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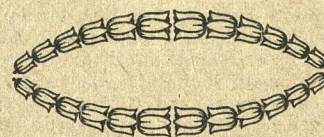
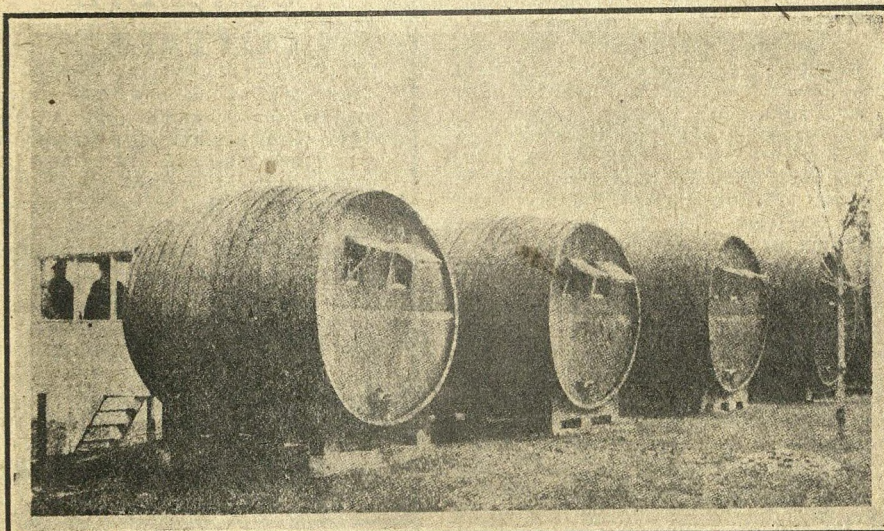
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

VOL. XX. No. 10.

Twopence.

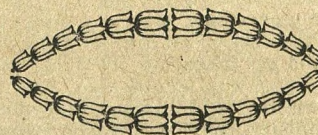
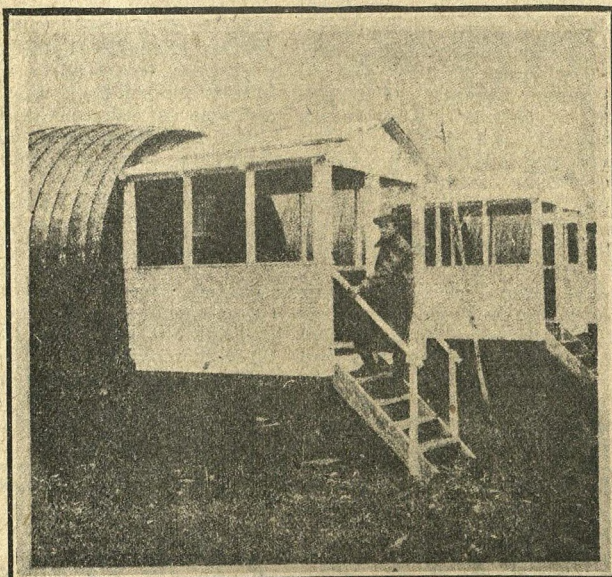
THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1926.

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



Wine casks converted into temporary dwellings at Vermillion, Ohio. The picture shows a row of the casks placed on concrete blocks. The picture below shows the entrance to one of the cask dwellings through a screened-in porch. Vermillion is in the centre of the Lake Erie fruit belt.

Before Prohibition these casks kept many a family from having a home.



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PROHIBITION AND A GIGANTIC BREWERY.

THE "BATTALION OF DEATH" CANNOT COME BACK.

(By JOE LONGTON, for "Grit.")

If you throw a club at a pack of "booze hounds" you can tell by the yelp the dog it hit.

Mankind seeks its level. The decent, law-abiding citizen of America continues to progressively journey along the lanes of prosperity these prosperous days with a feeling of self-satisfaction and contentment, while the dregs of society and the vicious underworld crave—like the narcotic addicts they are—for alcohol.

That they are hit, and hit hard, is evidenced by the amount of money being foolishly wasted by the "wets" on propaganda, which they still hope will influence this 69th Congress now in session. Their chance is the chance of the snowball in Hades.

The bootlegger and moonshiner, the individual with an elongated thirst and the chronic howler, cannot adopt the role of reformer with success, as they clamor for a Utopia and blame the sins of the universe upon sobriety (Prohibition). The decent American is too wise a bird to get caught with chaff.

The Prohibition Law is the 18th Amendment to the Constitution. Those who talk of repealing it are evidently quite ignorant of the tremendous difficulties in the way.

This wet yell being heard throughout the world is only the tail-end of a gale; it's only a matter of a few years when the U.S.A. will have forgotten all about the "wets."

Light wine and beer is a political bone with a bit of beef on it for Politicians Edge, Hill, Smith, Bruce and Edwards. When the bone becomes as clean as the "rum hounds'" teeth they'll either be off on another "tack," or else inmates of the old men's home.

The humorous part of the situation lies in the plight of the brewer who got greedy—when he saw the distiller getting it where the hangman tied the rope.

While he was conjecturing upon the bright future when "soaks" would have to burn their joss sticks at his altar the fates greased his joss.

Here in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (to-day), I have seen a change in the economic situation caused by Prohibition that, were the most degraded of drunken degenerates to see the metamorphosis, the "wets" would not have one adherent.

The Pabst Brewery, one of the three largest breweries in the world, is now a hive of industry, with the Pabst office, 917 Chestnut-street, Milwaukee, as the mainspring in this clocklike movement.

This property takes in an area of 100 acres and each building takes up a whole city block.

(For the convenience of any wet that might accuse me of falsity I have mentioned Pabst's address, and a letter to any of the firms mentioned herein will convince the most sceptical of my veracity.)

This enormous "business world" (Pabst's) contains the Milk Producers' Association of Wisconsin; the Universal Construction Co.; the offices of Max Fernekes, an architect and builder; the American Lace Paper Factory; the American Paper Box Factory; the Columbian Art Work Factory; the Badger Carton Factory; the Badger Lithographing and Finishing Factory; the Service Building for the Public Schools of Wisconsin; P. J. Braun and Sons, leather, glove and mitten factory; The Thora Cigar Factory; the Deutch Pattern Factory; the F. G. Findlay Reliable Adhesive Factory; the Union Electric Manufacturing Factory; the Sanitary Dish Washing-Machine Factory (mak-

ing "the sanitary servant"); the Master Lock Factory; the Western Rawhide and Belting Factory (specialising in spun, bevel, rawhide and metal gears); the headquarters and garage of the Checker Taxi Cab Co. (capacity 1000 autos); the publishing and editorial department of the "Monasschrift Fur Die Frauenwelt Amerikas" (an American woman's magazine in the German language); the A. J. Hilbert Perfume Factory; the (Wholesale) Sunshine Dairy (selling milk, cream, cottage and American cheese); the Wolverine Auto Top Co.; the Wolverine "Duco" Auto Painting Co.; the business department and Secretary's office and the Board of School Directors, Educational Department for the State of Wisconsin; the Union Electric Appliance Factory; an employment office; a hospital; the David White, surveying and drawing instruments, measuring tapes, levelling rods, range poles and field supplies factory; the American Resistor Factory; the Ogden Shoe Factory (specialising in men's, women's and youths' shoes and babies' booties); the A. H. Weinbrenner Women's and Children's Shoe Factory; the Trico Fuse Manufacturing Factory; the Radiolite Factory; the Everwear Hosiery Mill (making women's and children's underwear and stockings); the Luxknit Sweater and Underwear Mill; the Riverside Printing Factory; the American Railways Express Co.'s Garage; the enormous garage (24-hour service) of the Hooson-Ryan Co.; the General Stores Department; the Great Western Knitting Mills; the Knit-right Woollen Factory; the Milwaukee Ludenkranz.

The old stables are the sale sables, undertaking and embalming "foundry" of Guttenstein and Schramm. The Pabst shipping department and railroad station has been taken over by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and a whole city block is used up by the Pabst-Sheboygan ginger ale and artesia water plant, while several floors are used up by the Pabst cheese factory, manufacturing "Pabst wonder cheese." "Pabsts," as the community is called, employs over 15,000 men, women, boys and girls.

Two blocks from the old brewery centre the Milwaukee Vocational Training and Continuation School has been erected on a whole city block. Sixteen of the dirtiest "rat holes" (bar rooms) in the State were torn out for the occasion.

Reader! you now have my reasons for being a Prohibitionist. I am more interested in the future of Australia and Australia's generations than I am of the present-day drunk's welfare.

While I want to see our women come into their own, and getting their "whack" of happiness, I must confess that I have as much

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faith in a pledge-signing drive as I have of getting through Hades to the place where everybody wears wings and plays harps and banjos mounted on a celluloid brumby.

There is only one solution to the whole thing, and that is kick out the distillery and brewery crowd and take the saloon away from the public.

America has proved that distilleries, breweries and bar rooms can be rented, and that there are other and more honorable pursuits for the "battalion of death" that prey upon the honest, hard-working men, faithful women and sturdy, affectionate children of to-day that are to be the men and women of to-morrow.

Please Note.—Pabst's Incorporated paid 25 per cent. more income tax in 1926 than in any previous year since the great enterprise came into existence.

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For dainty women

BACK TO THE HOME.

THE NEED OF BETTER MEN

A GOLIATH-LIKE CHALLENGE TO THE CHURCH.

The welfare of youth demonstration in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of N.S.W. was held in St. Stephen's Church, Sydney, on May 18th, when the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond delivered the following address:

THE CHALLENGE.

Never was evil so well and attractively organised, and never had it such opportunity as in the present day. It is more difficult for the young to be religious now than it was even 25 years ago and this is the challenge to the Church to do more than it has ever done.

If we had but ears to hear there is a cry from the young now in the moral undertow more poignant than from the bather in the surf, but unfortunately and to our shame it is not responded to with the same vigor and efficiency.

Evil, Goliath like, stalks before us, and takes toll of the young in a large and violent way, while the whole world wonders why the Church does not, like David, have faith in God and grapple in a big and effective way with its enemy.

DISASTER AMONG THE YOUNG.

