

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Dates, hand picked, lb	0	6	Diabetic Rolls, boxes	2	6	Soya Beans	0	5
Dates, packets	0	8	Gluten Meal, packets	2	9	Olive Oil, bottles, 1/3, 2/-	3	6
Dates, Special Desert	1	3	Peaches, 2 lb. tins	0	9	Quart Tins, 5/9; Half Gals.	10	9
Dates and Walnuts, packets	1	3	Peaches, 2 lb. tins	0	11	Gallons, 20/-; 2 Gal. Tins	30	0
Walnuts (Sorrento), lb.	1	6	Peaches (4 Crown), dried, lb.	1	0	Wine, pints	1	6
Barcelonas	1	2	Apricots, 2 lb. tins	1	2	Wine, quarts	2	3
Brazils	1	4	Pineapples, 2 lb. tins	0	10 1/2	Mixed Nuts, small, 10d.; large	1	6
Poplar Nuts	1	0	Apricots (3 Crown), dried	1	6	Crystallised Cherries, bottles	1	6
Soft-shelled Almonds	1	6	Lima Beans, best, lb.	0	4 1/2	Crystallised Fruits, drums	2	6
Salted Peanuts, bags	0	3	Red Lentils	4	2	French Prunes	1	6

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Grit.

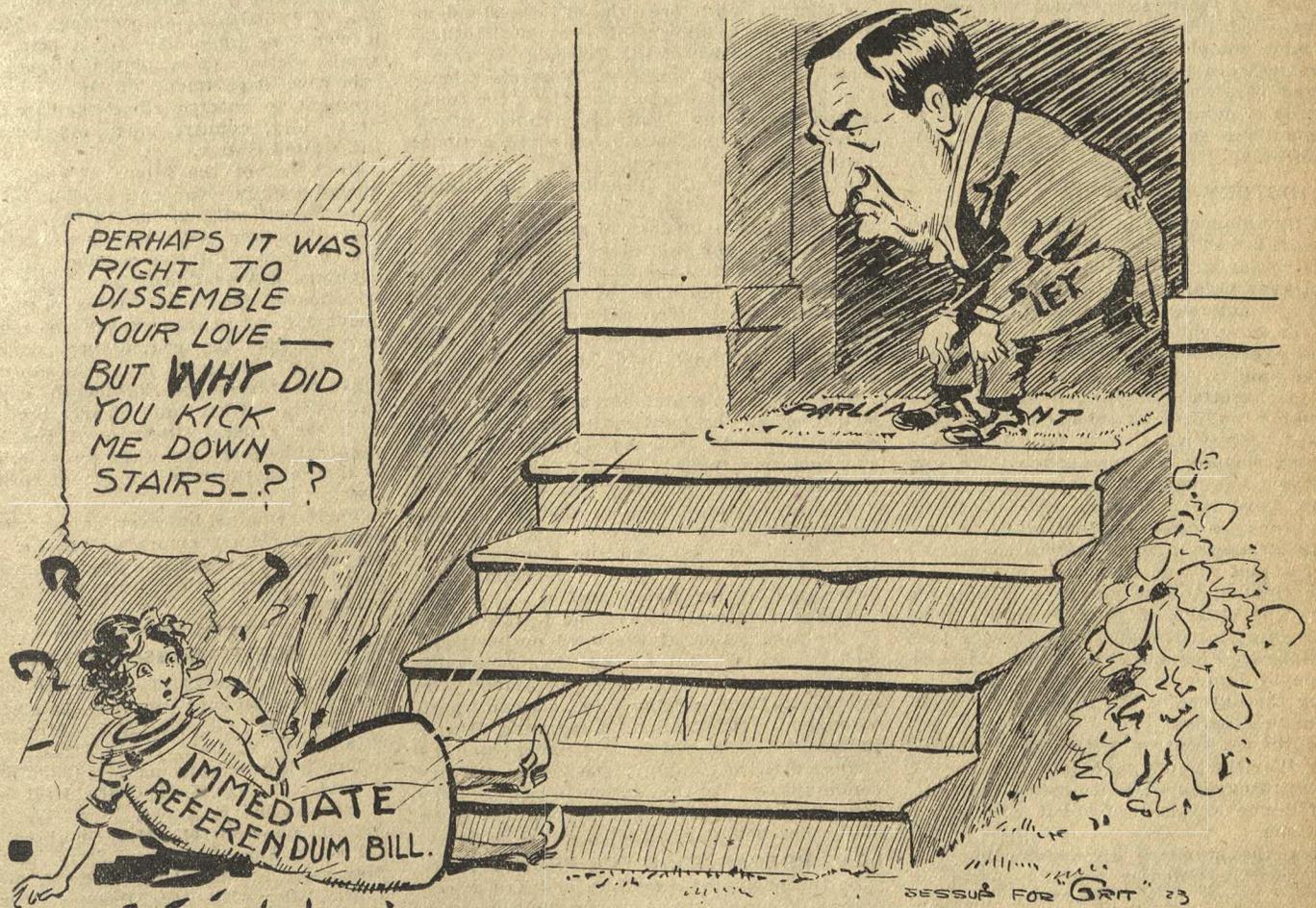
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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LEY'S METHOD OF ASSISTING PROHIBITION.

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Prohibition to Stay, says Commissioner Hayes.

SEES LONG FIGHT WON—HISTORY OF MOVEMENT SHOWS SACRIFICE FOR AN IDEAL—REGARDED ONCE AS FOOLISH—BUT COMMISSIONER NOW BELIEVES U.S.A. IS SOLIDLY BEHIND THE ENFORCEMENT LAW.

By ROY A. HAYNES, U.S. Prohibition Commissioner.

Prohibition is here to stay. The illegal liquor traffic is under control. Its subjection during the past three years may not have been so full or complete, perhaps, as we should like to see it; but the point is that it is under control, and that the control becomes more complete and thorough with each passing day.

Prohibition is the law of the land. More than that, it is a part of the Constitution of the United States. It was written into that immortal document by the overwhelming sentiment of the people of this country, a sentiment that has been expressed with increasing emphasis in many sections where the dead issue has since been galvanised into life.

The clamor of a dwindling clique cannot drown the voice of Truth. Indeed, the tumult is eloquent evidence of the desperate plight in which the outlawed and expiring industry finds itself to-day. The death rattle has begun.

It was long in coming, for the liquor problem in the United States was by no means a new problem. Older than the nation itself, it dated back to the first days of the white man in the western world. As conditions changed, the nature of the problem became more complex and changed, too; but it ever remained a problem and ever presented new and vexatious obstacles to the orderly processes of community development and to the country's economic and spiritual advancement.

