitude on the question of a Referendum, Mr. D. H. Drummond writes:

"In reference to the matter of a referendum on Prohibition, I may say that I am entirely in sympathy with the efforts you are putting forward to secure the referendum for this purpose."

Mr. Drummond is a lifelong abstainer, and has a record in the Temperance movement which should commend him to those members of his party who view the question of Prohibition from the same point as ourselves.

W. R. BAGNALL, M.L.A.

Mr. Bagnall, M.L.A., writes: "Re referendum. I am in favor of an immediate referendum on Prohibition, to be decided by a bare majority, and will use my best endeavors to that end." That is the style of reply we like.

SIMON HICKEY, M.L.A.

Mr. Simon Hickey, M.L.A., writes to say that as a pledged Labor member he is in favor of the Initiative and Referendum, and thinks that when any considerable section of the public demand a referendum upon any public question the referendum should be granted to them.

If every member of the present Government took the same sane view, which is after all only the correct view if the Labor Platform means anything, we should not be lamenting the fact that the referendum was refused us by the present Cabinet. A few more men of the Simon Hickey stamp would be a valuable asset to Parliament.

LEG PULLING.

We will call him Mr. Optimust. He decided that he was called upon to offer his services to his country as a legislator, and in
(Continued on page 10.)

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A GRAIN OF COMFORT.

We have heard much of the value of Mr. Verbrugghen and the excellence of his work. Enthusiasts rave—men go guarantee. He is paid a salary that makes educators, clergy, professors, and resident hospital doctors look very cheap.

Now comes the grain of comfort. This finest orchestra in the Southern Hemisphere has not infrequently played to a half empty Conservatorium Hall. No one blamed the orchestra. If the church is half empty we blame the clergyman—but no one thinks of blaming Mr. Verbrugghen.

The fact is the orchestra is too good for many people—they only like "popular music," something "with a tune in it." A jazz band is more attractive to them than the Verbrugghen orchestra.

This also explains why some do not go to church—the atmosphere, the ideals, the demand to sacrifice and serve are beyond them. The church, like the orchestra, is "too high class" for them.

It is too cheap for others. It is always there, always accessible. They can go anytime—so there is no hurry to go at all.

To many people "far cows look fat." They will go to U.S.A. to see sights, though they have never troubled to see the wonders of their own country. It is this kind of parishioner who comes to hear the visiting clergyman, though his message be not so direct, so homely, and so spiritual as their regular pastors. This is meant to be to other preachers as it is to me a "grain of comfort."

THE COST OF OUR AMUSEMENTS.

In the last year for which figures are available (1919 - 20) we of Australia paid 95,866,621 visits to places of amusement at which amusement tax is paid, and the total cost must have been tremendous. An idea of the sum involved may be gained from the fact that more than a million of these visits entailed an expenditure of above 10/- each.

As may be expected, Australia's most popular amusement is the picture show, which, it is interesting to note, nearly doubled its attendances compared with the previous year. The total attendance at the movies for the year was 67,000,000 as compared with 38,000,000 in the previous year and 18,000,000 in 1917-18.

There is a picture show de luxe somewhere which charges its patrons more than 10/-. It sold 95 seats last year. But the great majority paid between threepence and sixpence, a total of 31,000,000 attending at this price. Next in popularity come the seats at between

ninepence and a shilling, which were favored by 18,000,000. More than 4,000,000 people saw their favorite screen shadows for threepence or less, and that seems reasonable indeed.

The theatres come second in point of numbers. There were more than 9,000,000 patrons of the drama in the Commonwealth, and of these more than a million were enabled to indulge their fancy for 6d. or less, but where these theatres are is not chronicled. The greatest number—2,000,000—paid more than 9d. and less than a shilling, while 70,000 paid more than 9/6.

The following gives the comparison:—

	1917-18.	1919-20.
Racing	4,383,077	6,274,930
Theatres	6,651,099	9,328,724
Picture Shows	38,719,411	67,466,657
Dancing and Skating	1,069,888	3,675,333
Concerts	1,180,303	1,587,375
Miscellaneous	3,271,215	7,533,559

I wonder does it remind you of a Scripture that, speaking of the last days, says the people have become "lovers of pleasure rather than God."

We are living in a topsy turvy old world where we pay for worthless things and want the worthwhile things free. We go for our beer, but demand that our milk be brought to us.

I heard the following remark, and it impressed me:

"You rent this house?"

"Yes, but I feel as if I owned it."

"How?"

"I haven't paid the rent for months."

I have just run my eye over a list of 231 people who owe "Grit" over £1 each. I may have an uncomfortable feeling about this, but maybe they kind of feel that it is there's and that they own it. Well, they would own a better paper if they paid for it.

The story is told of a man who asked his business associates the question: "How far can a dog go into the woods?"

Everybody gave it up; there seemed to be no sense trying to answer a question so apparently foolish. But the questioner answered: "A dog can go only half way into the woods—because when he gets more than half way through he's coming out again!"

How far have we got in the fight for Prohibition? I believe, I can see the light gleaming through the woods. I believe we are coming out.

I believe it will cost more to finish the journey than it did to begin it.

I believe we ought to double our efforts this year. I believe I ought to do so.

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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1922.

I signed a card for two pounds a month some years ago.

I am going to double it this year—even if I must go without a meal a day to enable me to do so. Do you feel that you have done your best? If not, do your best this year.

THE EDITOR.

"IT WORKS."

In a talk recently, Melvin Trotter, the famous mission worker, had the following to say in proof of his statement that Prohibition has already had some effect: "Prohibition has made a great change in our work in a lot of ways. It works. When a certain English correspondent, a Christian man, too, had a cable from his London paper to send his impressions of the prize fight in New Jersey, he said the thing that impressed him the most was that there were 90,000 people together, made up principally of the sports, the bar-tenders and the saloon-keepers, and the men that frequented the saloons, and the few women that were there were mostly actresses and street women—he said there were some exceptions—90,000 mostly of that element, and no drunken men or women among them! So, he said, Prohibition is working in America. Whether you believe it or not, I want you to know that generally speaking in this country Prohibition is working, and it has changed the order of our work. We do not have drunken men in the missions as we used to have. But we have sinners just as we did, and while we have changed the presentation of the message, we are always preaching the same Jesus."