In the last three years 330 little girls between the ages of 12 and 15, had become mothers in Australia. That revealed 330 boys, and behind them twice that number of homes, together with an impotent Church, that had not been able to protect them. In the same period, 53,389 girls had become mothers before they were married. That involved a hundred thousand people and represented a shadow over a like number of homes. In a single year, 42,252 children had been boarded out in Australia, back of whom was the absence of a home and indolent parents. These children had never known the love of home and family.

These children too often were only wanted for the small sum of money the Government paid for them, and they missed the very things which most of us were most grateful to God for.

BETTER MEN.

The supreme need of to-day is better men and women; while we are making better doctors, better engineers, better salesmen and better tradesfolk, we are not making better men, that is, men with moral backbone and strong personality. Such men were not made in the Church, but in the home. There was never a time when homes were so well furnished or so numerous, and when people were so little in them. There was never a time when we needed to focus so much on the home. The Church was the inspiration and strength of the home, and the appeal to the home would be repaid a thousandfold.

While the home was the factory in which better men and women were made it was the Church that put on the finishing touches and provided both the incentive and opportunity for service.

OUR REAL ENEMIES.

The majority of people would readily assert that in the jungle the most dreaded enemies were the lion, the tiger and the snake. These animals had a long and fearsome record, and we were rightly afraid of them, but while they had slain their hundreds, the flea, the fly and the mosquito had slain their tens of thousands. The flea was

responsible for bubonic plague; the fly for typhoid; and the mosquito defeated the engineering skill and the national resources of France and made impossible their effort to finish the Panama Canal. The first great step in its completion by the Americans was the victory over the mosquito. We generally recognised drink, immorality and gambling as enemies to be feared, and warned the young that they were the lion, the tiger and the snake in the jungle of life.

Unfortunately we had failed to impress upon them that laziness, cowardice and selfishness were like the flea, the fly and the mosquito, and had slain millions.

The foolish virgins were shut out and the sleepy disciples failed Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane because of laziness. They did no worse thing than to sleep. Peter and Pilate are objects of our pity and scorn chiefly because of their cowardice.

The rich young ruler was morally magnificent and lovable, but he missed his way to greatness because he was selfish, not because he was dissolute.

Absence from prayer was due most frequently to laziness, failure to witness for God was mostly due to cowardice, and the absence from the Sunday school and the real activities of the Church were generally because, like the rich young ruler, there was a great possession in the way. Sometimes it was a motor car or a week-end cottage and in spite of niceness and goodness, selfishness prevailed, and the work of God suffered.

A WONDERFUL TRIBUTE.

Some years ago, when the Children's Court was in my parish, a very careful inquiry was made of 400 children before the Court. Not one of these children said any prayers or attended any Sunday school.

Judge L. L. Fawcett, of Brooklyn, U.S.A. says:

"In the eighteen years of my experience on the bench, more than 4000 boys less than twenty-one years old have been arraigned before me charged with various degrees of crime. Of this 4000, only three were members of a Sunday school at the time of the commission of their crimes.

"Even these three exceptional cases were technical in character and devoid of heinousness, so that they are scarcely worth mentioning.

"In 1092 suspended criminal sentences, only sixty-two of the young men were brought back for the violation of the conditions of their paroles. In each suspended sentence

case I insisted upon the return of the youth if he was a Protestant, to a Sunday school; if a Roman Catholic, to attendance at mass; and if a Jew, to attendance at a synagogue or a temple. In each instance I had the earnest co-operation of the minister, the priest or the rabbi, and in each case I saw to it that the young man had a job to go to as soon as he was freed on parole. In virtually all of the suspended sentence cases the reform was quick and, I believe permanent.

"If we could keep the youth of America in Sunday school during the period of character formation, or at regular attendance upon religious worship, we could close the criminal courts and jails. There would be no 'raw material' to work on."

AN APPEAL TO THE HOME.

I believe that an appeal to the home would meet with a ready response. A revival of family worship, a programme of social simplicity, the godly use of hospitality, a frank co-operation in family giving could all be a part of the scheme to increase the efficiency of the home for turning out better men and women.

There is no substitute for religion. It has the monopoly as the foundation of a home in the best meaning of the word.

It is the backbone of morality, and nothing can or ever has taken its place.

Any man not contributing to the support of some Church or organised religious work is living on charity—riding on some other man's transportation. If he really desires abatement of crime he should ally himself with those agencies which prevent or abate crime.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ.

"STORY OF THE OTHER WISE MAN"

By H. Van Dyke.

"THE DOCTOR" and "MORE ABOUT THE DOCTOR"

By Isabel Cameron.

"THE PERFECT TRIBUTE" and "THE COUNSEL ASSIGNED"

By Mary Andrews.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PROHIBITION ALLIANCE.

Headquarters: 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Our Objective: The Abolition of the Liquor Traffic.

Our Weapons: Education and Legislative Action.

This Page is devoted to the activities of the Prohibition Alliance—Edited by Henry Macourt, Publicity Officer.

N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1926.

With implicit faith in the justice of our cause, and humbly and prayerfully relying on the guidance of Almighty God, we gratefully express our heartfelt thanks to Him for the many evidences of the sustaining power of His Divine Love. We acknowledge our call to Christian Service; and with confidence persevere in the great struggle for Prohibition, being fully persuaded that we are doing the will of Him who labored—and gave His life voluntarily—for the uplifting of Humanity.

THE ALLIANCE OBJECTIVE.

The objective of the Alliance is the abolition of the beverage use of alcoholic liquor. The methods approved to achieve that end are: An intense educational propaganda, and a referendum of the people on State and Electorate Prohibition. The vote to be unhampered by any complicated issues, and decided on the democratic principle of a simple majority decision, and without any concession to the liquor traffic.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Since last report there has been a State general election, and following the customary practice the Alliance, by circular letters and other means, rendered much service to candidates known to be sympathetic to the passing of an improved Referendum Measure. The results of the elections brought about a change of Government, but the indications are that the three parties—which comprise the House—may be described as "a do-nothing Parliament" so far as liquor reform is concerned. A few weeks subsequent to the new Government assuming office, the Alliance, by direction of the State Council, approached the Premier for the purpose of receiving a deputation which would place before him "the urgent need for early revision of the liquor laws which would tend to the suppression of evils associated with the liquor traffic." To this request (the deputation was not received) the Minister for Justice, Mr. McKell, replied, "That no alterations of the liquor laws in any direction are at present in contemplation. In the event of any necessity arising to amend these laws, every facility will be afforded your Alliance to fully place any representations it is desired to make in the matter before me for consideration."

There does not appear to be any reason for hope that the present Parliament—as constituted—will grant any relief, much less an improved progressive liquor bill. The Alliance therefore strongly urges all supporters of Prohibition to become members of the local political organisation with which they are sympathetic, in order to participate in the "selection" of party candidates so that the personnel of next Parliament will be brought into harmony with the principles of moral reform.

LIQUOR AND CRIME STATISTICS.

To every observant student of social reform the enormous wastage of men and money power revealed by liquor and crime statistics is appalling. The consequent reduction of national efficiency and loss in wealth production must arouse the attention of every patriotic citizen. The Drink-bill last year amounted to £11,670,000, an average of £5/3/7 per head of the population, and an advance over the previous year of £321,000.

It is significant that statistics of no trade or business—with the exception of the liquor traffic—are associated with the crime records. With the liquor traffic they are inseparable. The Criminal Statistics for the past two years are: 1924, 98,101; 1925, 102,377, showing an increase for the year of 4640 convictions.

Despite the many and varied facilities for selling intoxicating liquor, there were 214 sly grog sellers before the courts. Convictions against licensees within the metropolitan area for breaches of the Liquor Act numbered 116.

During 1925 there were 27,669 men and 2475 women arrested for drunkenness. There were an additional 522 men and three women

before the courts by summons, making the shocking total of 30,669. Prohibition orders were made against 698 men and 18 women. The knowledge that the liquor traffic is responsible for so much human wreckage, misery and crime should increase our determination to persevere until the power of the liquor bar for evil is destroyed.

MEETINGS.

During the year the Alliance conducted 616 meetings of various kinds with an estimated attendance exceeding 39,000 persons. There were no special lecturing visitors. Although the number of meetings do not reach last year's total, under the circumstances the results are highly satisfactory. Fifty-six public meetings were held with an attendance of 2464, from which 188 cards were received amounting in promises to £268/3/9. Open-air meetings were conducted in 30 centres, the attendance being 5430; a number of these were protest demonstrations against the granting of new licenses. Twenty-five objectors' meetings and conferences (mostly in connection with licenses) were visited, with an attendance of 1405. Two lunch-hour meetings were arranged and 76 workmen addressed. Two inter-society debates were engaged in, where 73 attended. Six addresses were broadcasted. Several Church and Temperance annual conferences were also visited by a delegation. Two business men's lunch meetings were organised, where about 125 assembled. Ministers' fraternals in both city and country were also visited by our representatives, who were very cordially welcomed.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.

What is now known as Alliance Field Day Sunday in the Churches has been in operation for five years. Wherever Prohibition is a live question this system is approved and adopted. We are again pleased to report that our speakers are received with much acceptance and are usually permitted by the ministers to conduct the whole service.

During the year 452 special Prohibition services were conducted and the Field Staff permitted to make the financial appeal from the pulpit. The total number of people addressed in the Churches exceed 25,000, the new membership cards received being 2599, which is an advance in the number of contributors over last year. When it is remembered that a large percentage of subscribers renew direct through the office, this result is a splendid testimony to the willingness of Church members to support the Alliance method of field services. The amount promised was £3200.

Many Churches regularly co-operate each year with the Alliance, and whilst some congregations received our preacher for the first time, there are still a number of Churches who have not yet responded. As pointed out in last annual report, this means that the financial burden is not equitably distributed, and no doubt there are many people in those congregations who would gladly support the Prohibition movement if opportunity occurred by the simple means provided by the promise card system.

LAW COURTS AND THE LIQUOR ACT.