HISTORY OF LIQUOR LAWS.

The first liquor law in the New World, so far as can be found, was placed on the statute books by the Colony of Virginia in 1619, a year before the sailing of the Mayflower. It outlawed the drunkard and provided for his public reproof.

Other expressions of the public conscience followed quickly. In 1630 Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts discontinued the practice of drinking healths and asked others "to do the like." Plymouth Colony forbade drunkenness by statute; Virginia enacted the law of England against drunkenness; Maryland, in 1642, fined its drunkards 100 pounds of tobacco for each offence; Massachusetts forbade its drinkers to imbibe more than one-half of a pint at one time, and put a legal ban on tipping "above ye space of half an hour." The citizen of New Plymouth who became intoxicated was disfranchised, and one by one the Colonies restricted or forbade the sale of liquor to the Indians, thus indicating the nature of the first major liquor problem in America.

More than a century before the Revolutionary War the liquor problem was a growing one throughout the Colonies, and the sale of liquor was hedged about with many restrictions.

During the hundred years preceding the Revolution the Colonies enacted scores of regulatory liquor laws. New York, in 1697, forbade the patronage of saloons on Sunday. South Carolina made it unlawful for a planter to sell liquor for consumption on the premises. New Hampshire, in 1719, forbade the sale of liquor to drunkards and provided for the posting of their names. Governor Oglethorpe of Georgia, on the second day of his arrival in America, declared the importation of ardent spirits to be illegal, and two years later the English Parliament prohibited such importation.

Some of these enactments were subse-

quently repealed, but the early history of the Colonies abounds in instances telling of the growing magnitude of the liquor problem in America.

JUST AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

During the years immediately following the close of the Civil War the evils of the wide-open saloon grew to Goliath-like proportions, but even then a David, unknown and unsung, was marching the field of battle.

Unlike the stripling of old, this David was a gentle wife and mother, shielded from the storm and stress of the world, whose quiet life knew only the devotion to God, family and home. The daughter of a former Governor of Ohio, she lived in my old home town of Hillsboro. Some of my most cherished recollections centre around her. As a mere boy, it was often my privilege to take her, on occasional Sunday mornings, in my father's carriage, from the Methodist Church where she worshipped to her home. That home, the old Governor Trimble mansion, is still standing, known throughout the world to-day as a temperance shrine.

And the fame of that gentle woman, Mrs. Eliza Jane Trimble Thompson, has spread the length and breadth of Christendom. Millions have known of her as "Mother" Thompson, leader of the Crusade Movement which developed into the Women's Christian Temperance Union, essentially the foundation of all the great temperance reform movements which have resulted in national Prohibition in America.

At that time the Prohibition Movement was in the second of four successive stages that marked its advance to nation-wide success. During the first stage the liquor problem was met in haphazard and inadequate fashion by a multitude of regulatory laws, State and local. The saloon, however, remained legalised, and so long as it was tolerated, drinking and drunkenness increased.

The second state might properly be characterised the local option period. Residential districts, villages, townships, cities and counties fought for and obtained the right to decide by majority vote whether they were for or against the legalised saloon. Large areas were voted dry, and these sections soon demonstrated the economic, social and moral advantages over communities dominated by the liquor traffic.

It was a natural step to the third station, or the application of the local option principle to entire States. As Commonwealth after Commonwealth outlawed liquor, the liquor traffic, sensing its coming peril throughout the nation, apparently threw judgment to the winds and endeavored by endless artifice to nullify the law in the dry communities. By this action it hastened the coming of the fourth stage, or the extension of the dry boundaries to the entire nation.

LONG PREPARATION FOR PROHIBITION.

So the people of American had had a long period of preparation for Prohibition when national Prohibition came. Thirty-three of the States had adopted Prohibition before ratification of the constitutional amendment was submitted by Congress to the Legislatures on December 18, 1917. Twenty-five of these States had adopted Prohibition by referendum vote and eight by legislative enactment. In addition, four territories had embraced Prohibition, two by referendum and two by act of Legislature.

The thirty-three States and four territories embraced within their boundaries 60.7

per cent. of the country's population and 87.8 per cent. of its area.

Within less than thirteen months after the submission of the Eighteenth Amendment the necessary thirty-six States had ratified it. According to the provisions of the Act the amendment became effective a year from the date of the ratification by the last of the thirty-six States, or on January 20, 1920.

But still the States continued to ratify until forty-six had voted favorably on the constitutional amendment. Only two States, Connecticut and Rhode Island, refused to ratify. The forty-six States voting ratification contain 98.2 per cent. of the country's population and 99.75 per cent. of its area within their borders.

Those who claim that Prohibition was "put over" on the American people would do well to consider the record.

To conduct the Federal Government's share of the work of carrying out the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment there was created in the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department, as part of that Bureau and under the direction of its head and the Secretary of the Treasury, the Prohibition Enforcement Unit.

PROHIBITION UNIT NOT WHOLLY RESPONSIBLE.

It may be well to direct attention here to the fact that it was never contemplated, either before ratification of the amendment or thereafter, that the Federal Prohibition Enforcement Unit alone should bear the burden of Prohibition enforcement. Manifestly it would be impossible for a comparatively small section of a single bureau of one executive department of the Federal Government to enforce alone the law in every State, city, county, town and township of the United States.

Such is not the intent of the law. The amendment is clear and explicit in this regard, specifically giving to the States concurrent power with which to enforce the law in their respective confines. And as the Eighteenth Amendment is as much the Constitution of the United States as the original document, its provisions are no less American law than the original provisions.

Clearly, therefore, it is the duty of the State to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment within its borders, and clearly this contract with the Federal Government has been recognised by forty-six of the forty-eight States by their enactment of concurrent enforcement laws.

There remains, however, enforcement work which as clearly comes within the national sovereignty. It was this kind of enforcement that the Prohibition Unit was created to perform.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 20/12/23, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: E. A. Wright, 30s. 6d., 30/12/25; Mrs. Jenkins, 30/6/25; G. A. Paff, £1, 15/5/24.

The following are paid to 30/12/23: Mrs. Arnold (£1), Mrs. J. H. Oldfield (£1 5s.), Mrs. J. Somerville, S. Laws, Mrs. W. Wallace, Arthur Johnston (£1), Mrs. Cumbrae-Stewart (£2 6s.), Hon. G. Carson (11s. 6d.), R. C. Stevenson (£1 12s. 2d.), Miss M. McKenzie, J. R. Miller (£1), Mrs. Peebles, Mde. Wolfcarius (14s. 2d.), Mrs. W. Kennedy (2s. 6d.), Miss McIntosh, N.Z. (12s. 6d.).