After a Year in New York.

PROHIBITION AN INCALCULABLE BENEFIT.

SPECIALY REPORTED BY H. A. CUBIS, B.A., FOR "GRIT."

The verdict passed upon the working of the Prohibition laws in America by Mr. J. S. McCulloch, director of the American Marine Paint Company, is that notwithstanding the admitted infringements and limitations of the regulations, Prohibition has already proved itself to be of incalculable benefit to the general bulk of the people living under it. Mr. McCulloch, who has just returned from an extended tour of the United States, in the course of which he visited most of the principal cities, declared that he endeavored to ascertain so far as possible to actual facts of the situation for himself. He distinctly emphasised the fact that he criticised the position from the standpoint of the "Moderate Drinker." He spent twelve months in New York City itself, the recognised battleground of Prohibition and anti-Prohibition forces.

PUTTING LAW IN OPERATION.

Mr. McCulloch believes that in New York City especially a great deal of the unsatisfactory working of the Prohibition Laws was due almost entirely to the wholesale bribery among responsible officials. Governor Miller determined upon extreme and resolute measures. Hence he displaced the Internal Revenue Officers and installed police in order to check the increasingly serious infringements of the regulations. Mr. McCulloch observed that in three months, following this decision, 1,000,000 gals. of spirits were seized, and over 200,000 dols. worth of secret stills were discovered. Secret drinking and sly grog selling are still common in Mr. McCulloch's opinion. These infractions of the law, however, are perfectly natural and entirely expected; for Mr. McCulloch observes that when a man is determined to get a drink quite irrespective of the cost of procuring and obtaining that drink, even when he is compelled to pay from 20dols. and 25dols. a bottle for imported and smuggled "Scotch," then it is of course perfectly obvious that on occasions the attempts to run the Prohibition blockade will be successful—at least from

the drinker's point of view. Mr. McCulloch quoted an instance of open violation of the regulations. He was present at a gathering of some 14000 to 16000 guests, most of whom flourished their drink refreshments, and half of whom, Mr. McCulloch declared, gave open and visible signs of the quantity they drank during the course of the banquet. Notwithstanding similar breaches of the law which money and influence it seems will always be able to purchase, it still remains in Mr. McCulloch's opinion an absolutely irrefutable fact that the social as well as the

BRUTAL ASSAULTS ON THE POLICE.

In our issue of January 19 last we reprinted a notable article taken from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph." This article was of great value, not merely because of the service it rendered the police, but because a paper of such journalistic standing drew public attention to a most sinister outrage being almost daily perpetrated in Sydney. We omitted to credit this noteworthy article to the enterprise of the "Daily Telegraph," and wish to give the fullest acknowledgment to the authorship now.—The Editor.

industrial tone of the communities in which he dwelt was distinctly improved through Prohibition. Even the so-called hotbed of Prohibition infractions, New York City, was surprisingly free from drunkenness. To use the speaker's own words: "New York is, I believe, a city of some 6,000,000 population, and as far as I could see after a stay of about twelve months there there was little or no sign of public intoxication."

THE ORDINARY MAN.

The attitude of the ordinary man, according to Mr. McCulloch, is not that, as it is so frequently represented, of an impotent and entirely subjected victim of the Prohibition tyrant continually seeking to free himself from the bonds which shackle and fetter him. On the contrary, he seems to be generally perfectly content with the situation. Debarred by the limitations and shallowness of his purse from sharing the sport of paying exorbitant and idiotic prices similar to those previously quoted for imported spirits, or on the other hand prevented by circumstances from indulging in the risky amusement of illicit and secret stills where he could supply his own as well as the needs of his thirsty friends, Mr. McCulloch found that the "liberty deprived" ordinary man did not appear to be unduly disturbed. If he were

unable to obtain drink, except at robbery figures, then he preferred not to bother at all. And so far as Mr. McCulloch was able to gauge their feelings and opinions, average men and women in America were not seething with revolt against Prohibition oppressors.

BONE DRY.

As indicative of the recent attempts to tighten up the regulations, Mr. McCulloch mentioned the fact that while he was visiting San Francisco recently, even though accompanied by a sophisticated native and friend of that city, he found it quite impossible to obtain drink under any circumstances. In fact it is the generally accepted opinion that unless one is a recognised member of the secret drinking haunts, it is absolutely impossible to obtain drink. According to Mr. McCulloch it is the practice for policemen in San Francisco, as well as in other cities, to accost and search strangers, especially for concealed "stores."

If Prohibition laws were fairly enforced, and if the responsible officials were more diligent in their duties and less prone to accept bribery for betraying the trust reposed in them; and, further, if the Government were prepared to increase the grant of the enforcement department, then Mr. McCulloch is absolutely convinced Prohibition would unquestionably justify and vindicate itself in the sight of its accusers, and the country itself would progress industrially and morally as it has never done before in all its history.

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Getting at the Facts.

(By Robert E. Corradini, of the Statistical Bureau of the Anti-Saloon League of New York).

Speaking on November 16, 1921, Mr. Corradini says:—

"If effects of Prohibition can be judged in part by the records of our penal institutions, then we are constrained to assert that Prohibition, although not vigorously enforced, has been a decided success, and very much worth while.

Taking the commitments to the Ulster County jail as an example, we find that, whereas there were committed in the year 1915, 337 individuals and 302 in 1916, and the same number in 1917, in the first full year of Prohibition there were committed only 106. Comparing the eighteen months before Prohibition with the eighteen months after, we find that the commitments to the Ulster County jail decreased from 249 to 174. The decrease for commitments for intoxication for the same period is from 140 to 20.

This is not exceptional, as we find that by comparing the commitments for the two years previous to Prohibition with the two years after Prohibition in the Suffolk County jail, the decrease is from 426 to 109, and the decrease in commitments for intoxication from 69 to 10.

In Niagara County commitments to the county jail, which were 1147 in 1917, were only 434 in 1920. For the same years the commitments for intoxication decreased from 640 to 138.