The several judicial decisions given in cases before the courts for alleged breaches of the Liquor Act have considerably favored the liquor seller. Very keen disappointment has been universally expressed at the obviously faultily-worded laws, and the silence of the Crown in not appealing in order to test the Magistrates' rulings. The Alliance, fortified by the resolution of the combined Churches, Temperance and Social Questions Committees, decided to create a case and test the far-reaching and all-embracing interpretation placed on the word "inmate." This test case is at present awaiting to be argued before the Full Court.

LICENSING.

It is very evident that the liquor traffic is exploring every avenue in order to increase the facilities for the sale of intoxicants. The individual breweries actively engage in the endeavor to secure a license for their particular site. This is a phase of the "tied house" system which is provoking, inasmuch as applications are being made for licenses in residential communities which otherwise would not be disturbed.

The Alliance is the recognised official opponent of new licenses. It readily co-operates with—and in some cases takes the initiative in the formation of—local objectors' committees. The seaboard is being assailed at every point worth while by either fresh applications or petitions which are pending. Where there are no existing publicans' or wine licenses, our policy is to concentrate every effort to retain the safety of those places. The local committees have rendered most valuable assistance, sometimes under difficult and dis-

PROHIBITION WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

To be decided by Referendum, with bare majority, in State and Local Areas,
and to operate within two years.

couraging circumstances. The Alliance is always willing to co-operate in open-air demonstrations, organise local committees, supervise the objectors' petitions, interview witnesses, and attend the courts. Where strong local objectors' committees are formed it usually meets with success. The reluctance of good witnesses who fear to attend the court is frequently a cause of our weakness.

The prompt action of the Alliance co-operating with the local committees in putting into operation counter petitions has had the effect of making it most difficult for a prospective applicant to secure the necessary 50 per cent. quota of signatures; in some cases it would appear to have rendered it almost impossible. In other instances where reports induced us to investigate we find that afterwards the proposed application has dropped. We believe that the knowledge of our inquiry has caused this result. This has been noticed in several cases of existing small businesses desiring to apply for wine or quantity licenses. Our activities were chiefly engaged in opposing transfers into dry areas. In Campsie alone there were four applications of this class. The new cases which actually reached the court were: Fairfield, Bexley, Guildford, Bargo, Maroubra Junction, Clovelly, Campsie, Coogee, Port Kembla and Queanbeyan. The first three named were successfully opposed, as also were several transfers into Campsie and North Sydney. In the case of Guildford there was an appeal, and the license was granted. An appeal was prepared at Queanbeyan, but the solicitor forgot to lodge the documents. One new wine license was granted (Cardiff). We were very successful in opposing wine licenses and quantity licenses. At present there are about thirteen cases pending, including both petition cases and wine license applications. It appears that licenses are being granted despite very strong opposition, so that the future prospects are not pleasing, and will require our very serious consideration.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S AUXILIARY.

One of the most encouraging features of the work is the visitation to Young People's Societies, Sunday Schools, Public Schools and Christian Endeavor meetings. Forty-three special addresses were given in this section to 3720 young people, and probably another 10,000 were also reached in the Churches. At these meetings total abstinence and pledge-signing are recommended and urged.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

We are not unmindful of the valuable assistance rendered by the Representative Women's Prohibition League and the Business Women's League. Their opportunities in their special sphere of operations have added much to the general success of the whole movement, and in conjunction with the W.C.T.U. the "Sunshine Fair" was conducted with much credit and financial benefit.

PUBLICITY.

Through the circulation of "Grit" very valuable up-to-date information goes forth weekly to a large and widely-spread constituency of readers. The engaging of Mr. H. Macourt as Publicity Officer has enabled the Alliance to extend its educational work by the regular issue of leaflets, and contributions to the secular and religious press. We are endeavoring to cover the whole State in a regular monthly distribution of effective literature, and by this means reach large numbers of people beyond the influence of the usual meetings.

Enamel plates bearing popular slogans, designed to arrest attention, are also to be erected on the chief city and country railway stations. This matter was temporarily deferred pending the results of the slogan competition, but the contract is now being fixed.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN'S AUXILIARY.

The matter of establishing an auxiliary where the professional and business men could discuss the Prohibition question from their point is essential in this big movement. The Hon. Crawford Vaughan, ex-Premier of South Australia, has undertaken the organising duties. National efficiency, law observance, and the effects of alcohol on commerce and industry are some of the problems which will be the special features that this organisation will approach. Already there is much encouragement in the knowledge that a powerful auxiliary is functioning.

COMMITTEES.

The State Council meets quarterly and decides the policy. The Executive Committee has met fortnightly in addition to holding a few special meetings. The Campaign Committee, who are the supervisors of detail, meet weekly. Several members are on all three Committees, and consequently freely give much time and service to the movement.

This page is devoted to the activities of
the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance—Edited by
Henry Macourt, Publicity Officer.

THE STAFF.

The staff at present consists of twelve, five of whom are organisers and public speakers. The others are occupied with the clerical side of the office, and carry out their several duties very satisfactorily.

During the year there were a few changes in the personnel of the Field Staff, but they did not affect the efficient working of our activities. No men are engaged in any capacity unless they are capable of conducting Church services with dignity, and are able to measure up to the requirements as platform speakers. Several extended country tours, covering a large portion of the State, were carried out. These were successfully undertaken by Rev. H. Putland and the State Superintendent.

FETES.

As a means of raising revenue the "sale of work" has, in addition, social and educational advantages. The great central effort has become an annual event. On the last occasion it was known by the very significant name of the "Sunshine Fair." In addition it is proposed to hold several similar efforts in the country and other main suburban centres.

CONFERENCE.

A very successful Conference was held, when, by the invitation of the Alliance, the Temperance and Social Questions Committees of all the Churches assembled. Various phases of the work held in common were discussed and much good resulted.

CANBERRA.

Persistent watchfulness is being exercised in order that the good results and world-wide example obtaining from the No-License ordinance which applies to the Federal Capital are not nullified. During the year several communications were sent to the Federal members, whose replies seem to indicate that that progressive ordinance will receive a fair trial. Prior to the Federal elections, which were held during the year, a questionnaire was posted to every candidate. This, we believe, has caused members to consider fully the wisdom of the Australian Capital being kept free from the nuisance usually associated with liquor bars.

HEALTH WEEK.

The Alliance organised a Business Men's Temperance luncheon during Health Week, when there was a large attendance. Dr. J. S. Purdy, Government Health Officer, delivered an address, entitled "The Relative Effects of Alcohol and Milk on Health."

BROADCASTING.

As a means of educational propaganda, a contract was arranged whereby five addresses were broadcasted. The titles of these were "Will America Stay Dry?" "Prohibition from the Moderate Drinkers' Viewpoint," "Alcohol, Guilty or Not Guilty?" "The National Wastage of an Unregulated Thirst," and "Evidences by American Governors." In addition to these a Prohibition address given by the President (Rev. H. C. Foreman) in the C.M.M. was broadcasted, and a debate on the success of Prohibition and its enforcement, in which Hon. Crawford Vaughan represented the Alliance, also went over the air.

PLEDGE SIGNING.

The Alliance encourages self-control by the signing of a total abstinence pledge, and more particularly among the young people. This is an important finger-post on the road to Prohibition. A limited supply of pledge books and cards may be obtained free on application.

CENSUS.

It has been found necessary to revise and bring up to date the Alliance Census records. The necessity of a State-wide complete system whereby the names and addresses of all Prohibitionists are grouped on district and town cards needs no stressing. This work is now being reorganised, and we look to our friends throughout the State to render every assistance in this essential compilation. We are securing the assistance of a "key" agent in every Church congregation to supervise the local records.

PRESS REPORTS.

The Alliance is indebted to the Country Press for its fairness by granting liberal space to our lecturers, both by way of reporting public meetings and Church services. When calling on the editors, our representatives report that they are very cordially received.

ASSISTING AFFILIATED BODIES.

At its last meeting the State Council decided that as the Alliance was composed of, and worked through, affiliated organisations, the

(Concluded on page 10.)

LIQUOR AT MEALS.

ATTACK ON SIX O'CLOCK CLOSING REPULSED BY FULL COURT.

PROHIBITION ALLIANCE ACTS WHERE ATTORNEY-GENERAL REFUSES TO APPEAL.

Ever since Mr. Justice James's decision in the Australia and Usher cases the Six O'Clock Closing law has been in jeopardy, for the liberal interpretation which he placed upon the word "inmate" in the Act made it extremely difficult for the police to enforce the law.

In the face of recommendations of the barrister appearing for the prosecution and of the Crown Solicitor the then Attorney-General (Mr. Bavin) refused to order an appeal. These two cases were prosecutions for supplying liquor after hours to persons, reputedly lodgers, who were giving a dinner to their friends.

Some time later a charge was laid by the police against an hotelkeeper who had served liquor to casual diners in his cafe after hours, and the magistrate, relying upon Mr. Justice James's decision, refused to convict. Again there was no appeal.

To protect the Six O'Clock Closing law, which was the expression of the will of the people emphatically declared, the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance determined to get from the Full Court an interpretation of "inmate." A prosecution was instituted, the magistrate dismissed the information, and against that decision an appeal was lodged. The appeal has now been decided. The Full Court (Chief Justice Street, and Justices Gordon and Ferguson) have declared that the magistrate's decision was wrong, and also that Mr. Justice James was in error in his interpretation of "inmate."

POINTS FROM JUDGMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. Justice James's opinion that the word "inmate" covered all persons lawfully on licensed premises was too wide a meaning, and would lead to results never intended by the Legislature.

Mr. Lamb (for respondents in appeal) had argued that the Court should hold "inmate" to be synonymous with "guest." The Legislature (said the Chief Justice) had used the word "guest" in the Act, and if it had intended the word to mean "inmate" it would have said so. To interpret the two as alike would be to do violence to their meaning as in daily use.

The question was simply one of construction of the English language. In his opinion the word "inmate" connoted something in the nature of in-dwelling—a person dwelling in a hotel, either temporarily or permanently.

He did not think any possible interpretation of the word could cover a person going to Tattersall's Hotel merely for his dinner.

The decision of the Full Court was fully unanimous.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CASE.