The following are paid to 30/12/24: Miss E. M. Andrews, C. W. B. Halliday, J. Richardson, Mrs. J. E. Ward (£1), Mrs. P. A. Quayle, Chas. A. Taylor (£2), Mrs. H. M. Ford, Holbrook School of Arts (£1 11s. 8d.), John Jones (£1 3s.), Ray L. Price (£1 3s.), Mrs. Betts, John Mascord (30s.), H. Sheffield (£1), Jas. McIntyre (£1), G. Lee, Mrs. Kelman, Mrs. Booth, Arthur Hulme (15s. 8d.), W. G. Bassett (£1 3s.), Miss R. McKillop (£1 5s.), Canon Haselden (£1 3s.).

THE NEW YEAR

WOMEN MUST ENTER THE LIST.

By M. PRESTON-STANLEY.

Time's gentle footfall passes, bearing a year away. It is an end and a beginning, for the old must die ere the new can rise.

Around us all is changing, but the purpose changeth never. Steady as the needle to the pole, points the Divine finger to the perfection of humanity, and we are winding uphill to the goal.

The road may be long, yet it hath an ending and even though the distant altar be obscured by the mists, yet the next step towards it is clear before our feet, and we may soon begin to see the temple rising swiftly in the sunlight of our ideal.

THE SCALES OF THE FUTURE.

To-day we are standing at the crossroads in world politics. Two ideals are balanced on the scales of the future.

Altruism and Co-operation, Individualism and Isolation are the antithetical ideas, which are locked in combat, and upon the issue depends the direction of our civilisation.

Individualism, Nationalism and Isolation has been the keynote of the past, and its product has been war.

War, which is in its essence havoc, at its best savagery, and at its worst a carnival of cruelty and debauchery which horrifies humanity.

War diverts the mind of nations from the constructive work of humanising and democratising the relations of men.

Co-operation does not imply uniformity of individual effort—it implies diversified individual effort within a unified plan.

True co-operation in human relations is best exemplified in those forms of art in which many are associated in carrying out a single artistic conception.

Perhaps the orchestra is the best example of co-operation. Here many persons, many instruments, many parts, and many tones produce complex harmonies and discords from which flows out the perfect ensemble.

THE TRIUMPH IN HUMAN CO-OPERATION.

In orchestral music the composer treats each instrument individually, part runs counter to part; in the working out of his conception even discords have their place, yet over and above all the apparent diversity there is a masterly, commanding and compelling unity.

Every player enjoys freedom of action with regard to his instrument, and yet he must subordinate himself completely to the greater artistic whole.

WHEN WILL WE LEARN THIS LESSON?

In any great social movement these two unifying agencies are represented by the leader and the plan. The leader is the conductor, the plan is the work which the movement has to express.

Just as in an orchestra, so in the grander orchestra of life's business the individual performer has but one aim, and that is to play his own special part with all the perfection of technique which he can command.

His part may be a minor part, a prominent part, a leading part, it is all the same. In the carrying out of the plan all are equally necessary, and perfection of workmanship is as much demanded in the minor as in the major role, and all must be subordinated to the ensemble.

Just as the true artist is he who possesses most clearly a sense of the ensemble, so the true worker is he who keeps the plan in proper perspective before him.

If a movement is an expression of the co-operative principle, even the discords have their place in the plan.

The first aim of each worker should be to know his own part.

His next aim should be to play his part whole-heartedly.

He must understand that other people's parts are different and yet necessary.

The perfection of humanity is the grand symphony of life; the great composer behind the scenes is the conductor, and the men and women of our day the orchestra upon whose technique and artistry the great ensemble depends.

THE PLAN.

The plan is the building of character in man and nation, for character is the line of human evolution, and all growth is dependent upon character. Therefore all those dark forces which undermine the character of our people must be swept away. That is why the abolition of alcohol is the first line of attack in the great programme of world betterment—it is the greatest destroyer of character.

All down through the ages it has been mankind's worst enemy and the most direct menace to anything resembling an integral and intrinsic civilisation.

Recent discoveries of science compel us to realise that national Prohibition of alcohol is the supreme issue of our day in every country in the world.

POSITION IN N.S.W.

And in our own State 1923 closes the darkest year of all our experience. We had expectations of an early referendum, we had a Minister friendly to Prohibition, a Government pledged to an immediate referendum, a Parliament pledged to an immediate refer-

endum, and out of it all we have gained nothing. Our position is if anything worse than it was under a hostile Government, whilst the Liquor Party's gains are immense.

Man's handling of the liquor business is a tragedy. The time has come for women to enter the lists, not merely as voters, but as leaders of public opinion, as fighters for a free democracy, as trustees of the character of the nation, as preservers of public probity, standing above all for the honoring of pledges given to the people.

There never was a time when your help was so needed. Are you content with a referendum in 1928? If you are, don't help us. If you are not satisfied—and no woman should be—get into the fight for an educated public opinion on this question. Get into what promises to be the memorable campaign of 1924, which has for its objective the amendment of the present Liquor Bill and a referendum in 1925 instead of 1928.

Every woman has something to contribute to this fight—rich or poor, old or young.

No question is ever settled until it is settled right; and the settlement of this question right is our part in the great ensemble in the great movement towards human perfection.

The music of the world is infinitely rich and varied. Let us take our part and render it as perfectly as possible. This is co-operation in the great plan of world evolution.

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AND STARVED NERVES.

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FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 6.

11 a.m.: Sans Souci Baptist Church;
7.15 p.m.: Willoughby Methodist Church;
Chas. W. Chandler.

11 a.m.: Arncliffe Baptist Church;
7.15 p.m.: Lidcombe Methodist Church;
Ex-Senator David Watson.

AUSTRALIA'S "DRY" COMEDIAN.

MR. HERBERT CARROLL'S FIXTURES.

Monday, January 7: Public meeting,
Apsley, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, January 8: Rockley School of
Arts, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, January 9: Barry, Public meet-
ing, 8 p.m.

Thursday, January 10: Carcoar School of
Arts, 8 p.m.

PASSING PHASES OF LIFE.

LEAVES FROM A SOLDIER'S DIARY.

Christmas morn broke bright and clear.
The sea had moderated considerably, and
much of the rolling and tossing had disap-
peared, making life on board very much more
comfortable.