The total commitments and commitments for intoxication to the Albany county penitentiary, which were 1120 in 1910 and 1174 in 1915, were only 173 in 1920. Of these totals mentioned for the three years the commitments for intoxication were reduced from 125 in 1910 and from 132 in 1915 to 6 last year. While this may sound rather contradictory and not in harmony with the reports we generally read in some papers, they are not exceptions but the general rule. The same proportion is found in other penitentiaries or jails throughout the State.

SURVEY OF ROCHESTER, N.Y.

The survey for the City of Rochester, N.Y., made in the latter part of June, 1921, showed

at that time the following conditions regarding licensed saloons.

There were issued for the City of Rochester licenses as follows:

	Saloons.	Hotels.	Liquor Stores.
1915	284	261	28
1918	190	208	19

Of the 417 saloons and liquor stores reported in the last book published by the Excise Department we surveyed 216 in order to ascertain what changes had taken place since Prohibition went into effect.

The saloons and liquor stores which had discontinued business had been altered, and the following business concerns had replaced the old institutions:

Restaurant and lunch rooms	24
Miscellaneous	22
Groceries	9
Candy and icecream	9
Clothes for men	9
Offices	5
In process of alteration	5
Cigars	4
Automobiles	4
Drug stores	3
Bakeries	2
Electrical supplies	2
Women's wearing apparel	2
Barber	1
Dry goods	1
Jewellery	1
Optician	1
Pool room	1
Beauty shop	1
Malt and hops	1

Of the saloons that have been discontinued 59 properties have been renovated.

Table of Arrests for Intoxication, Bureau of Police, City of Rochester, N.Y.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1910	3221	308	3529
1911	3134	311	3445
1912	3044	379	3423
1913	2733	363	3096
1914	2349	329	2678
1915	2514	281	2795
1916	2271	253	2524
1917	1523	153	1676
1918	722	132	854
1919	701	94	795

JOB AS A PROPHET.

The following is officially supplied: When speaking at a gathering in the Temperance Hall on "World Temperance," on Sunday, Rev. H. Allen Job said that, although he was neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, he would venture to foretell the result of the bone-dry poll in New Brunswick on October 10. The result, he asserted, was a victory for Prohibition. That was practically certain, as the cables had been silent. Had the "wets" won, it would have been published with big headlines in the daily papers, said Mr. Job. The truth of this prophecy is now confirmed by a despatch

from St. John's, stating that the bone-dry majority was 23,000, and would undoubtedly reach 25,000. This means that in January the importation of liquor for personal use will be stopped. Apparently they are not yet as tired of the reform as the liquor press would make us believe. In July of last year prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor was carried by a majority of 20,665 votes. Now, instead of turning it down, they have by even a greater majority decided to stop importation as well.—"The World," 17/12/21.

PASS "GRIT" ON

Politicians, Parties—

(Continued from Page 7.)

the fullness of time he opened his campaign. In a far western town he went forth with a pocket book and pencil, and he visited every voter on the roll. With moving eloquence he pressed his claims, and at the end of the campaign he had the names of six hundred and twelve voters who had promised him support. Polling day came and went, and of the poll a friend asked Optimust what he thought about things, and the candidate replied: "I have learnt many things in this campaign, principally that there are six hundred and twelve liars living in Mud Town . . . and every voter whose name is in my book declares his was the one vote I scored. But they do not know that I voted myself."

WHISKY SIXPENCE A BOTTLE.

Evidence given in an English whisky watering case recently revealed the astounding fact that the real value of a 12/6 bottle of whisky is only 6d. at the most. The controlled price of whisky to a British private individual is 12/6 a bottle. The wholesale price to the publican is 9/7; and Bung may in "nips" to the public. If he waters the liquor or gives short measure he receives more profit. Distillers explain that out of every 12/6 paid for a bottle of whisky 8/5½ goes direct to the Government for taxation. At 9/7 a bottle to the retailer, that leaves 1/1½ to cover distiller's profit, the cost of legally receive 21/- by retailing the whisky bottles, packing and distributing charges, and the value of the whisky. As the distillers would certainly not be satisfied with less than the profit netted by Bung, it follows that 6d. is quite a generous allowance as the real value of a 12/6 bottle of whisky in England. "Truth" has not the material on hand to calculate the precise value of a bottle of whisky sold in Australia; but it is quite certain that the Government receives the lion's share of the high price charged to the public.—"Truth," Sydney.

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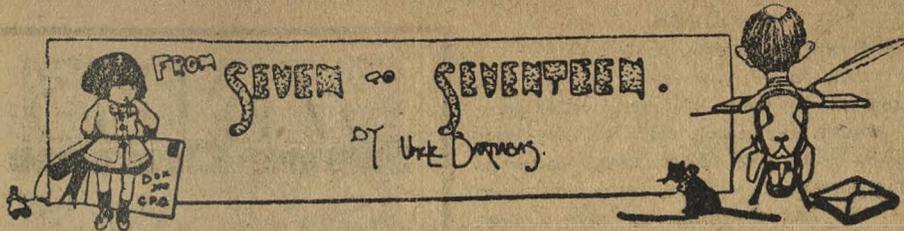
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All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send your photo as soon as convenient. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. Uncle B.'s birthday is celebrated in April each year by a picnic, to which he invites all his Ne's and Ni's. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag." Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

SHACKLETON IS DEAD!

The heart of the Empire sorrows at the news of the death at sea on January 5 of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the great Antarctic explorer. Accompanied by a picked crew and a band of intrepid scientists, the gallant little Quest was proceeding to the South Pole to carry on detailed explorations. The heroic leader succumbed to heart trouble. He died in harness, leaving behind him an unsullied record of daring, dash, and duty well done. Universal sympathy and loss is felt at this sad event.

In harmony with other Arctic explorers, Sir Ernest was a firm believer in the value of temperance. Nansen and Peary had proved the value of this, and Shackleton has said: "Alcohol, in any form, in the Arctic or Antarctic regions is most injurious, and is never used. The less alcohol is used in any part of the world the better it is for the community." Captain Scott, with whom Shackleton first journeyed to the South Pole regions, and who also died at his post of danger and duty, said: "I believe that alcohol is distinctly harmful to persons doing continuous, severe physical work. No alcohol was taken on our sledge expeditions in the Antarctic."