The most disturbing feature of the matter was the failure of the Attorney-General's Department to protect the public by making sure that the law was properly interpreted and enforced. They had the advice of their own legal authorities, which unfortunately was disregarded, and the burden was put upon an outside organisation to take the steps necessary to have the law correctly applied. That the Prohibition Alliance was right in its attitude has been upheld by the Full Court, and in providing the test case for decision it has undoubtedly rendered a big service to the community and also to the cause of law enforcement.

Mr. W. C. Clegg acted for the Alliance throughout the matter, and at the hearing he instructed Mr. F. S. Boyce, K.C., and Mr. Kenneth Street.

MY BROTHER'S NEED IS MY RESPONSIBILITY.

The overwhelming suffering, the overshadowing temptations that distress the poor, the shifts to which the man is put who has a job and nowhere to stay and nothing to eat until pay day—these things crowd in on us every day.

The winter is here; sleeping out is fraught

with danger. Deserted women get no pension; no Government help.

They take out a warrant for the man's arrest, but that does not bring them any money. They can only put him in jail, and the futility of this is pathetic.

Many of you helped me at Christmas; now the need is even greater, and I am desperately put to it to give any kind of help at all. The funds have all been used, and the piteous poor still crowd in upon me.

Can you? Will you?



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MRS. HELEN BARTON.

The famous Scottish orator, just recently arrived from England after assisting in vigorous temperance campaigns in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, will address meetings, arranged by the W.C.T.U., in Sydney and suburbs as under:

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

2.45 p.m.—Pitt-street Congregational Church, Sydney.—Welcome from W.C.T.U., clergy and others.

7.45 p.m.—Hurstville Masonic Hall. Chair: Rev. J. Bathgate.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

2.45 p.m.—Arncliffe Methodist Church, Wollongong-road. Chair: Mrs. Jamieson Williams.

7.45 p.m.—Balmain Presbyterian Lecture Hall, Campbell-street.

SUNDAY, JUNE 13.

11 a.m.—Methodist Church, Austenham-road, Leichhardt.

7.15 p.m.—Methodist Church, Wetherell-street, Leichhardt.

MONDAY, JUNE 14.

2.45 p.m.—Town Hall, Leichhardt (small hall). Meeting for women. Chair: Mrs. Jamieson Williams.

7.45 p.m.—Leigh Memorial Methodist Church, Macquarie-street, Parramatta. Chair: Rev. R. J. Murray.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

2.45 p.m.—Willoughby Methodist Church, Clan William-street. Women's meeting. Chair: Mrs. S. Moore.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

2.45 p.m.—Methodist Church, Walker-street, North Sydney. Women's meeting. Mrs. Watt, Mayoress of North Sydney, will preside.

8 p.m.—Masonic Hall, Victoria-avenue, Chatswood.—Public meeting.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

2.45 p.m.—Congregational School Hall, Arnold-street, Killara. Chair: Mrs. S. Moore.

7.45 p.m.—Hornsby Methodist Church, William-street. Chair: Rev. W. Kessell.



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FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

PROHIBITIONISTS MEET AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF PROHIBITION ALLIANCE.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

It was a representative gathering at the annual meeting of the New South Wales Prohibition Alliance in the Chapter House. Rev. H. C. Foreman, M.A., the President, was in the chair. Archdeacon Boyce and Rev. R. B. S. Hammond (President of the Australian Prohibition Council) occupied seats on the platform, and in the audience were Dr. Arthur and Mr. Albert Lane, M.S.L.A., and representatives of all the affiliated Churches and organisations.

The presidential address was a statement of the nature and purpose of the Prohibition Alliance and a brief review of the work accomplished and to be done. Mr. Foreman said that he regarded the liquor traffic as the enemy of the community, and because of the social wreckage it produced it should be met by the opposition of every Christian Church. They were not going to get to their goal by a pious sentiment or devout wishes; they would have to be prompt, wide-eyed, big-hearted and bearers of burdens. If the experiment in Prohibition could be tried in America, why not in Australia, where the chances of success were vastly greater than in the United States? The business of the Alliance was to make known the facts concerning the liquor traffic and Prohibition until the knowledge was reflected at the ballot-box and then in the Legislature. He refused to believe that this city and State could not be fired by a great ideal and with a powerful enthusiasm. It was for them to continue to declare their faith, and their desire for the protection of humanity and the good of the community would yet be realised.

GREETINGS.

The New Zealand Alliance cabled greetings, and wished success for the efforts to obtain a State-wide poll. Greetings were given also by the W.C.T.U. (Mrs. Sidney Moore), Business Women's Prohibition League (Miss Andrews), Representative Women's Prohibition League (Mrs. Orames) and I.O.G.T. (C. Rohrman).

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, President of the Australian Prohibition Council (in addition to a wire received from its Secretary in Melbourne), conveyed good wishes. He said they were facing difficulties not known 20 years ago; the methods of liquor attack had undergone as much change as the methods of warfare in the same period. This change was a challenge to greater enthusiasm and bigger undertakings. The policy of the liquor traffic was delay and handicap so far as legislation was concerned. Polls had been held up in every State in the Commonwealth, and what legislation did exist was loaded with such unfair conditions as made it ineffective. These handicaps had to be faced and removed, and he had no doubt that if given a fair opportunity at the polls they would win. The Gibraltar of the liquor traffic was the Legislature, and until the Prohibition Movement had sufficient friends in Parliament there was no chance of success. The community was drinking more and drinking worse. His great wish was that this might stimulate them to greater efforts to achieve their ideals.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., in moving the adoption of the annual report and balance

sheet, referred to the big efforts being put forth to resist the encroachments of the liquor traffic upon dry areas. Applications for new licenses were being made at most of the resorts along the ocean front and in favored suburbs. Opposition to these was a strenuous and costly business, and the liquor traffic was taking advantage of this means to undermine the general Prohibition campaign. They had reason for encouragement in the fact that the Temperance forces of the State to-day were more united than ever before, and they looked to the future with confidence.

In seconding the motion for adoption of the reports Mr. H. G. Harward stressed their dependence upon God. The inauguration of the monthly prayer meeting was an indication that they recognised their own limitations and the limitlessness of the Almighty. He paid tribute to the work of the President and the members of the staff.

Mrs. Strang, supporting the motion, spoke of the importance of a total abstinence campaign.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. G. Lewis moved—"That this annual meeting of the New South Wales Prohibition Alliance, comprising affiliated Churches and temperance bodies, is of opinion that the time has arrived when the Government should appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the appalling wastage of men and money-power, and the consequent reduction in national efficiency, caused by the continuation of the liquor traffic, and for the purpose of investigating the lax observance and lax administration of the liquor laws." He said that 6 o'clock closing was becoming a by-word. The efficiency of the nation was gradually being impaired by illicit drinking.

The motion, which was seconded by Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, was carried.

POLITICAL EFFORT.

On the motion of Mr. T. E. Rofe the following resolution was carried: "That this meeting strongly urges members of the Alliance, the affiliated bodies and sympathisers with moral reform to put forth every effort to still further arouse the public conscience on the urgency of Prohibition, and that all supporters be recommended to actively participate in the 'selection' of parliamentary candidates, and, if necessary, place principle before party in order that the personnel of Parliament be so altered that a clear-cut referendum on the abolition of the liquor traffic shall be granted."

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

The following were elected for the ensuing year:

Patron: Archdeacon Boyce.
President: Rev. H. C. Foreman, M.A.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. H. M. Hawkins, Dr. Arthur, M.L.A., Rev. A. Fleming.
Hon Treasurer: Mr. I. Greenstreet.
Executive Committee: Messrs. Albert Lane, M.L.A., W. C. Clegg, E. H. Tebbutt, H. G. Harward, Rev. T. Davies, Mrs. Strang, Mrs. Courtenay Smith, with the following representatives of affiliated bodies: Rev. D. M. Barnett (Presbyterian Assembly), Rev. S. H. Cox (Congregational Union), Mrs. Sidney Moore (W.C.T.U.), Mr. James Gilmour, J.P. (Central Methodist Mission), Madame Wolfcarious (Representative Women's League), Rev. W. Deane (Methodist Church), Mr. D.

H. Hardy (Australian Band of Hope Union), Mr. D. D. Paterson (I.O.R.), Colonel A. G. Fisher (Salvation Army), Rev. S. A. Turner (Church of England), Mr. C. Rohrman (I.O.G.T.), Mr. H. J. Morton (Baptist Union of N.S.W.), Mr. S. F. Allen (Society of Friends), Rev. G. Thompson (N.S.W. Christian Endeavor), Miss E. M. Andrews (Business Women's Prohibition League), Mr. Ethelbert Davis (Church of Christ).

At this stage the annual meeting was adjourned until a future date to consider balance of business.

TEA AND CONFERENCE.

A large company sat down to tea, followed by a conference, at which the speakers were Revs. Wallace Deane and Ainslie A. Yeates.

Mr. Deane spoke on the relationship of the Churches to the Prohibition Alliance. He said many people in the Churches were satisfied with being Prohibitionists, and did not think of the necessity of being organised for the fight. He urged representatives of the Churches on the Alliance to use every means of awakening the spirit of their denominations, that they might throw the full weight of their influence into the campaign. The various Churches, too, ought to be prepared to accept their share of the financial burden. The Alliance was not a separate organisation; it was really the Churches united for this work. He moved: "That we recommend the Executive to discuss a scheme to allocate the cost of the Prohibition Alliance on a reasonable basis to the various organisations concerned, and that these bodies be approached with the request for suggestions likely to help establish a fund for the work of the Alliance."

This was seconded by Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., and carried.

Mr. Yeates spoke of Prohibition work among University students, and on his motion it was resolved to give consideration to a scheme of lectures for students at the University and Training College.

The second part of the evening session was occupied with addresses by Mr. Crawford Vaughan on "Six O'Clock Closing"; Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., on "The Political Situation"; and Mr. H. C. Stitt on "Propaganda Work." A very fine musical programme was provided by the Hurlstone Park Musical Choir, led by Mr. Downer, and by other friends.

REV. W. P. NICHOLSON.

TO ARRIVE BY THE S.S. TAIHITI,
JUNE 12.

SUNDAY, 13th—

11 a.m.: Presbyterian Church, Ashfield.
4 p.m.: St. Clements, Marrickville (for Men).
7.15: St. Barnabas, Sydney.