All hands were in high good humor, and
ready for a good breakfast after losing so
many meals over the ship's side; genial
and cordial greetings were given and ex-
changed, and a feeling of right good fellow-
ship prevailed everywhere. The sun, which is
becoming warmer as the days go by, seemed
to beam forth with greater cordiality on this
the anniversary day of the birth of the "Man
of Sorrows," and showered down bright rays
of kindness and warmth on these weak
soldiers of fortune and circumstances, re-
turning from the most hazardous undertak-
ing of their lives.

What a difference between this and some
of the four previous Xmas Days for many
on board! Days when, assisting to gather
up the remaining fragments of comrades
after a deadly shell had completed its ne-
farious work, or covering up still and ghastly
forms "whose souls had all gone West"
after an enemy sniper had secured true aim
and elevation on trench or outpost, one had
been able to realise fully the enormity and
callousness of the offence against humanity
and civilisation which must be charged up
against one blood-stained wretch of debased
ideas and self-assertive arrogance, and could
feel with Longfellow as he wrote:

"And in despair I bowed my head,
There is no peace on earth, I said,

For hate is strong,

And mocks the song

Of peace on earth, goodwill to men."

Coming below to divine service shortly
after dinner, one heard words of comfort and
assistance spoken by the Padre, a man
of few words and sterling worth, which ban-
ished all bitterness from the heart, and all
vindictiveness from the mind.

"The pealed the bells more loud and deep,
God is not dead, nor does He sleep,

For wrong shall fail,

The right prevail,

With peace on earth, goodwill to men."

Looking around upon the rows of alert,
intelligent faces, as the Padre spoke few
but impressive words on this, the most peace-
ful Christmas Day for years, one could al-
most read the undercurrent of thought be-
hind those impassive young-old minds, of
men who had faced death time and time
again with a smile, had juggled and fought
with death in the Valley of the Shadows,
always with a song on their lips, and remem-
bering comrades who lie in France and
Egypt, awaiting Gabriel's last call to arms,
who have given up life itself for freedom
and honor, defeating the base ends of the
most callous and criminal autocrat the
world has ever known. Those self-same
minds appeared to retain nothing but a feel-
ing of heartfelt thankfulness that the most
cruel, wicked and bloody war of history had
terminated, and that they were spared to
return to home and loved ones, awaiting their
return o'er the sea.

The self-same feeling which appeared to
predominate on that memorable day, Novem-
ber 11, when confirmation of the armistice
was wafted far and wide by wire, phone and
pen, not a feeling of exultation over a beaten
enemy, as one may be excused for having
expected. Well it will be, if our feelings
shall not be allowed to evaporate in useless
and idle sentiment, and well for all, can we
only realise the full extent of our duty and
responsibilities of life towards the future
generations, for, to use the words of George
Meredith, "The one secret of life is to pave
the way for the firmer footing of those who
succeed us."

Yet, as the Padre so truly said, we are
yet only boys, and all our life stretches yet
before us to mar or make. "Time wasted is
existence; used, is life." So may all our re-
maining years be life, and all our energies
be devoted to the emancipation of mankind,
a rejuvenation of chivalry and fellowship,
to assist in bringing nearer to posterity those
divine ideals so long looked forward to by
such men as Tennyson and Shakespeare,
by Gladstone and Disraeli. May we be en-
abled to retrieve our failures of the past
by better and more noble thoughts and
actions in the future.

"Then here's to our boyhood, its gold and
its grey,

The stars of its winter, the dews of its May;
And when we have done with our life-
lasting toys,

Dear Father, take care of Thy children—
The Boys!"

The ship races on into the night, guided

by the mariner with systems of navigation
not understood by most of us; he works
out his course from the North Star, just
as the wise men of the East followed a
bright and brilliant star until they stood at
the threshold of a lowly stable wherein lay
the Harbinger of Light and Love to the
world.

Truly, there is nothing new in the world,
all new innovations being but evolutions of
the old. We place complete confidence in
the mariner as he steers his vessel from
port to port, yet will not place our confidence
with the Master of all the elements.

Man's control ceases when he leaves the
shore; he uses the elements, yet cannot har-
ness them. Here, on the heaving, restless
ocean, one can realise what a puny micro-
scopical bit of protoplasm man is in the great
scheme of the universe. How infinitesimal,
yet how exalted, very often, are our own
opinions of the powers and prowess of man-
kind.

We may as well attempt to stem the
swaying and tossing of a great ship in an
angry sea with infant hand as to use
all mechanical and other means known to
science; circumstances over which we have
no control baffle us at every turn.

A broad expanse of star-bejewelled
heavens tower above us, a dark and murky
sea before; hardly a sound can be heard
save the moaning and rushing of the water
as the bow cleaves its way towards Austral
shores, shaking the spray and foam from
off its steel-clad sides. The froth and foam
seethe and hiss, gradually subsiding again
into the dark blue and green waters of
the mighty deep.

"Thus man, the sport of bliss and care,

Rises on Time's eventful sea,

And, swelling for a moment there,

Thus melts into eternity."

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REPORT OF UNUSUAL MEETING.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

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

The usual routine of public meetings, especially political and Prohibition, are:

- 1st, Chairman's remarks;
- 2nd, Speakers for evening;
- 3rd, Questions for speakers.

Of course, there are a few other items—the drunks' noise, the collection and votes of thanks, eggs, etc.—but the three items enumerated above are the most important.

A meeting was held recently. Mr. Pledge-Breaker was the principal speaker, and during his address enlarged on the fact that the drinking of alcoholic liquor had led to much happiness, that the number of convictions for drunkenness had increased (police report, 1922), that deaths from alcoholism, also violent deaths of drunken people in New South Wales, were numerous.

This, according to Mr. Pledge-Breaker, showed distinctly that the people are loyal to booze. These and many other facts went to prove how happy and generous followers of booze can become, laying down their lives, also losing their freedom, in the liquor cause.

The address closed with deafening cheers from the bereaved ones who had lost loved ones by death or imprisonment.

QUESTION NUMBER ONE.

A little man named Commonsense got on his feet. "Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to this fact:

QUESTION.

"Is it a fact that a certain magistrate, by name, Mr. Peisley, Central Police Court, made use of the following statement, said statement appearing in 'Evening News,' 14/12/'23:

"It is an offence to supply this man, a South Sea Islander, with liquor. It is a pity those who let him have the liquor cannot be prosecuted."

ANSWER.