The heroic little vessel the Quest is the most perfectly-equipped vessel, having all that modern science can provide to make the voyage a success. We need not wonder, therefore, at the information received direct from Sir Ernest Shackleton a few days before he sailed from London, as published in "The Children's Newspaper," which says: "It goes without saying that the Quest is a teetotal ship. Sir Ernest Shackleton is rigidly avoiding alcohol on his journey and throughout the whole voyage the crew will be entirely teetotal."

One interesting feature about this expedition is that two boy Scouts, M. E. Mooney and J. W. Marr, were personally chosen by Shackleton as members of the crew. The teetotal conditions of the 30,000-mile trip would not be any hardship nor mean any self-denial to them, for, in loyalty to their leader (Sir Robert Baden-Powell), they would be total abstainers, remembering how

he says in the official Scout handbook: "It would simply be impossible for a man who drinks to be a Scout. Keep off liquor from the very first, and make up your mind to have nothing to do with it."

Sir Douglas Mawson, who accompanied Shackleton on one of his voyages, adds his weight of testimony with some significant warning words in his account "Home of the Blizzard." He writes: "With regard to alcohol, it may be maintained on theoretical grounds that a man is better without it, but, on the other hand, his behaviour in respect to such habits is often an index to his self-control."

Inscribed on the bow of the Quest as she sailed so bravely from the Thames in September, 1921, was this motto:

"On the strength of one link in the cable Dependeth the might of the chain."

How true that is in life! Many a noble life has been ruined, degraded, blighted, because one link in the chain of character has been weakened by intemperance.

The chain that makes the individual character strong and safe is doubly strengthened by the principles of abstinence, and the cable which holds the nation to the anchor of unity, comradeship and loyalty becomes more mighty when Prohibition is the law of the land.

A.J.B.

DOINGS AT TENTERFIELD.

Maurice Clarke, Steinbrook, Tenterfield, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I suppose it is time I wrote to you. Am I on the scallywag list? Please scratch me off, because I have not had much time to write. The Steinbrook Hall is finished, and it was opened on September 10. On that day we had all kinds of races, horse events, and kicking the football. At 3 o'clock Mr. Clarence Smith officially opened the hall. When the hall was opened the representatives of the Steinbrook returned soldiers presented us with our trophy—a German machine gun that was allotted to us. On the 10th November my mate, Percy Schultz, and I sat for the Bursary. The arithmetic, English and dictation were easy, while the history and geography were fairly hard. On the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of November the people of Tenterfield held their Jubilee celebrations. The first day only was a holiday. The procession was the biggest one seen for a long time. Our member of Parliament, Lieut.-Col. Bruxner, laid the foundation stone of the Returned Soldiers' Memorial Hall. The Showground was beautifully illuminated with electricity. On December 17 we held our breaking-up picnic. Money prizes were given for the school children's events. They were very small prizes. I won 1s. 9d. After tea Mrs. Bruxner handed out our school prizes.

I was first to be called upon, as I won the attendance prize, only missing three days during the year. The prize was a book called "The Old Man of the Mountain." I also won "Hereward the Wake" for library reading. I spent a very enjoyable Christmas. Mother gave me a book containing 2500 riddles, puzzles, and games. Two of my aunts gave me a pair of bridle reins, while another gave me a silk black and red tie. There are plenty of rabbits here now. I was trapping them, but the rain spoilt the sets, so I had to give it up. The Steinbrook telephone line is now erected. We are going to celebrate this event shortly.—Your loving Ne.

(Dear Maurice,—When I read your letter, I said that boy will make a good newspaper reporter some day, and then be an editor. Did you ever think of such a thing? What do you hope to be when you grow up? All you tell us of the doings in your district are very interesting.—Uncle B.)

A NEW NI.

Winifred McClelland, Stuart-street, West Maitland, writes:

Dear Uncle B.,—This is the first letter I have written to you, but I have often thought I would like to write when I read the letters in "Grit." I would like to become one of your many Ni's. I am ten years old, and my birthday is on 25th May. I will send you my photo as soon as I have one taken. I am in 5th class at school, and I expect to be in 6th when I go back after the Christmas holidays. I think I must close now, with love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Winifred,—I am glad you have joined my family. I notice it was the letters the others wrote that encouraged you to do so. That just illustrates the effect of a good example. Did any one ever do anything because you did it? That makes one think doesn't it?—Uncle B.)

A NEW NE.

Richie Higman, Caldwell, writes:

Dear Uncle B.,—Would you please accept me as one of your many Ne's? I am nine years old. I will send you my photo as soon as possible. My word, I hope Prohibition will win. I always enjoy reading page 13 and the letters. We are all looking forward to Christmas, and one of Connie's friends is coming up for nearly all the holidays. A cousin of ours who was ill is coming up, too, from Melbourne, and she is a Lieutenant in the Salvation Army. My birthday is the 22nd of July.

(Dear Richie,—I am glad to have you as a Ne, and hope you will write and tell me about your holidays, and the visit of your cousin the Lieutenant.—Uncle B.)

THE "NOISELESS" TYPEWRITER.

Made by the Noiseless Typewriter Co., of Connecticut, U.S.A., is now available. This wonder machine is now being sold and guaranteed in Sydney by the Metropolitan Business College, Ltd. It is absolutely and permanently noiseless, and has a beautifully soft and responsive "touch."

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BOBBIE AND JIM.

Alfie Shaw, Essex-road, Epping, writes:—
Dear Uncle B.—Will you please have me for one of your Ne's. I am eight years old. My birthday is on March 27. I go to South Strathfield School; I am in the first class in the big school. I go to Sunday school at St. Thomas's, Enfield. I am just spending my holidays with auntie and uncle. Auntie saves "Grit" until I come. I have a little sister called Florence, who is now six. Father Christmas brought me a Bible to use at Sunday school. Auntie has a dog called Bobbie, which I take for walks every day, and a cat called Jim. I will now close. Wishing you and all "Grit" cousins a happy new year.

(Dear Alfie,—We are all glad to welcome you, and of course we are interested in Bobbie and Jim. I hope they do not fight. What kind of dog is Bobbie? Can he do any tricks?—Uncle B.)

A "GRIT"-ITE NI.