MONDAY, 14th—

8 p.m.: A Rally at St. Barnabas, George-street West. All welcome.

TUESDAY, 15th—

Presbyterian Fellowship Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, 16th—

1 p.m. and 3 p.m.: Basement, Sydney Town Hall.
8 p.m.: St. Barnabas, George-street West (Men only).

THURSDAY, 17th—

8 p.m.: Chatswood.

GOULBURN MISSION FROM JUNE 20th
TO JULY 17th.

A Personal Chat with my readers

THE MENACE OF THE MOTOR CAR.

The motor car has been racing into prominence lately. It is responsible for about four deaths each week and ten times that number of casualties. The automobile is proving itself to be the most costly and dangerous of modern inventions.

The Government is proposing to alter the law so that "flash drivers" may be jailed.

The gravest anxiety now constantly pervades the home until the children are safely home from school, for the car is an ever-present danger to life.

It is also a menace to the bank balance. The easy terms on which a car can now be purchased make them a constant temptation to those who really cannot afford such a luxury.

Having purchased what they cannot afford they are now irresistibly tempted to spend time in their car that ought to be devoted to other purposes.

In addition to these disabilities to owning a car, there comes the itch to "week end" and cut out the Church. The child trained in a car on Sundays will miss a very vital something supplied only in Church and Sunday school. In an even more direct and rapid way it plays into the hands of designing men and many girls and women seem to find it beyond resistance. It seems we pay a very high price for the convenience of this wonderful machine. It is proposed by Dr. Arthur that the Automobile Club initiate very thorough and extensive experiments to ascertain how small a quantity of liquor may interfere with the co-ordination of all the senses and make one careless of danger. The committee on causes of accidents in U.S.A. proposes the establishment of a series of psychological tests for all automobile drivers before licenses are issued to them. There are types that may be described as prone-to-accident drivers, and to them even the smallest quantity of intoxicating liquor is fatal.

It has been pointed out that a considerable percentage of accidents are caused by too great insistence on their right by some drivers. The only apparent remedy is for drivers to contemplate the fact that there are better epitaphs than: "Here lies ———. He had the right of way."

* * *

Many of us magnify the difficulties inseparable from life's sterner duties.

While of course many things are impossible to us, such as striking a match on a jelly, yet many things declared to be "impossible" are not really so.

Some difficulties are like some dogs, of whom it is truly said: "Their bark is worse than their bite." Don't be afraid to attempt things you have never done before; don't be afraid to do what others have failed to do. All progress is due to those who have succeeded where others have failed, and attempted to do what others have declared to be impossible.

Shun the never-nevers. They said we will never fly, never have submarines, never have wireless, and never have Prohibition and they are wrong.

Don't be a never-never.

It seemed so steep a hill
From where I stood,
My courage well-nigh fled,
Try as I would.
But as I nearer drew,
There seemed to be
Some kindly power smoothing it
Ahead of me.
And lo! as I trudged along,
Renewed in hope,
There was no hill at all;
Only a gentle slope!

* * *

Our many hospitals are THE HOSPITAL. all distressed because they cannot accommodate all the patients that clamor for admission, and neither can they meet their financial obligations. The question of an increased Government subsidy is the line of least resistance and pressure is always being put on the Government to find more money. This is a frank shirking of responsibility. The problem of those who won't give is very real. There are a million people in Sydney. We comb the city most thoroughly and raise £10,000, and rest satisfied till another annual collection. This means that if 200,000 give the modest pitiable shilling then 800,000 give absolutely nothing. That is a shocking record—as a matter of fact, it is much worse than such figures suggest. There can be no doubt that the givers number less than 100,000, and that 900,000 give not a penny. Most of the giving is a joke when it is not a shocking meanness. There is the further problem of those who go to the public hospitals. It is very evident that they do not pay according to their capacity to do so. People of quite comfortable means pay 20/- a week for what is worth £6, and what they could easily pay £3 for. If the public knew that the patients did a fair thing they would be more inclined to do a generous thing.

The following incident is appropriate:

A story of self-sacrifice by a city caretaker lies behind the gift of £100 to St. Mark's Hospital for Cancer, City Road, London,

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 390F, G.P.O., Sydney.

Office: N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance, Macdonell House, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1926.

made by an ex-patient who was cured of a painful disease 20 years ago.

The man, who is nearly 80, and refuses to allow his name to be published, said:

"St. Mark's gave me back my life, and £100 seems a small return. I have been saving for this high on 20 years. I didn't even let my wife into the secret. When I told her last night she would not believe me. You see, we've never had a penny to throw about.

"I kept a special box for my hospital hoard. When I wanted to go to the pictures or the theatre, I used to think 'now this two shillings might help to provide for another sufferer to St. Mark's,' and into the box the money would go. I would leave the box untouched for a year, and then I would open it count the contents, and put them in the bank."

The Editor

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CHARITY WORKERS PROVE PROHIBITION'S SUCCESS.

TOMBS CHAPLAIN AND SETTLEMENT WORKER JOIN EVANGELINE BOOTH IN PRAISE OF THE DRY LAW.

TRANSFORMED EAST SIDE.

DRUNKEN BEER PARTIES OVER; CHILDREN NO LONGER RUSH THE CAN, SAYS DR. BEATTIE.

The Salvation Army, settlement workers, prison visitors, rescue missionaries and charity workers are the real judges of the effects of Prohibition on former habits of the saloons and on their families.

Within the past few weeks we have had a statement from Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, in which she records the benefits of Prohibition to the working class.

Only recently the Rev. John Callahan, chaplain of the Tombs, declared that Prohibition has been a modern miracle, keeping alive, physically and spiritually, hundreds of men who would have been total wrecks or who would have died had the old saloon regime continued.

Within the past two weeks the Rev. Lee W. Beattie, D.D., for twenty-three years in charge of the Madison Square Settlement House, in New York City, told a church audience that Prohibition had completely transformed the East Side of New York City, and, March 25, Dr. Ben L. Reitman, director of the Hobo College of Chicago, was unable to find any of the old-style tramps, male or female, in their former haunts in Union and Madison squares, New York City.

For the benefit of "The American Issue" readers who may not have had the full text of the more recent of these important statements, which refute the loud and noisy cries of the wets that Prohibition is a failure, we are printing the following excerpts from them:

The Rev. John Callahan spoke to the members of the Reformed Church of Harlem in the following words:

"Think how many people are alive to-day who would have died if it had not been for the Eighteenth Amendment. When I think of the men who used to be in the bread line I know that the passing of the corner saloon has been the salvation of thousands of men and the resurrection of their homes.

FEW DRUNKS SEEN.

"Old King Alcohol has slain his billions and millions. But the old king isn't dead. You and I know that. He is like the Kaiser—he has abdicated his throne, and he wants to get it back again. America, thank God, never retreats. Once she takes a step in the right direction she will not retrace it.

"I saw a drunk the other day in the Grand Central Station shouting and 'hollering' to beat the band. But you don't see people staggering up and down the streets as you did in the days gone by. When you see a man or woman not walking straight it arouses your interest and you stop and say to yourself, 'I wonder where he got it?'"

Speaking on Sunday morning before the congregation of the Harlem Baptist Church, 219 East 123d street, the Rev. Lee W. Beattie declared that Prohibition had completely transformed the East Side district, in which he works, and changed the settlement from a rescue mission into a social centre.

It is almost impossible now, he said, to give away 15 dollars a month to needy families, while before Prohibition we spent from 75 dollars to 300 dollars a month in relieving distress.

The settlement's fresh-air farm in Connecticut, according to Dr. Beattie, has been sold, because the former poor now pay for their vacations or own their own bungalows. Dr. Beattie's address follows:

CANNOT GIVE AWAY 15 DOLLARS A MONTH.

"In pre-Prohibition days the settlement would spend from 75 dollars to 300 dollars a month for rent to prevent families from being dispossessed, to supply food for the hungry, clothes for the needy—especially the children, so they could attend school—and this only met the most pressing needs. Since Prohibition I cannot give away 15 dollars a month, and some months pass when I do not need to spend 5 dollars for relief.

"In pre-Prohibition days my staff of visitors to tenement homes were constantly running across what were called 'drunkards' homes,' groups of women—sometimes with men present—sitting about the table, one of the women having invited her neighbors in. One of the children would be sent to the corner to 'rush the can.' These groups were more or less under the influence of drink, though the wets tell us now that beer does not intoxicate. Since the Eighteenth Amendment became a law we have never seen even one of these 'parties.'

"In pre-Prohibition days it was a common thing to see children coming from the side door of the saloon with a can of beer and before delivering it to their mothers and fathers being surrounded by other children, and they all took a sip before taking it home.

BANK IN PLACE OF SALOON.

"Our immediate neighborhood, from Twenty-eighth Street to Thirty-fourth Street, along Third Avenue, supported, with 'a land office' boom, thirteen saloons. To-day only one of those remains, and that is advertised as a 'restaurant.' All the others are occupied by legitimate lines of business. Two of these saloons were immediately opposite our house. One is now a haberdashery and the other has been remodelled into an up-to-date bank by one of the largest banking concerns of the city.

"Before Prohibition we conducted a rescue mission, open every night of the year, and in my audience there would always be from ten to forty drunks. To-day there is scarcely an intoxicated man in the meetings. Perhaps we see one on an average of once a week. Now our work has changed to a community centre, with various inspirational activities for men, women and children, and we have as many in attendance as the house will accommodate. Our activities now are in the line of building up character rather than snatching wrecks of humanity from the gutter.

"In pre-Prohibition days sometimes three or four times a week I would be summoned by wives or husbands or parents to go to court to get somebody out of jail or prevent their going to the workhouse for disorderly conduct. In almost every instance drink was the cause of the 'disorderly.' For years I have not been called on for such a service.

"For years we owned and carried on a fresh-air farm in Connecticut, where we sent, free or for a small charge, entire families for a two weeks' summer vacation. We could accommodate fifty-five in each party and the demand was always far beyond our capacity. We ran this farm one year after Prohibition came, but with great difficulty, as we could muster parties of only twenty-seven.