"Yes, I noticed the statement in the press, and I am very wrath at it. It is a slur on South Sea Islanders that they cannot get alcohol and get drunk like, say, politicians, poets, medical men, solicitors and others who have greater ability, more sensitive brains, and who have the work of the nation in their keeping. I am so upset about it that I am going to report the learned gentleman to Mr. Ley, Minister for Justice. I consider if those who have brains that have been cultivated are permitted by law to drink alcohol it is a positive insult to others, aboriginals and South Sea Islanders, who are supposed to be much lower in the social scale.

It is astounding that he considers it an offence for the law-abiding liquor traffic to supply such with liquor.

While on the subject of unfairness, I should like to point out this fact also:

That quite recently many who have become devoted followers of our great alcoholic custom, including a politician, also a Sydney solicitor, have been sent to State inebriate institutions. The same magistrate is responsible.

Not only did he detain this learned man, but he made use of the following statement ("Daily Mail," 15/12/'23):

"I know the defendant very well, and have made a similar order against him before. I am very sorry he is in the position he finds himself; he is a man of intellectual attainments and is also respected. I make an order against him for his own sake."

QUESTION NUMBER TWO.

The little man, Commonsense, was on his feet immediately. Mr. Pledge-Breaker sat down.

"Mr. Speaker," said he, "I would like to ask if you have seen in the press the passing of many faithful followers of alcohol, some by murder and suicide, including George A. Simpson (murdered), at Kiama; Arthur Trudgeon (suicide), Bayswater-road, Darlinghurst; J. E. Duff (suicide), Port Phillip Club Hotel, Melbourne; John Jarvis (manslaughter), Nimmitabel; Francis Gouldie (suicide), Ourimbah Creek; Peter J. V. Bonham (manslaughter), Bathurst; Arthur E. Tenning (manslaughter), Cleveland-street, Redfern; Charles Henry (fell from tram), Richmond, Melbourne; Pauline Costello (suicide), Surry Hills. Would it be in order, General Public, to pass a vote of thanks to our legislators who have licensed the sale of this delightful liquor, especially to Mr. Ley's Government, who have protected those selling liquor at least until 1928?"

ANSWER.

The Speaker, on rising, was a bit upset as he came forward to reply to question number two; in fact, after coming forward he went back to the Chairman and questioned him.

SYDNEY'S RECORD OF SHAME

Last two months, October and November, 1923, were:

Males	1704
Females	358
Total	2062

Week ending December 18, 1923:

Males	214
Females	41
Total	255

Signed Pledge 51

The Chairman fumbled among some papers, handing one to the Speaker, who came forward to front of stage.

THE NOBLE PROTECTORS.

Speaking very feelingly, he, the Speaker, said:

"It gives me great pleasure to know that so many loyal followers are ready to die for the cause, also that in the past Parliaments have seen fit not to interfere with our convivial habit. A word of special praise should be given to those members who withstood the effort some misguided people, 'led by a person named Hammond,' made to do away with this marvellous liquor that gives such energy to the individual, also brings prosperity to many professions in our midst, including coroners, police, undertakers, grave-diggers, attendants in asylums and prisons.

"Surely, seeing the great benefits saved to the State, it would be in order if I mention the names of the hon. members who have held off public opinion until 1928."

The names of the hon. members were read out.

FOR 1928.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Baddeley, J. M. | Ball, the Hon. R. T. |
| Bailey, J. | Bavin, the Hon. T. R. |

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bennett, the Hon. W. | Lang, J. T. |
| Birt, J. E. | Lee, J. R. |
| Bruntnell, the Hon. A. | Ley, the Hon. T. J. |
| Bruxner, Lt.-Col. M. F. | Loughlin, P. F. |
| Burke, F. M. | Main, H. |
| Cameron, W. | McClelland, A. |
| Cann, G. | McKell, W. J. |
| Clark J. A. | McTiernan, E. A. |
| Connell, Major H. J. | Missingham, W. T. |
| Davidson, M. A. | Murphy, C. H. |
| Davies, W. | Murray, D. |
| Dooley, J. | Mutch, T. D. |
| Drummond, D. H. | Oakes, the Hon. C. W. |
| Dunn, Capt. W. F. | O'Brien, W. J. |
| Fallon, C. J. M.D. | O'Halloran, R. E. |
| Fitzgerald, J. J. | O'Hearn, W. F. |
| Flenner, M. M. | Quirk, J. |
| Fuller, the Hon. Sir G. W. | Ratcliffe, W. J. |
| Gosling, M. | Rutledge, Lt.-Col. T. L. F. |
| Greig, R. | Scully, P. C. |
| Horsington, E. M. | Stopford, R. M.D. |
| Jaques, H. V. | Thorby, H. V. C. |
| Keegan, T. | Wearne, the Hon. W. E. |
| Kilpatrick, M. | Wilson, J. C. |

Commonsense stood again to question, but a big, powerful bully knocked him insensible with a heavily weighted bag, which on closer examination turned out to be not a sand but a money-bag.

The meeting ended with unusual quietness. The general feeling was that the next meeting arranged after the new Parliament met would have more questioners present like Commonsense.

SUNLIGHT SOAP



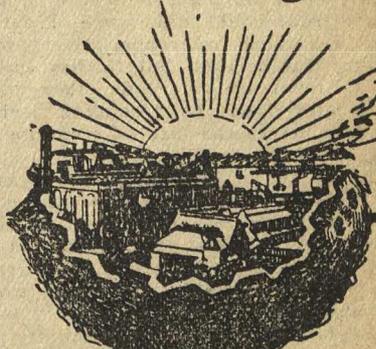
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SUNLIGHT WORKS · SYDNEY.

THE HON. T. J. LEY ATTEMPTS TO CLOUD THE ISSUE.

USES TACTICS WHICH ARE UNWARRANTED AND UNFAIR.

R. B. S. HAMMOND EFFECTIVELY REPLIES.

Following the passing of the notorious Liquor Amending Bill, Mr. Hammond issued a dignified protest on behalf of the Prohibition Party. This protest brought a reply from Mr. Ley, in which Mr. Ley attempted to cloud the real issue, viz., that of pledge-breaking, by asking questions about the funds of the Alliance. Such tactics are very old political tricks which have been used by all shades of politicians when attempting to wriggle out of an awkward situation. We reprint both Mr. Ley's statement and Mr. Hammond's reply.

CHARGE OF PLEDGE-BREAKING.