May Harrison, "Roslyn," 10 Brighton-street, Croydon, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—I was glad to see my letter in "Grit" a fortnight ago. How are you and your family getting on? Have you got so many Ni's and Ne's that it takes such a long time for my letter to be in "Grit"? I had a very happy birthday evening, although I was not very well. I do not know the result of the Q.C. yet, but I got 89 marks for the Sunday school examination. I have enjoyed my holidays very much, although I have not been out much. On Saturday I am going to the mountains for a week, where I hope to enjoy myself very much. A little while ago we had a bazaar at our church. I helped in the sweets stall.—Your "Grit"-ite Ni.

(Dear "Grit"-ite Ni,—I like that kind of a Ni. Will you look at page eight and see what grit means. You can find it there. You will then know why I like gritty folk.—Uncle B.)

OUR PICNIC.

Herbert Samuel Gibson, "Galloway," Archer-street, Concord, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—I suppose I am on the scallywag list. If I am will you please take me off. You got my other letter alright; I am very glad. I have just come back from Katoomba. I stopped there for four days. It was very nice, too. I saw the Orphan Rock and the Three Sisters and the Falls. Is there going to be any picnic this year? Where are we going? We went there in a motor-car. I am leaving the Mortlake school and I am going to Concord school. My Sunday school teacher's name is Mr. Emert. I am in first class. I have joined the Children's Worshippers' League. I am going to try to win the prize. My mother bought me a book named "The Wonder Book of the Navy," and it is very nice, too. Daisy said could she join, for she is anxious. My big brother has just been down from the country.

(Dear Herbert,—Thank you for your photo. Yes, I hope to have a picnic this year, and I hope you will bring that camera and take some snapshots. I hope you win that prize.—Uncle B.)

THE QUEEN.

Myrtle Bowd, Pitt Town, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—I suppose I am on the scallywag list by now. If I am, would you please scratch my name off? I have had very bad eyes, and have been under a specialist with them, but they have recovered again. We had a bazaar up here a few weeks ago, and also a Queen Competition, and I was the lucky one. I won it. I got £34/14/10. I saw in last week's "Grit" another new Ni from our parish. I suppose all of my "Grit" cousins and yourself have had a merry Christmas, also I wish you all a happy New Year.

(Dear Myrtle,—We are very proud to have the winner of the Queen Competition in our family. The only Queens we have had in the past have been Queen Scallywags, and we have not been very proud of them; but we all feel very interested in and proud of you. We all hope your eyes are quite alright now.—Uncle B.)

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 9/2/22, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-: Mrs. F. Glasson, 30/12/23, £1; Miss Caddy, 30/12/21; H. Meyer, 30/12/21; Capt. G. Killen, 30/12/23, £1; Miss McIntyre, 30/12/24, £2 3s.; W. Noel Gilson, 12/1/23; Mrs. Schardt, 30/12/23, £1; Mrs. C. McCrea, 3/3/23; Geo. Walker, 1/2/23, 3s. 10d.; A. B. Mitchell, 30/12/21; W. Carey, 30/1/23; Miss L. Harris, £1; Miss E. Norman, 30/12/21, £1 6s.; Mrs. Strike, 19/2/23; Miss E. Lomax, 30/3/23; Hon. E. H. W. Fowles, 30/6/23, £1 1s.; Mrs. Dark, 30/12/23, £1 1s.; W. Turland, 30/12/23, £1; O. Osborne, 7s.; W. J. Snowling, 30/12/23, £1; L. Edwards, 3s. 6d.; Rev. D. A. Gilsenan, 30/12/23, £1; Rev. Scott.

The following are paid to 30/12/22: M. E. Hilder, Miss Hardy, Mrs. G. R. Brown (£1), G. W. Kershaw (£1), Mrs. Atkins (18/-), Miss B. Phillips (12/3), H. J. Morton, W. J. Linklater, B. C. Martyn, H. Parsons, Sen., W. C. Clegg, Rev. C. Walkden Brown, R. Cocks, J. W. Breckenridge, Mrs. McKern, Dr. Nelson Short, Thos. Muncaster, T. H. Stephens, W. S. Park, L. Scotton, C. W. Wane (£1, 2 copies, and 10/- educational), Dr. Liggins, C. F. Pryce, Miss E. Cato (11/6), Mrs. Hutchins (12/-), Mrs. T. E. Cope, Lewis Brown, W. J. Liggins (11/8), Mrs. J. Medcalf (£1/8/-), W. Watt, C. J. Morris, C. Lee, Wallace Twigg (£1), W. T. Treloar (£1), Mrs. M. Davidson, Hugh Falconer, Junr. (12/6), T. A. Jones, W. S. Vipan, P. R. Rogers, C. H. Williams (£1), R. Penington, P. G. Saxby, M. D. Arthur, R. D. Dixon, J. A. Graham, C. Gambling, P. N. Slade, A. E. Williams (£1/5/8), Hugh McDonald (11/6), Mrs. Mansfield (£1), Mrs. E. C. Smith, R. L. Morris, W. G. Butterworth (£1/16/-), S. Bardsley (£1), F. Blomfield (13/6), Mrs. Gallagher, J. Reid, G. E. Smith, Miss J. Parker, Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Rev. D. Morgan (£1), John Rice, Mrs. Watterson (£1/4/3), Mrs. Moffitt, Miss Truscott, F. Beard, E. J. Bignold, T. H. Dent, J. Bicket, Geo. Baker, J. Hargaves (11/8), Mrs. J. Bramsen (£1), Miss Keyes, Rev. C. H. Hain, A. D. Catlin (15/8), H. C. Blaxland, Mrs. A. H. Bell (18/4), S. Pickering, S. R. Marshman, F. W. Maddocks, A. A. Sterland (14/2), Miss Uttley Todd, Rev. D. Weatherall, W. Robinson, Miss S. R. Wheatley, Rev. W. Pearson (12/-), Mrs. M. M. Newland (£1/1/10), Mrs. Twigg, Rev. H. J. Noble, H. G. Payne, Miss Jean Evans, T. Dobney, E. Basham, Rev. P. Goodman, H. W. Hambly, K. A. Birkmyre, Mrs. F. S. Eipper, G. A. Gates, Mrs. H. Allen, C. R. Hancock, Miss Kinross, Rev. A. Graham, Mrs. Hartley, J. Ralphs, Mrs. W. Tom, Fred H. Stewart (£1), Mrs. F. Wolfe, Thos. Watts (£1), Wm. Palmer.