"Wishing to fill up the quota, we called one week on a family of a mother and six children, who had been among the first applicants the previous years and been unable to pay anything. Their reply was: 'Oh, we have rented a bungalow for ourselves for the summer down at the beach.' It developed that the husband had stopped drinking, had had a raise in his pay, and brought home the whole sum every week, instead of a few dollars, as he used to when the saloons were open and he got his beer.

"So we had to sell the fresh-air farm."

SAYS BUMS HAVE GONE.

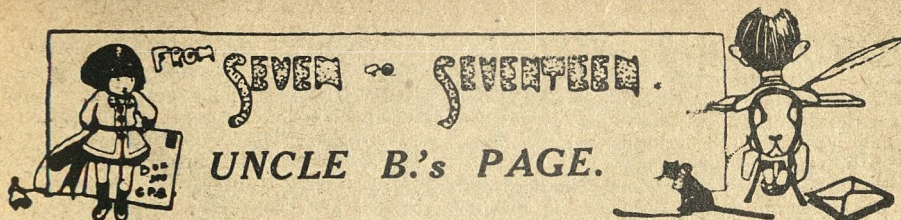
Dr. Reitman's statement is given as it appeared in the New York "Times," as follows:

"With the advent of Prohibition came the passing of the 'bum,' according to Dr. Ben L. Reitman, Director of the Hobo College of Chicago, who strolled through Union Square and the Bowery yesterday on the lookout for panhandlers and vagrants of the pre-Prohibition type, and found, much to his gratification, that they seemed to have vanished—at least from New York's streets.

"Instead of down-at-the-heel, bedraggled women, Dr. Reitman said he saw the women walking majestically by in silks and satins, and he attributed the transformation entirely to Prohibition.

"To my great surprise," he said, "in my walk through Park Row, Cooper Square, the Bowery and other down-town sections, I did not see one drunken man on the streets. I was glad to find the old haunts gone and no visible evidence of rum, though one panhandler told me on the strict quiet that he knew where we could get a pint of rum for 50 cents."

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UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

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

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

THE GROWTH OF A PLAY WORKSHOP.

This is a tale of a wise father, as well as of a clever son. The combination is rare.

Away back in 1893, on the banks of the Seine, just outside Paris, a boy of 15 was busy in a small workshop of his own.

He was building engines. His shop was only a small shed, but he had enough tools and steel to work with. And his two younger brothers helped him.

These engines were not built to sell. The boys were only playing. It was their fun. And every day their father came to the shed to see what they were doing.

He was a rich woollen merchant—their father. He knew nothing of engines, but he knew a lot about boys and how to educate them.

The oldest boy, Louis, was a mechanical genius. He was mad on engines.

When he was five years old he ran away and went to a railway yard to see a real engine.

So his father decided not to send him to college, to stuff him with Latin and Greek and swank.

Instead, he built him a workshop. That proves he was a rare and wonderful father. He let his son educate himself.

When the boy was 20 he built his first motor car and won a race with it.

This brought him an order for four cars.

He showed the order to his father, and his father gave him £8000 to build a real factory.

The factory grew. In 1914 there were 18,000 people working in it, all making the famous Renault cars.

During the war, Renault went to the French Government with the design of a tank. The officials couldn't understand the drawings. They refused his tank.

But Renault was not the sort of man to take "No" for an answer. He built 100. Then he showed one to the Government officials. They were amazed and delighted.

"We want 100," they said. "How soon can you build them?"

"They are already built," said Renault. "I ordered them built when you refused them a month ago."

The Renault cars are now all over the world. There are 4300 Renault taxis on the streets of Paris that have been running for 14 years.

Renault, in short, is the Royce of France. He is beloved by his men. He is now at the head of a great works, covering 120 acres—half as big as the Wembley Exhibition.

And in the middle of this vast works there still stands the little play-workshop that a wise father built for a clever son 31 years ago.

OUR LETTER BAG.

A NEW NE.

Alban Condon, "Dingley Dell," Bairnsdale, writes: I have not written to you before, so I thought I would like to write to you. I write with my left hand because my right arm is paralysed. I am in the VI. grade at school. I went to Melbourne for my Christmas holidays last year, and stayed at Malvern with grandmother and grandfather for a couple of weeks. I used to go out with my Uncle Arthur in his motor truck to Port Melbourne and a lot of other places. I have a brother in the Bank of Australasia in Williamstown, and another one at Sale with the Indian Motor Cycle Company. We have had a lot of rain up here lately. Dad went to Omeo on Monday morning, and is coming back on Saturday. Last month we held Shakespeare's Day and Anzac Day at our school and we had a good time.

(Dear Alban,—Of all the many Ne's and Ni's who have written to me, I do not recall one that wrote with the left hand. I would not have known by your writing, for it is very good. I hope you will often write to me.—Uncle B.)

A NICE THING ABOUT A NASTY THING.

Amy Williams, Forge Creek, Victoria, writes: I must answer your last letter to me in "Grit." You asked if I knew anything nice about toads. Yes. They have beautiful bright eyes. Our auntie and uncle came down in their motor car on Friday and we went into Bairnsdale. Santa Claus brought Mary and me a tea set. In the holidays Mary and I went away, and I had a lovely time. Oliver is growing. He cannot walk yet. Our other auntie came down and we are having a lovely time. She has a little girl and little boy. The boy's name is Ernie. Our pet cygnet has gone away. We don't know where he has gone, but the other two ducks are still there. We get them at the top of our hill and make them fly down to our door.

(Dear Amy,—Thank you for pointing out the nice thing about a toad. I often wonder what the old toad sees or thinks of when he looks out of his bright little eyes. There is something nice about everything, and it is good to know and recognise it, whatever it may be.—Uncle B.)

OUR CARPENTER NE.

A. E. Gerlack, c/o. Myberg's Store, Brown's Bay, Auckland, writes: It is a long time since I wrote last, and if I am a "scally-way" please forgive me, as we have been very busy clearing ground for cultivating, and I have been going into town to help my father with his trade. We have had visitors to our farm all the time we have been here, but now we are all alone because this rough weather would keep anyone away. The rain has now come with a vengeance, and the weather is getting colder. Our cows have dropped a lot in their milk. We already have a hall here and a modern picture theatre will be erected shortly. We have a good bus service, but are not always certain of getting to Milford on account of the bad roads. We have a grey cat called Tabby, and he is always mewling at the door to get in at 6 o'clock in the morning. We have our great winter show in Auckland next month, and I hope to get to it. I will not have much time after this year, as I start carpentering next year. Hoping to see this in print soon.

(Dear Mr. "Carpenter,"—All I can say is, if you were as near Sydney as you are to Auckland, I would give you a job right away in the carpentering line. The great trouble I experience is with the tools—they so soon disappear. Now you are off the black list. Write soon again, and tell us more of your ambitions.—Uncle B.)

LOTS OF FUN.

Rodney Condon, Forge Creek, Victoria, writes: I am answering your last letter that I saw in "Grit." In the holidays mother, Miss Morris, Beryl, Muriel and I went to Lakes Entrance and enjoyed it. We went down to see the boat off nearly every morning, and to see it come in nearly every night. We went over the lake to the ocean a lot of times, and we paddled in it. We built sand castles, dug holes, and had a lot of fun. Some of us went for a trip to "Scone Cottage," and there were two magpies there; one would sing "Merrily danced the Quaker's wife," and the other would peck the people's legs, and get under the table and on it. Dad killed a big snake the other day; it was about five feet long. Our underground tank is nearly half full, and there are about six thousand gallons in it.

(Dear Rodney,—It is good to hear that you had lots of fun. Do you know where it says in the Bible "that the boys and girls played in the streets" of the New Jerusalem—meaning heaven. God delights in our being happy and enjoy play at play times.—Uncle B.)

A WONDERFUL TRIP.

Rita Barrett, Portland-road, Wallerawang, writes: I thank you very much for publishing my letter in "Grit." I will now tell you about my trip to Sydney. First of all, we went up to the rectory at about 9 o'clock. At 10 o'clock we had a cup of tea. There were Mr. Hughes, my brother, and I, also six other children. At about 11 o'clock we

(Continued on next page.)

Seven to Seventeen—

left for the station, which we reached at half-past eleven, and then had to wait till twenty minutes past twelve. It was then that the Mudgee mail steamed in. We had an engaged carriage, down and back. We had a pleasant journey down and also back. When we reached Sydney the first thing we did was to go to the Quay, where we got the boat to Milson's Point, where we had to wait till the boat came in, which was about five minutes. When we boarded the boat we ate a part of our breakfast, which we finished in the Domain. When the boat stopped at Milson's Point we went straight to the esculators, where we went up about a dozen times. From here we went to the Domain and had a look around and finished breakfast. And from here we went to the Bible House, where we saw all the curios of heathen lands. As soon as we left the Bible House we went to Hyde Park and had a bit of lunch, and then to the Museum, where we saw many strange things. Well, Uncle, it would take a long time to describe the Museum. We were going to Macdonell House only the rain delayed us in the Museum. From here we were going up to get a tram to La Perouse, when we met a gentleman friend of Mr. Hughes, who gave us all a shilling to spend. But, Uncle, keep this a secret. We were going to buy a cup of tea and a hot pie at Mount Victoria, and we never ever saw Mount Victoria, because we were all asleep. When we got into the tram to La Perouse some of the children went to sleep. Mr. Hughes showed us the Long Bay Jail and many other places. When we arrived at La Perouse we went to the Mission Hall and took off our boots and socks and had a paddle in the sea. We played about for three or four hours, then had tea and came home. We were all glad to get home, Uncle. With love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Rita,—That was certainly a wonderful trip. I am not at all surprised that you were all too fast asleep to think of anything to eat at Mt. Victoria. The only thing I can suggest is that next time you include me in the sights to be seen.—Uncle B.)

* *
ANZAC SUNDAY.

Edna Goddard, 26 Alfred-street, Mascot, writes: I went to the service in the Lyceum Hall on Anzac Sunday, at which the Governor presided. The music was from the Military Band and other singers. In the night the minister preached in his uniform. My father went away on Saturday morning and came home Monday night. My eldest brother took my aunts and uncles to the Vale of Ah for a picnic.