Mr. Ley said:

"Mr. Hammond has seen fit to charge me and others, who voted for postponing the first referendum till the reduction work is completed, with being pledge-breakers. In other circumstances, it might suffice to recall that he, on behalf of the New South Wales Alliance, recently declared in writing that putting the reduction work before the first referendum was neither a breach of the pledge nor against the best interests of Prohibition. But Mr. Hammond seems as ready to deny his written as his spoken word—an unpardonable fault that has caused me to insist that any further representations from him to me must be made in writing. So that for the guidance of supporters of temperance in this State it is necessary to say that many of those who voted for 1924 did so out of fear of being branded 'pledge-breakers' though in full belief it would, if successful, deal a staggering blow to the cause of Prohibition. One member who voted for 1924 frankly confessed that he hoped, in the interests of Prohibition, it would be defeated.

"This view was confirmed by the recent defeats suffered by Prohibitionists in Queensland, Victoria, and New Zealand, and by the expression of opinion by such a respected leader of the Prohibition movement in this State as Archdeacon Boyce, who recently said: 'I must confess that, since the heavy defeat of Prohibition in Queensland, and the less serious defeat in New Zealand and a small aggregate vote in the No-License vote in Victoria, I do not think that this State is quite ready for absolute and complete Prohibition.'

THE DEFEAT OF 1924.

"The defeat of 1924 was only brought about by the tactics adopted by myself, of placing the questions before the Committee for decision in such order that the date of the first referendum had to be settled before the right of recurring referenda. This was done because it was well known beforehand, and made clear during the debate, that if the liquor trade could make sure of cutting out the recurring referenda, they would plump for March, 1924, but if they had to submit to recurring referenda, they would seek the later date. By forcing a decision on the date before the fate of recurring referenda could be decided, 1928 won. And when the friends of Prohibition get to know all the facts they will understand the earnest wish of those, driven by fear of being misunderstood to vote 1924, that, for the sake of the cause, 1928 would be carried. Had 1924 been successful the trade would, indeed, have received an amazing handsome Christmas box, in the shape of immunity next year from reduction of licenses, and the following five years of obligations to taxation, equal to a couple of millions of money. But they were denied these benefits by being made subject to a continuance of hostile operations till reduction work is finished,

THE CLOSING HOUR.

"If the referendum had been fixed for March, 1924, there would have been two questions referred to the people:

"(1) Prohibition with compensation, and (2) the closing hour of hotels. As to the first, Mr. Hammond wrote me long ago that he thought a vote would be fatal, and everybody associated with the temperance movement outside agrees with him. As to the second, there was the risk of the closing hour being extended, many having voted for six o'clock as a war measure. That risk has been avoided by the Bill permanently fixing 6 o'clock as the closing hour. So that the Bill has achieved the most that could have been hoped by a referendum next year—permanent 6 o'clock closing—without the risk of getting some other hour and the turmoil and expense of a poll. It also gives many things that temperance workers and Mr. Hammond asked for. These will be dealt with by me at a later date. What is now pertinent, in view of the charge made against those who refused to yield to threats or to anything other than their determination to serve Prohibition, is, what right had Mr. Hammond to talk about a breach of faith?

PROHIBITION FINANCES.

"Let me ask him publicly if it is not a fact that many earnest men and women the State over have raised large sums of money to be piled up for use when the referendum day arrives? In my own electorate many fetes, to some of which I have subscribed generously, have been held.

"Now, will he say whether these moneys have been placed to a trust account, to be used for the referendum when the time comes, or have they been spent long before the referendum on other objects? Is it not a fact that if a referendum were held next March there is, at the moment, only a deficit to fight with?

"I and others who subscribed moneys for a particular and specified purpose are entitled to this knowledge, especially from one so fond of using epithets in respect of those who, despite his opposition, have been trying for months to safeguard Prohibition from disaster. The loss of the recurring referenda provided for in the Bill can be directly attributed to Mr. Hammond's extraordinary arguments, re-echoed in the Assembly, that one Parliament cannot bind another. This was the really serious loss suffered in the passage of the Bill through the House, because there was every prospect of securing the provisions drafted by me for electorate option for No-License being tacked on. The impression left on my mind was that the discounting of the value of the recurring referenda was indirectly aimed to thwart the attempt to secure electorate option, in which Mr. Hammond has no faith.

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION.

"Again, the large extra compensation that will now be payable as a result of an amendment moved by a member of the Labor Party was carried by one vote through the absence

of some of those who have been unquestionably carrying out Mr. Hammond's directions as to the date, etc. If Mr. Hammond had worked with me to secure unity instead of following his destructive and puzzling tactics, the Bill—good as it is from a Prohibition point of view—would have been very much better."

MR. HAMMOND'S REPLY.

"The Hon. T. J. Ley may be pardoned for knowing nothing about the funds of the N.S.W. Alliance, since he has never been a member of that association. Since we have no record of his ever having subscribed to its funds, he would naturally not see the balance sheet we annually make available to our subscribers. The question of the state of our funds is quite irrelevant, and is asked in such a way as to suggest a wrong use has been made of them. We strongly resent this suggestion as being without any foundation, and merely a smoke screen to cover Mr. Ley's unhappy position of being caught cheek by jowl with the Brewers' Party in the crucial divisions the other night.

"The referendum fight started in the week in which it was known that 55 honorable members, including the Ministry, were pledged to an immediate referendum. An extended overdraft was then arranged for, and our plans developed to meet the promised poll. Had we been in the bad financial shape Mr. Ley suggests, we surely would have gladly been a party to a postponement, but not even Mr. Ley can suggest that we ever encouraged him in this direction.

"We resent this reference to our funds—which are in as good shape as at any time in our history—because it is entirely irrelevant.

"The crux of the Bill is a vote in the lifetime of the Parliament as the only reasonable way honorable members had of keeping their pledge. Nothing must be allowed to divert public attention from this vital matter.

"Mr. Ley's idea of a recurring referendum is Gilbertian. He proposed a date in 1928 when two new Parliaments will have been in power, and fixes 1933 as the first recurring poll. It is difficult to be enthusiastic over a date which you do not expect to live to see. Should the liquor interests with their money put a Government into power as they did in Queensland at the last elections there, this law would be the first one changed, and the referendum withdrawn here as it has been in Queensland.

"We claim that the Government showed itself hostile when they proposed to take from the people their right to a triennial poll, established in the 1905 Act, and that they added insult to injury when they introduced a Bill providing for a recurring poll in 1933, twenty years after the lost Local Option poll.

"This, however, was not carried.

"Mr. Ley asserts I have no faith in Local Option. And yet on April 10, 1923, I wrote to Mr. Ley as follows:

"The Bill should provide that all progressive localities should have the right to free themselves from the liquor evil, accepting the 24 electorates of the State as the area in which the votes should operate. We believe that this would easily, at the first vote, place more than half of the State under Prohibition."