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Boys' Cotswold Suits, in dark grey woollen mixture tweeds, lined through. Sizes, 4 to 13. Special Cut Price 25/-
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Special Sale Prices 3/5 3/7 3/9 4/1
Size Boot 4 5 6
Special Sale Prices, pair 4/4 4/7 4/9

We Pay Freight on all Drapery Mail Orders of 20/- or over anywhere in New South Wales. You can order by V.P. Post System. Merely post your orders without money and receive the goods from your Post Office by paying there.





HER MOVE.

Pretty Niece (blushing): "Auntie, what would you do if you learned that a young man was secretly inquiring about your ability as a cook?"

Wise Aunt: "I should immediately make secret inquiries as to his ability to provide things to cook, my dear."

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Mrs. O'Brien: "They say it's not polite to be helped twice, Mr. Flaherty, but ye'll take another peice of my cake, won't ye?"

Flaherty: "Indade, Oi will that, Mrs. O'Brien. Shure, it's the height of politeness to ate a second piece av such cake as this."

HIS DIFFICULTY.

Real Estate Agent: "This tobacco plantation is a bargain. I don't see why you hesitate. What are you worrying about?"

Prospective but Inexperienced Purchaser: "I was just wondering whether I should plant cigars or cigarettes."

WHEN IS A LOST BALL?

This bit of irony, sarcasm, or something appears in the form of a sign on a Scottish golf course: "Members will refrain from picking up lost balls until they have stopped rolling."

A man walked into a drug store and handed the assistant a paper containing some white powder. "I say," he said, "what do you think that is? Just taste it and tell me your opinion."

The clerk smelled it, then touched it with his tongue. "Well, I should say that was soda."

"That's just what I said," was the triumphant reply. "But my wife said it was rat poison. You might try it again to make sure."

THE MAIN THING.

An old darcy got up one night at a revival meeting and said: "Brudders an' sisters, you knows an' I knows dat I ain't been what I oughter been. Ise robbed henroosts an' stole hawgs, an' tole lies, an' got drunk, an' slashed folks wi' mah razor, an' shot craps, an' cussed an' swore; but I thank the Lord der's one thing I ain't nebber done: I ain't nebber lost mah religion."

CAUSTIC DAVE.

Dave C. stepped into Ed. Wise's the other day and asked "the man who knows" for a pair of sox.

"What number?" he queried.

"Two, you poor dumbell! Do I look like a centipede?"

SELF-SACRIFICING JAPANESE.

An American furrier generally clothes your wife by skinning you. Here is a Tokyo furrier who has put up an English sign over his shop, which reads as follows:

"Garments made with your skin or our skin."

IN A WET CLIMATE.

Teacher: "What's the difference between a pint and a quart?"

Son of a Tippler: "A pint is what makes you happy; a quart's what makes you drunk."

"WET" MEASURE.

- Two pints, one quart,
- Two quarts, one fight,
- One fight, two cops,
- Two cops, one Judge,
- One Judge, thirty days.

GOOD BACKING.

"So Jack is a candidate for your hand?"

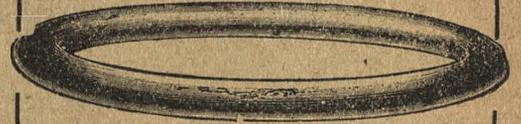
"Yes, a machine candidate you might call him—he owns an automobile."

Mistress—
Mary, your kitchen
is a picture!
However do you
get everything so
spotlessly clean
& bright?



Yes, ma'am, it do
look nice but it's
very little trouble
when you use
**PEARSON'S
SAND SOAP**

KERR'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES
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FOR BEST VALUE
DRINK

KING TEA
THE NEW CEYLON

DAILY INSPIRATION

"Behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be."—Rev. 22, 12.

SUNDAY.

"There is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known."—Matt. 10, 26.

THE HIDING AWAY OF SELF.

No grace shines more brightly in a Christian than humility. Wherever self comes in it mars the beauty of the work we are doing. Seek to do your work noiselessly. Do not try to draw attention to yourself, to make men know that you did this beautiful thing. Be content to pour your rich life into other wasted, weary lives, and see them blessed and made more beautiful, and then hide away and let Christ have the honor. Work for God's eye, and even then do not think much about reward. Seek to be a blessing, and never think of self-advancement. Do not worry about credit for your work or about monuments; be content to do good in Christ's name.

MONDAY.

"Bring forth your strong reasons."—Isa. 41, 21.
RHYME AND REASON.

Labor with what zest we will
Something still remains undone;
Something uncompleted still,
Waits the rising of the sun.

Just being happy helps other souls along,
Their burdens are heavy, and they are not strong,

But your own sky will lighten
If other skies you brighten
By just being happy, with a heart full of song.

TUESDAY.

"Better to get wisdom than gold."
Prov. 16, 16.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Not a shaft can hit till the God of Love sees fit.—St. Augustine.

Neither days nor lives can be made holy by doing nothing.—Ruskin.

Keep your face always towards the sunshine and the shadows will fall behind you.—Whiteman.

God has given us tongues that we may say something pleasant to our fellow men.—Heine.

May God lead us each to take some share in answering our daily prayer "Thy Kingdom Come."

Time is ever fleeting by with its song and sorrow,
Strive to do some good to-day, wait not till to-morrow.

—G. Lane.

WEDNESDAY.

"Hear it, and know thou it for thy good."—Job 5, 27.

DO YOU KNOW?

Lost yesterday between sunrise and sunset
Two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes;
No reward is offered, for they are gone for ever.

Bend not thine arms for to-morrow's load;
Thou may'st leave that to thy gracious God.
"Daily," only, He saith to thee,
"Take up thy cross and follow Me."

Straight through my heart the fact to-day
By Truth's own hand is driven,
God never takes one thing away
But something else is given.

THURSDAY.

"Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in Me."—John 14, 1.

TROUBLED?