(Dear Edna,—I suppose it is only natural for people to forget, but each Anzac Day I grew depressed that so many thoughtless people use the day for pleasuring when we are under obligation to devote the day to recalling and adjusting ourselves to the great ideals for which so many nobly died. I am glad you went to the services.—Uncle B.)

ROUNDAABOUT NOTES.

By THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

The annual meeting of the Alliance, which was held on the 17th instant, contained a very optimistic and determined note. There appears to be a very pronounced indication that Prohibitionists are resolved to place principle before party.

The resolution, which was carried unanimously, calling upon the Government to appoint a Royal Commission of inquiry into the wastage and loss of national efficiency caused by the liquor traffic, is one which should be taken up spiritedly by all supporters of social reform.

Mr. G. H. De Kay, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii, will arrive in Australia on June 8, where he will spend six weeks' holiday. Mr. De Kay has kindly volunteered to give portion of the time gratuitously to the State organisations. Commencing from about June 25 he will give several lectures in this State, and also speak in the Churches.

The Alliance President (Rev. H. C. Foreman, M.A.) will visit Newcastle on Tuesday, June 8. A meeting of ministers and representative workers will be held in the Y.M.C.A. at 7.45 p.m. for the purpose of conversing over matters of general interest to the Movement. Future plans for more intensive activities will be considered.

During the week-end the Rev. H. Putland was in the Singleton district, where he conducted well-attended meetings, speaking in the open-air and conducting also Prohibition services in three of the Churches, where he met with a very cordial reception.

The visit of the State Superintendent to Penrith was most enjoyable, and much kindness and consideration was extended by Rev. W. Stuart-Wright. Three services were conducted, which were well attended, and much interest was shown in the Prohibition Movement.

"I love a little cottage bright
Where welcome waits for me each night,
And as I click the garden gate
Two loving arms for me await.
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While coal-fire glows within the stove,
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The following are paid to 30/12/26: H. L. Towner, W. D. Pfeiffer, Mrs. A. Shepherd (21s.), Mrs. W. R. Barrett (21s.), Miss C. Nairn, Mrs. Dalton (12s. 6d.), Neil Brown (21s.)

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THE DAY'S WORST PUN.

Planters in Louisiana are kicking at the price they get for their cotton and are raising cane.

WHAT THE BULL WILL WEAR.

Any observing man who has attempted to pat a bull wearing a red necktie has probably become fully aware, says a columnist, that color has its place in the field of action and reaction.

A SAD AFFAIR.

"This unfortunate young man had the misfortune to enlist in the army. He is the only son of a widow who died childless, and his earnings maintained his aged father and infant brothers whose sole support he was."

AN EXPERT.

The Paris police have arrested a man who apparently has a mania for tearing buttons off people's clothes. We shall be very surprised if he does not receive a tempting offer from our laundry.

A BIG DROP.

"Do you realise what wonders there are in a drop of water?"

"Yes; my wife and I spent our honeymoon looking at one."

"What! Gazing at a drop of water?"

"Uh-huh! Niagara Falls."

VERY EXPLICIT.

"Are you a native of this town?" asked a traveller of a boy in a sleepy little village. "Be I a what?" "Are you a native of this town?" "Eh?" "I want to know if you are a native of this place?" At that moment the boy's father appeared at the open door of a cottage, and cried: "Ain't you got no sense, Jim? He means wus ye livin' here when you waz born, or was ye born before ye began livin' here. Understand? Now, answer the gennulman."

ADROIT.

She was inclined to be of modest stature, and consequently found it a difficult task to obtain a hat that suited her. "Now, don't tell me that you have a shape that will add to my height, please," she observed to the milliner. "I have had to listen to that so often that it makes me feel dumpy. I'm not dumpy, am I?" "No, indeed," replied the assistant, and brought in a quantity of hats which the customer proceeded to try on. Eventually she chose a certain shape. "It suits you perfectly, madam," remarked the milliner. "Especially the way you wear your hair, and that quill adds to your —." She clapped a hand to her mouth. "My what?" inquired the customer, indignantly. "Your intellectual appearance," finished the tactful saleswoman.

OLD CLOTHES.

PLEASE SEND THEM JUST BEFORE THEY ARE TOO OLD.

A railway regulation says: "Left off clothing consigned to charitable institutions will be charged at quarter rate."

Now, if you address parcels to me personally they will charge them full rates; if they are addressed to St. Barnabas' Poor Relief Department, George-street West, Sydney, and marked "Left off clothing," they will come at quarter rates.

Thank you.

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TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

In the past we have inserted a paragraph in this paper asking if you have realised the importance of sex instruction for your children in a clean wholesome manner. The response has been to a certain extent satisfactory, but we feel we have a sacred duty to try and reach thousands of other parents for the sake of the rising generation. You can by sending 1/- in stamps or P.N. obtain an 18-page instructive Report for 1924-25 and ten more booklets to help parents, boys, girls, youths and maidens.

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MAKE INQUIRIES ABOUT IT.

DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

SUNDAY.

"God Who hath given unto us His Holy Spirit."—1 Thess., 4, 8.

You are asking for the baptism of the Holy Spirit. You pray for the Spirit to be poured out as on the day of Pentecost. You are like the Jews who are still looking for the Messiah to come. The promised gift has been given once for all. The Holy Spirit has come and lightens every man. Pray that you may not quench the Spirit. Pray that He may work unhindered in you. "Grieve not the Spirit of God whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption." There are some who tell us the Spirit is a second gift to be obtained by purchase, by giving up all. No man can give up all until he has the Spirit. "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of His." The Holy Spirit convicts man of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment to come. When the Spirit is yielded to, He enters in and takes possession. "Be filled with the Spirit." Only as you cast out all that offends or grieves Him will you be filled. You cannot be full of the Spirit and full of other things—the things that war against the soul—at the same time. Instead of praying these meaningless prayers which get nowhere, just let the Holy Spirit have full sway in your heart. "He will guide you into all truth." "He will bring all things to your remembrance." The Spirit Himself will make intercession for you. He will teach you what to pray for, and how to pray. All other prayers are in vain. He is here, close to you; all you have to do is to yield to Him and obey.

MONDAY.

"Be filled with the Spirit."—Eph., 5, 18.

I firmly believe that the moment our hearts are emptied of pride and selfishness and ambition and self-seeking, and everything that is contrary to God's law, the Holy Ghost will come and fill every corner of our hearts; but if we are full of pride and conceit and ambition and self-seeking and pleasure and the love of the world, there is no room for the Spirit of God, and I believe many a man is praying to God to fill him when he is full already with something else.—D. L. Moody.

TUESDAY.

"He shall testify of me."—John, 15, 26.

Oh, Holy Spirit, blessed Comforter,
Who hast revealed the Saviour to my heart,
Lead me again to Him whom I adore,
And the assurance of His love impart.
Oh, Holy Comforter, I bless Thy name,
Who hast my soul to life eternal sealed,
By Thee, my precious Saviour's love I claim,
And to His will would glad obedience yield.

Lord, ever speak of Jesus to my heart,
Help me to love Him, serve Him, and adore.

And thus prepare my spirit here on earth
To dwell with Him in heaven for evermore.

—Caesar Henri Malan.

WEDNESDAY.

"The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God."—Rom., 8, 16.

The believing man hath the Holy Ghost, and where the Holy Ghost dwelleth He will not suffer a man to be idle, but stirreth him up to all exercises of piety and godliness, and of true religion, to the love of God, to

the patient suffering of affliction, to prayer, to thanksgiving, and the exercise of charity towards all men.—Martin Luther.

THURSDAY.

"I will give you another Comforter that He may abide with you for ever, even the Spirit of Truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth Him not, neither knoweth Him, but ye know Him, for He dwelleth with you, and shall be in you."—John, 14, 16, 17.

There was a little lowly room,

Within the walls of proud Jerusalem,
Where met a few poor men in grief and gloom,

Talking of Him who once had walked with them.

Then was the promise of the Father come,
To them who waited, mourning for their Lord,

And the closed lips that were so dead and dumb,

Are loosed at once to speak His precious word.

Not now in form distinct of flaming light,
Comes the great Spirit on our earth to dwell,

But like the mild wind whispering at night,
Its mighty influence is invisible.

Yet to the lowly and obedient heart

In gentleness and might its breath doth come,

Bidding the Christian choose the better part,
Stirring with thought of his eternal home.

Oh, Lord ascended from Thy glory's throne,
On Thy baptised children kneeling lowly,

Look down in mercy, we were made Thine own;

Give our poor hearts Thy Spirit strong and holy.

—Cecil Frances Alexander.

FRIDAY.

"As the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also."—Jas., 2, 26.

Works are the evidence of a living faith. "By their fruits shall ye know them." A dead tree cannot bring forth fruit. The spirit alone gives life. A man without faith is a body without a soul. The Holy Spirit must do the work from first to last. All man has to do is to let his will work with the will of the Spirit. Resist not the Spirit, or you may quench Him altogether. This is the sin against the Holy Ghost. When He ceases to speak, beware. When sin ceases to appear sin, when things once considered wrong, are looked over, and seem no wrong at all, then you are grieving the Spirit. His voice is being stifled, and in time

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will cease to trouble you at all. What hope of forgiveness in such a case? A sin which cannot be seen will not be repented of, and forgiveness is not given to sin unrepented of. Therefore this is the sin which hath no forgiveness. Never fear that you have committed the unpardonable sin while you can feel that sin. "All manner of sin shall be forgiven man except this sin against the Holy Ghost." It is possible for a man to kill his own soul, to stifle the promptings of the Divine within until his soul has no more life than a body without a spirit. Ask for the Holy Spirit to work in you unhindered, and, asking, listen for his voice. "Grieve not the Spirit of God whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption."

SATURDAY.

Stay, Thou insulted Spirit, stay,
Though I have done Thee such despite,
Nor cast the sinner quite away,
Nor take Thine everlasting flight.

Though I have steeled my stubborn heart,
And still shook off my guilty fears,
And vexed and urged Thee to depart
For many long rebellious years.