"On June 11 I reiterated this demand.

"Local Option was point 6 in the 'Seven Points' deputation. In Mr. Ley's letter to me, dated September 24, he strenuously argues against Local Option. In a letter, dated October 29, I say: 'I will give up Local Option for a provision conferring on localities the result of a State-wide vote if Prohibition was carried in their locality.'

(Continued on page 15.)

ALWAYS IN DEMAND:
GRIFFITHS BROS.'

PEKOE
 FLAVOURED
 TEA

A PAGE OF NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

A MESSAGE FROM A PIONEER.

Mrs. M. Courtney Smith writes: An old warrior lay dying. His only son said to him, "Father, ere you pass out from this world please give me a message—a something to fashion my future life by." The old man's reply was, "Cleanse the earth from all that harms." This is a splendid text for all of us. Just you "in your small corner, and I in mine," to do our part in the reclamation of those around us, so that we can make life what no teachers, or accomplishments, or means or society can make it—the opening stave of an everlasting psalm; the fair beginning of an endless and blessed existence; the goodly, modest, well-proportioned vestibule to a temple of God's building that shall never decay or wax old, or vanish away!

We can stop the clock, but not time, nor our "to-day," so let us make the old warrior's message our slogan for 1924.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

We advocate Prohibition for the same reason as that which prompts the modern medical man to advocate fresh air, simplicity of diet, hygienic clothing, shoes of natural shape, cleanliness and regular rest—because of the certainty that it is a thousand times pleasanter and vastly cheaper to be a learner in the joyous school of wisdom than in the hard school of suffering.

Alcohol drinking leads to suffering. Prohibition is the voice of wisdom expressed in law.

EVELYN C. STRANG,
 Australasian Vice-Pres., Women's Christian
 Temperance Union.

"ARE WE DOWN-HEARTED?"

By The Rev. H. C. FOREMAN, M.A.

How often, in France, have I heard a crowded Y.M.C.A. hut ring with a defiant and triumphant "No!" to the call: "Are we down-hearted?" The men were, many of them, wounded, all of them weary and fed-up with the long struggle, but they were not down-hearted. A strong conviction that they were on the side of right, a moving enthusiasm for the cause of nationhood, a saving comradeship in service—all prompted a response that was as sincere as it was hearty and immediate. "The unconquerable soul" of the British soldier was voiced in that great defiant "No!"

The Hon. T. J. Ley has disappointed us. We have been soul-stricken in the house

of our friends. The Liquor Bill is not what we wanted, not what we asked for, not what was promised. Our hands are tied for five long years at least. "Are we down-hearted?" We cry defiantly, triumphantly, "No!" As it has been in the warfare of the people of the United States against the liquor traffic, that age-long enemy of justice, of freedom, of righteousness, of peace, so it will be here in the great campaign in Australia. The awful, inescapable facts, not hysterical women, not maudlin sentiment, not fanatical puritanism put the brand of the outlaw upon the manufacturer and the seller of intoxicants. Whenever New South Wales strikes a balance of the effects of the drink traffic, the balance is always on the same side of the ledger. Increased taxes, increased paupers, increased crime, increased murdered and damned souls are always on the debit side. Can this go on forever? Will the educated judgment of electors in New South Wales endorse this continued and increasing social debit? The politicians have disappointed us, but the last word is not with them.

"If hopes are dupes, fears may be liars." Some of our political hopes at least are dupes, but our fears as to the ultimate judgment of the people may be liars. The tide is sure to win, and the tide is setting in towards a sober democracy.

"For while the tired waves, vainly striving,
 Seem here no painful inch to gain,
 Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
 Comes silent, flooding in, the main."

Let us work on; let us pray on; let us have faith in God and the people.

GREETINGS FOR 1924.

"The nearer the dawn the darker the night; By going wrong all things come right."

It may be poor poetry, but it is mighty good philosophy! There are those whose thoughts on the present Temperance situation are full of gloom and despair. To me it seems, however, that despite all the apparent set-backs and temporary defeat, the situation is full of hope. All the experiences of life lead me to realise that the time of apparent defeat is the birth of a stronger purpose and a more determined aim, and I believe that out of the political turmoil into which we have recently been cast we will come to a more resolute effort than ever to carry our Cause to complete victory.

There is tremendous inspiration in the fact that all the time slowly our Cause is

growing in the public estimation and approval. Moving round in an exceptionally wide circle of professional business and private acquaintances, I am constantly struck by the many friends we have unknown to us. It will, after all, be on the strength of public opinion that we shall win, and I entirely believe that the tide is moving fast our way.

There is not one of us that does not believe that right must conquer in the end, and with a good conscience and complete faith in our Cause we face the New Year and greet 1924 believing it will bring us perceptibly nearer to victory.

H. M. HAWKINS.

ALD. W. J. WALKER SAYS, "BE NOT DISMAYED."

Ald. W. J. Walker, who for so many years has faithfully served the Cause of Prohibition, writes:

"As I look back across the many years during which I have been associated with the Prohibition Movement, I can better understand the present political position. In years gone by we often had to face similar situations as the one which faces us to-day, and the remarkable thing to me is that our politicians seem to overlook the fact that every attempt treacherously to defeat our Movement always injured the politicians who attempted it. I am, of course, sorry that we have had the recent exhibition of pledge-breaking, but I am not discouraged. A blow has been aimed at the greatest moral reform movement operating in this country; the blow was struck by those whom we thought to be our friends, and that is the most regrettable thing about the whole business. Let those men not deceive themselves into thinking they have injured the Movement; as a matter of fact they have injured themselves and have cast a slur on the public honor of politicians. I look forward to the New Year with every confidence and hope, and I believe we shall experience a time of great prosperity in our work in the future."

W. J. WALKER.

Mr. I. Greenstreet, the man who, as Hon. Treasurer of the Alliance, has the oversight of the financial side, writes:

"New Year's greetings to 'Grit.' The promise of a better and brighter day is ours. The future is fraught with wonderful possibilities for service, and I am sure that the present attempt of the liquor party to divide our Movement will in the end make our victory the greater." I. GREENSTREET.

Mr. Lindsay Ryan, a popular Vice-President of the Alliance, sends this greeting:

"The New Year promises a time of splendid endeavor in the Cause of Prohibition. The 1923 bill will, I am sure, galvanise our workers into renewed activity and will supply the necessary incentive to campaigning which will result in an appeal to the people not later than 1925. My best wishes to 'Grit,' and particularly to the editor."