Why do you wear a harassed and troubled look? Are you really in trouble, or are you allowing the little worries of life to grind furrows in your face? Take a glance at yourself in the mirror, and reform—that is, reshape your face into the lines of comfort and good cheer which it ought to wear. Take an honest inventory of your troubles, and decide whether or not they are really worth advertising in your countenance. It may seem a little thing to you whether or not you wear a smiling face; but it is not a little thing. A serene look advises the tired and troubled men and women whom you meet that there is peace and joy in at least one heart. And there may be among them some one who has begun to doubt whether peace or joy exists at all. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine."

FRIDAY.

"My grace is sufficient for thee."—2 Cor. 12, 9.

DAILY GRACE.

I would not ask for earthly store—
Thou wilt my need supply;
But I would covet, more and more,
The clear and single eye.
To see my duty face to face,
And trust Thee, Lord, for daily grace.

—J. J. Maxfield.

SATURDAY.

"Walk worthy of the vocation where-with ye are called."—Eph. 4, 1.

WORTH WHILE.

If your face wants to smile, let it; if it does not, make it.

We do not know how cheap the seeds of happiness are or we would scatter them oftener.

Always laugh when you can; it is a cheap medicine. Merriment is a philosophy, not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence.—Lord Byron.

Life is short, and we have never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are travelling the dark journey with us. Oh! be swift to love; make haste to be kind.—Amiel.

THE CRIMINAL HEADQUARTERS.

Writing in the "Spectator" recently, Oliver Maddox Hueffer discusses certain problems of Canada. He points out that Montreal is one of the Canadian cities which has not gone "dry." As the result, "great numbers of thirsty Americans regard Montreal as their Mecca. . . . Montreal has not only become their city, it is also fast achieving the less desirable reputation of becoming the criminal headquarters of America. This is not the fault of the French-Canadian, but rather of the ever-increasing influx of New York and Chicago criminals. Whatever may be our private opinions about alcohol, it certainly appears to be a necessary adjunct in certain branches of crime."

STRENGTH AND SAFETY.

Those are the two things "Nervy" people want. You will find them combined in HEAN'S TONIC NERVE NUTS—the remedy which gives you strong nerves by safe means. No injurious narcotics, no insidious stimulants, but a combination of nerve food and medicines approved by medical scientists. Boxes containing 12 days' treatment costs 3/- each, or six boxes for 17/3. The same medicaments in mixture form would cost about three times as much. If not obtainable from your chemist or store, send direct to G. W. Hean, Manufacturing Chemist, 178 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

What Is ECKS

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A BEVERAGE!

Refreshing, Invigorating, Stimulating,
Non-Intoxicating.
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WONDERFUL ERADICA

"Sure Cure for Septic Sores."

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Is highly recommended for boils, burns, bruises, carbuncles, abscesses, poisoned or inflamed sores, poisoned bites, gathered sores, whitlows, and septic sores.

Sold by Anthony Hordern, W. H. Soul, Pattinson, Winn's, Ltd., Oxford-street, Sydney.

A Bishop on Prohibition.

RESENTS THE "BY ARRANGEMENT" PROPAGANDA.

It is time that some protest was made against the attempt of the liquor trade to tune the country press. Week after week in the country newspapers of New South Wales there appear articles with various catch-titles, but always a sub-title, "Published by arrangement." What is this arrangement? It is apparently that in consideration of the sum paid for the insertion of these articles against Prohibition no article in favor of Prohibition is to be inserted without payment. Now there are some decent and honest publicans and brewers, but the liquor interest as an organised body appears to have no conscience. Regardless of moral considerations, it is deliberately trying to capture the press, and to prevent fair discussion.

The gist of most of these articles printed "by arrangement" is that Prohibition in the United States is a practical and moral failure. I sent a letter to a country newspaper calling attention to responsible American testimony in favor of Prohibition. It was not inserted. I now print here the main body of that letter. I might have quoted the practically unanimous testimony of American and Canadian bishops at the Lambeth Conference. But I confined myself to the testimony of the leaders of American civic life. Here it is:

AN UNCHALLENGED VERDICT.

Early in 1921 the following question was submitted to the State Governors of the U.S.A.: "What has been the effect of the Prohibition amendment in your State, and what do you think would be the result if there were another opportunity to vote now?" Not a single reply adverse to Prohibition was received. To quote two answers:

The Governor of Arkansas wrote: "Conditions are infinitely better in Arkansas than they were before this law went into effect. It is not necessary to deny that illicit manufacture and sale continues; this was foreseen. A law so revolutionising must naturally encounter vigorous opposition, but it is not doubted that the evils of illicit manufacture and sale of intoxicants will be greatly mini-

mised in the near future. The people are more determined than ever to maintain Prohibition. Of this fact there can be no doubt."

The Governor of Kansas wrote: "The Volstead Act has had no effect upon Kansas, for the reason that we have had Prohibition upon our Statute Books for over a quarter of a century, and for several years have had a bone-dry law. Kansas went through a great deal of the same sort of turmoil that New York and other wet States are now passing through. Every fracture of the law was hailed as proof that the law was of no account. Every time some old soak smuggled in some booze and was captured at it, all the wet sympathisers said that it proved that the law was increasing crime and making hypocrites out of honest men. But in spite of that, public sentiment was growing steadily in favor of Prohibition, the law was being strengthened by subsequent legislative acts, and Prohibition won out in this State absolutely upon its merits as a business and moral issue."

Admiral Sims, the commander of the American fleet during the war, in the course of a published interview on his recent visit to England, said, in answer to the question whether he was in favor of the dry policy: "Absolutely and whole-heartedly. When the Conventions met before the last Presidential election, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats had anything to say about Prohibition. They were neither of them willing to condemn Prohibition, still less to come out as 'wets,' which is conclusive evidence that they believed the people of the country are behind the 'dry' law. Prohibition is working all right. Of course, there is a good deal of smuggling, but I don't suppose there is 1 per cent. of the alcohol consumed now that was consumed before the dry law came into force. But our great claim as Prohibitionists is that it has shut up the schools of future drunkards, the saloons and the clubs. We have saved the rising generation from the drink."—"The Southern Churchman," February 3, 1922.

New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from Page 4.)

AUSTRALIAN ENDEAVORERS.