Though I have most unfaithful been
Of all who e'er Thy grace received,
Ten thousand times Thy goodness seen,
Ten thousand times Thy goodness grieved.

Yet, oh, the chief of sinners spare
In honor of my great High Priest,
Nor in Thy righteous anger swear
To exclude me from Thy people's rest.

From now my weary soul release,
Upraise me with Thy gracious hand,
And guide into Thy perfect peace,
And bring me to the promised land.

—Charles Wesley.

"He will be very gracious unto thee at the voice of thy cry. When He shall hear it He will answer thee."—Isa., 30, 19.

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HOMES WRECKED, MOTOR CARS, AND POLICEMEN ALSO.

A young woman, a frequenter of wine bars, was declared last week by the Judge in Divorce to have been an habitual drunkard for three years.

She looked little more than a mere girl, although she had been married since 1916.

The petitioner was Frank Harold Hill, a young man, who alleged against his wife, Annie Hill (formerly Walsh), habitual drunkenness and neglect of domestic duties for three years and upwards.

Hill, in his evidence, said that at the date of the marriage he was a fireman, and lived at Rozelle. He had been to the war. His wife was a frequenter of wine bars, and drank to excess.

Mr. Justice Owen said he regretted to have to find that a young woman such as the respondent should be declared an habitual drunkard and guilty of the neglect of her domestic duties, but the evidence had proved that she was an habitual drunkard, and consequently he must grant the husband a decree nisi, returnable in six months.

The youngest child of the marriage was one year and eight months old.

WAIT A YEAR.

LICENSE LOST THROUGH DRINK. MOTORIST CRASHES.

After a few drinks Alfred Henry Kearton, an agent, drove his car into the back of another car, skidded and ran up on to the pavement in Darlinghurst-road.

He was fined £5, and was forbidden to have a license till April 30, 1927. It was his second offence.

BATTERED.

CONSTABLE TELLS COURT.

Constable Wolter, a big, powerful man, told the Central Police Court how a mob battered him about when he was trying to arrest Frederick Williams, aged 26 (known as "Tinker"), in Crown-street over a year ago.

Williams, just arrested after this long interval, was charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm on the constable.

Constable Wolter said that when he was making the arrest the crowd urged "Tinker" to "give him a go for it."

"All this time he was kicking and punching me," the constable said. "After a struggle I got the handcuffs on one of his hands. He caught hold of the other handcuff and locked it."

The constable said that someone then knocked him down. When he got up someone knocked him down again with a beer bottle.

"I got up and tried to grab Tinker," he said. "He hit me with a full bottle of beer, and it broke over my head. That again knocked me to the ground—and the beer poured all over me.

"While I was on the ground Tinker caught me by the throat, and tried to choke me. I got free, and drew my baton," he continued.

But the strap of the baton broke, and it flew away. Wolter drew his revolver, when someone hit him over the back of the head with a bottle, and knocked him unconscious. He knew no more till he came round in hospital. No one but Tinker, he said, could have delivered the last blow.

STORY OF A LOST MEMORY. BOTTLE WAS THROWN.

John Phillip Morlock, clerk, was fined £1 at North Sydney Court on a charge of having used insulting words to a tram conductor named Curtis. On a further charge of having assaulted a tram conductor named Gammidge, he was bound over for six months on a surety of £20.

Evidence was given that defendant was a passenger on a tram in Military-road, Neutral Bay, at 1.30 a.m., and when Curtis asked him for his fare, he produced a returned soldiers' badge.

After Sergeant Perkins came on the scene, defendant paid his fare, and remarked that he thought he had paid it previously. Shortly afterwards defendant walked along the footboard of the tram and used insulting words to Curtis.

Gammidge told him to go home, and he threw a bottle, which struck the tram close to where Gammidge was standing. Defendant then ran away, but Constable Prowse chased and caught him.

Morlock told Mr. McMahon, S.M., that he did not remember the incidents. Since he was injured at the war he had suffered from loss of memory.

SAID HE TOOK THE BEER WITH HIM.

"I did not know there was any harm in having a drink in a restaurant after hours. I took two bottles of beer into the place with me."

That defence was made at the Central Court by Gustav Buckham, 41, bootmaker, who was charged with having consumed liquor on unlicensed premises.

It was alleged by the police that defendant had obtained the beer on the premises, 70 Campbell-street, where he was arrested. It was further stated that the proprietress of the restaurant was being charged with having supplied the liquor.

Buckham was fined 20/-.

Thomas Garvey, 25, wool washer, had to pay an equal amount for a similar offence.

PRETTY STRONG BEER. A JUDGE'S OPINION.

A collision on the evening of April 12 on Willoughby-road, North Sydney, between a baker's cart, driven by Elias Jones, and a motor car, driven by Wm. Charles

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Portway, had a sequel at the Darlinghurst Sessions when Portway was charged that, by wanton driving, he had done bodily harm to Jones.

The Crown Prosecutor (Mr. L. J. McKean) said that the road where the collision occurred was under repair. Jones was thrown from the cart, and was injured.

Portway did all he could for him, and paid his wages during the time that he was laid up.

Portway apparently was under the influence of drink, the Crown alleged.

From the witness box, Portway said that he had had two drinks all day—lager and beer. One of these he had had had Manly.

In his summing up, Judge Scholes said: "If a glass of beer which has been taken at Manly sends forth its odor as this was said to have done, then it was pretty strong beer."

Portway was acquitted.

MOTORIST'S RUM EXCUSE. DRUNK WHILE DRIVING.

Arthur Alexander Brown was fined £5, or a month, at Hunter's Hill Court, for having driven a motor car in Great North-road, Gladesville, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

His explanation was that he was suffering from a cold on the occasion, and, when a friend came along with a flask of rum, he had a drink, and had another at the hotel afterwards.

KICKED CONSTABLE, THEN SENT OUT S.O.S.

After kicking Constable Hill, Griffith Reece sent out an S.O.S. call to his friends to help him.

It was a costly exploit, as he was fined £6 at North Sydney Court for having resisted the constable, £2 for the use of indecent language, and 2/6 for having been drunk.

A Prohibition Dialogue—

(Continued from page 10.)

"Oh, no; that isn't what I said at all," rejoined the Moderate Dry. "I was trying to argue that on their blind side they were almost as selfishly egotistical as you rabid wets are. But on their seeing side they have an immense advantage over you. They seek to make drunkenness and all its attendant miseries impossible, and in this effort they are more benevolently than selfishly interested."

"Now you illiberal wets have just as much ego and just as much selfishness as the most rabidly illiberal drys. And you are just as narrow and uncompromisingly stupid in your methods of procedure. As for your benevolence, it must be concentrated on the brewer and distiller, or possibly on the happy drunkard who may be continued in a perpetual state of alcoholic bliss."

"All trash and sophistry," snorted the Exuberant Wet. "Are we seeking to pass a law compelling anyone to get drunk? We know that that would be just as impossible as is the present law which commands everyone to remain sober. We are just as much in favor of temperance and moderation as any Prohibitionist, but in this day and age a man should be free to command himself and develop his character. A man who can get drunk and don't is worth ten who don't because they can't."

"The same logic," countered the Moderate Dry, "would have applied to murder in the Dark Ages, but it didn't seem to bring much comfort to the world. No, you fellows will have to admit that you are still groping about on a quicksand premise for most of your arguments, whereas the Prohibitionists have the soundest sort of groundwork beneath their feet, if they would only learn how to use their feet."

"What do you mean by quicksand premise?" demanded the Exuberant Wet.

"A quicksand premise," replied the Moderate Dry, "is a premise that must be built over elaborately to support any weight. It is composed of sleazy and evasive substances. It contains more minus quantities of fact than solid fabrics of fact. For instance: To say that rum is a known good that cannot be abused is a minus quantity of fact. The opposite is a positive quantity of fact."

"Many of you hard-boiled wets ask for the swift repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment on the assumption that it is the most demoralising and insidious force in our American civilisation. You state that it has created thousands of new criminals called bootleggers, and millions of misdemeanants who patronise bootleggers. You further charge that it has created for the fledgling youth of the day an enticing new vice of carrying flasks and getting drunk on forbidden liquor; and that it has induced multitudes of parents to flout and defy a Federal law before their children, and thereby set hideous example, and so on and so on."

"And while we are discussing the frightful effect of defying Federal laws, how many strict Prohibitionists or strict anti-Prohibitionists can look into their consciences and find that they struggled with the uttermost of honesty and probity to give Uncle Sam every dollar due him under the income tax law? Likewise are there not little multitudes of 'upright' citizens who flout the customs laws when they return from abroad?"

"Nine-tenths of the calamities you charge to Prohibition are derivatives of pure guesswork, but it is adamant fact that less alcoholic liquor is being consumed since Prohibition than before."

"Branch off in whatever direction you may, you incorrigible wets must always come back to this discouraging premise: **THE DRINKING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IS A**

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GOOD THING THAT NO SUMPTUARY LAW SHOULD PROHIBIT! Well, is it?"

"Again the old bunk argument," snarled the Exuberant Wet. "You have had your Prohibition six years on the theory that it would prohibit. Well, it hasn't prohibited. You have driven out the saloon keeper and brought in the bootlegger, and most of the tolerant temperance people now admit that the bootlegger is a greater menace than the saloonkeeper ever was."

"No, indeed, they don't," retorted the Moderate Dry. "To prove it, you must show that the old saloon was a wholesome, law-abiding institution. It never was except in rare instances. The majority of them broke the laws that the States passed to regulate them; great numbers of them were notoriously the haunts of criminals."

"But I have you on one point," shouted the Exuberant Wet. "It was possible to be an honest and law-abiding saloon keeper. Can there be such a thing as an honest and law-abiding saloon keeper? Can there be such a thing as an honest and law-abiding bootlegger?"

"No, there cannot," admitted the Moderate Dry. "And he and the parasites that prey on him is a positive menace that we must find some way to eliminate."

"There will have to be some yielding on both sides to effect a solution. Whatever good has been derived from Prohibition must be preserved. If there is any such possibility as compromise, it will require the best

thinking we have for many years to come to even make a beginning towards compromise. Don't delude yourself that the great silent vote behind Prohibition will ever surrender."

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