The Australasian Convention, to be held in Brisbane in October, is showing commendable interest in Young People's work, having as one of its aims the following:—"The quickening of conscience to a deeper recognition of the obligations of Christian citizenship by the youth and people of our country." The Citizenship Department of C.E. stands loyally for Temperance and Prohibition.

OUR CONFERENCE.

This passed off most successfully on February 7, there being a very representative gathering. The constitution for the Council was finally adopted and plans re the Town Hall demonstration were outlined. Mr. F. Wilson gave an instructive address upon "Facts for Workers." The election of officers resulted as follows:—Patron, Rev. R. B. S. Hammond; Chairman, Mr. W. H. Mitchell; Vice-Chairmen, Miss H. A. Dumolo and Rev. H. Wheen; Treasurer, Mr. H. Rushton; Secretary and Superintendent, Mr. A. J. Fisher; elected to Executive, Miss George, Messrs. H. F. Bastin, L. D. Gilmour; elected to

General Committee, Miss Lowe, Messrs. S. Macindoe, H. G. Beaumont, P. Mercer.

THE BEST DRINK.

On a pleasant day in the early spring
A stranger rode into town,
And, stopping his horse in the public square,
Glanced this way and that with a frown:
The saloon that he sought he could not find,
Prohibition had come that year,
So he called to a lad who passed that way,
And said to him, "Laddie, come here.

"Here's a copper for you to show the way
To the best drinking place you know."
"All right," he answered—a quick-witted youth—

"Just turn up that street, sir, and go
Till you come to another, turn right again.
Then turn into that and keep on
Till you come to another, turn right again,
And you'll see it quite plainly," said John.

So, thanking the lad, the stranger rode off,
And John gave a hop, skip and jump;
Then back came the stranger within a trice,
Brought up—at the old town pump.
"Here you are, sir," said John, with a good-natured smile.

"It's the best drinking place to be found.
Take a drink, sir—it's free—and you're welcome, I'm sure,
And it's good for your health, I'll be bound!"

The man took the joke in a good-natured way,
And drank of the water so clear,
Then said, "Tis an excellent drink, I am sure,
As good as I've had for a year."
So saying he tossed the lad a bright coin.
"The lesson is worth that to me;
Keep playing your new Prohibition joke,
'Twill make the world better," said he.

A CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

After 50 years' service, Mr. A. W. Green has retired as President of the State Children's Relief Board. This department has grown enormously and now controls over 20,000 children in the various homes and orphanages. Mr. Green has realised that the liquor traffic makes much of this work necessary, his statement being: "In 60 to 70 per cent. of the cases dealt with the chief cause is drink! The latest annual report of the department, referring to the Children's Court, says: "143 children, representing 50 families, were before the Court as being neglected by their parents, the cause being generally excessive drinking by one or both parents." Mr. Green is not relaxing his interest in children, for he will still be an executive member of the Barnardo Boys' Homes, and will be associated with various other independent children's homes and orphanages. We honor him for his splendid work on behalf of unfortunate children.

THE NEED.

We are convinced that the educational path is the surest approach to the final solution of the liquor problem. We see in the child—young, unspoiled, and impressionable—the definite chance of creating a sober and enlightened democracy, and we must address ourselves to the task of winning the coming generations for total abstinence. We appeal to all friends of the children to put forth greater efforts to reach the two-fold aim of Personal Abstinence and National Prohibition. The former protects the children from temptation, the latter removes temptation from the children.

SOME LOSSES AND GAINS UNDER PROHIBITION IN SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

It seems that South Bend, Indiana, and the State have both lost and gained under Prohibition, according to figures of Mr. John B. Campbell, of the Campbell Paper Box Company, South Bend.

For instance, South Bend lost greatly in arrests on the charge of drunkenness; arrests for drunkenness in 1917 (wet) were 1304; in 1918 (wet and dry) 492; in 1919 (dry) 171; and in 1920 (dry) 224.

The State also lost considerably in its prison population, for the average daily attendance in the Indiana prison (North) at Michigan City was, in 1916 (wet) 1301; in 1917 (wet) 1210; in 1918 (wet and dry) 1223; in 1919 (dry) 1062; and in 1920 (dry) 910.

There was also quite a large loss in the average daily attendance in the Indiana prison (South) at Jeffersonville. In 1916 (wet) 1305; in 1917 (wet) 1277; in 1918 (wet and dry) 1017; in 1919 (dry) 602; and in 1920 (dry) 709.

South Bend had large losses in the number of arrests for all causes. In 1917 (wet) the total arrests for all causes were 3335; in 1918 (wet and dry) 2441; in 1919 (dry) 1715; and in 1920 (dry) 1911.

However, they were not all losses. There were some gains. For instance, there was a gain in bank deposits. In 1917 the total deposits were 18,685,000 dollars, and in 1921 the amount was increased to 25,372,000 dollars.

There was also a gain in high school attendance. In 1919 the percentage of daily attendance to total enrolment was 77 per cent. In 1920 the percentage of daily attendance to total enrolment was 87 per cent. A gain in the average attendance of high school students, 13 to 19 years old, of 10 per cent.

If Mr. Campbell is correct, there was also quite a gain in industrial efficiency, a gain which he estimates at about 10 per cent., and there was quite a gain in the savings of money formerly spent for booze and now spent for legitimate products.

PROFESSOR AND WINE HELD AT STATION.

Arrested While Directing the Unloading of Liquor From Trucks.

Philadelphia, November 25.—Dr. Augustus Koenig, Professor at the University of Pennsylvania and former president of the Rotary Club of Philadelphia, was arrested yesterday while directing the unloading of cases of wine from two motor trucks at the rear of his home.

Four truckmen also were arrested. They showed a permit to withdraw 3050 gallons of wine for sacramental purposes from a New York warehouse. The permits were made out to Rabbi Ben Zion Hoffman.

Rabbi Hoffman emphatically denied that he had arranged for storage of the wine in Dr. Koenig's house. He said he did not even know Dr. Koenig, and believes the permit was forged and manipulated.

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LAST DAY FEB 18th

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it is full of money-saving suggestions
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you save a unit; but when a child
is prevented from evil you save
a multiplication table.

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And ask for a Report of work done and
literature for yourself and your children.

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