LINDSAY RYAN.

Mr. H. G. Harward, an Executive member of the Alliance, and Church of Christ minister, writes:

"THOU SHALT LOVE."

"1924. A new year. One by one, its 366 pages will lie open before us in the unfolding of the days. Some may write the complete volume—others a few chapters or lines. But whether it be the whole book or only a part, what message should we seek to write upon these blank and stainless pages?"

"The dual command, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God,' and 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' presents to us a worthy motto for the new year. The recognition of the first commandment will cause us to interpret the Prohibition Movement in terms

(Continued on Page 15)

A Personal Chat with my readers

THE NEW YEAR.

This is the first issue of the New Year, which promises to be a strenuous one.

What are you pledged to do?

What time do you propose to give to Prohibition?

What money do you propose to give?

What personal service do you propose to render?

If every reader of "Grit" gave half-a-crown a month we would have a bigger income than we had last year.

If every reader of "Grit" gave an hour a week it would be a greater service by far than our whole-time staff of 30 rendered in a year.

If every reader of "Grit" obtained two copies each week, and sold the extra copy, it would, of course, double our circulation and increase our claim on advertisers.

If every reader of "Grit" pledged themselves to give our advertisers special attention it would mean hundreds of pounds to Prohibition without costing them a penny-piece.

Now, then, decide—decide generously, and all together we will bring Prohibition years nearer.

The New Year is an investment. You get out of it what you put into it in an increased measure.

The music is not in the piano; it is in the soul of the player. The piano is like the New Year—it only provides the possibilities.

The picture is not in the colors of the palette—it is in the artist's mind.

You will get out of the New Year just as much as you pay for.

To invest in the New Year you do not need money. The Bank of Humanity accepts daily effort, sacrifice, love.

While your world begins in yourself it ends in your neighbor.

No man lives unto himself. We are all tied up with one another. Make a deposit each day on account of others and you will have many a dividend in remembrance, in helpfulness, and happy smiles.

YOUR CHURCH.

I found these lines in a business paper, and with slight alterations

pass them on:

If you want to be in the kind of church
Like the kind of church you like,
You needn't pack up your books in a huff
And start on a long, long hike;
For you'll only find what you left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new,
When you blame your church, you blame
yourself,
For it isn't the church, it's you.

Real churches are not made by those afraid
Lest someone else gets ahead,
But when everyone works and nobody shirks,
You can raise a church from the dead.
So if then you give us your very best,
And your neighbor gives it, too,
You'll have the church you like to see,
For it isn't the church, it's you.
To use a slang expression, put that in your
pipe and smoke it.

DRINK AND CRIME.

The "Evening News" of December 4 gave a prominent place to the following statement by a barrister:

Delivering judgment in the Criminal Court, the Chief Justice of Victoria touched on a subject of vital importance to the life of any civilised community. His Honor said: "If drunkenness were to be accepted as an excuse for crime, the props would be knocked from under the law, defenceless girls and children left open to the worst forms of crime, and the conditions of citizens, male and female, rendered intolerable."

The law in regard to drunkenness as a defence of a criminal charge was authoritatively laid down by the House of Lords three years ago in the leading case of Rex v. Beard. In this decision the three following rules were adopted: (1) Insanity, whether produced by drunkenness or otherwise, is a defence. (2) In a crime where intent is necessary, drunkenness sufficient to render the formation of such an intent impossible is a defence. (3) Evidence of drunkenness falling short of a proved incapacity to form the intent necessary, and merely establishing that the accused's mind was affected by drink, so that he gave way more readily to some violent passion, does not rebut the presumption that a man intends the natural consequences of his acts.

He would therefore be liable for a crime committed under such conditions, though it might be sufficient to reduce a charge of murder to one of manslaughter.

HENRY FORD'S RELIGION.

The man who makes Tin Lizzies at the rate of 4000 a day and employs 50,000 people, paying a minimum wage of 25/- a day, is a man with a virile understanding of the Christian faith.

In industry he is a prophet of righteousness and justice, and declares that the world will never be right till men learn to dismiss money-making as the goal of all activity. He has accepted Christ's dictum that the greatest is he who is the servant of all. In so doing, he challenges the leaders of industry to reverse their traditional ideas, and follow the gleam.

The Editor

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.
Assistant Editor—R. J. C. BUTLER.
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ARCHDEACON F. B. BOYCE MAKES A DIGNIFIED AND FORCEFUL PROTEST.

"THE AMENDING LIQUOR BILL IS PITIABLE," HE SAYS.

In a letter to the "S.M. Herald," dated 17/12/23, the G.O.M. of the Prohibition movement says:

THE LIQUOR BILL.

To the Editor of the "Herald."

Sir,—There can only be sadness among the hosts of Prohibitionists in this country by the new Liquor Bill, which does so much to destroy the rights of democracy and so prevent a vote on Prohibition. While Mr. Ley is right in quoting me as doubtful of the success of a poll for Prohibition for the whole State, I can only think of the excuse for preventing one on a fairly early date is very lame. That reduction of the number of bars has been going on for many years from several causes, and the two or three hundred extra ones is a comparatively small matter. The 55 members who pledged themselves for an immediate referendum should have honorably kept their word.

The poll in 1923 is far off and most unsatisfactory. Why are the people not to be trusted to give their votes until so distant a date? And why are they not to be graciously permitted to have a second poll either on one side or the other? The fact that there is to be no "recurring" poll is a slur upon their intelligence. When this only poll comes also it is to be loaded up by the payment of millions of the people's money for compensation. The position is made hopeless.

A new feature is brought in against which I strongly protest—it is that of "time compensation" and of seven years.

The bars are to be kept open for that long period making their large profits. In Scotland and Victoria a long notice before a poll was allowed expressly in lieu of compensation and instead of the payment of money. Here we are to have five years before the poll, and about two years after. To compensation now we have a double-barrelled gun firing into the people's camps. The people here are the only ones in the world required to compensate a business such as that of the publican, which is responsible for a sea of evils, and now they are obliged to make it by a term of years as well as cash. The worst point in the bill to my mind is the entire abolition of our State-wide local option law. That was only suspended and is to-day the law of the land. Two or three short amendments would make it fairly perfect. If the three-fifths majority were changed to the bare majority it would be excellent. The right now to electorate Prohibition under this Act goes by the board. The larger liberty which any one of the 24 electorates has is now absolutely lost. The voice of the people is again stifled. This less extreme measure than Prohibition for the whole State only is of great value, and should have been preserved, certainly at the time of the general election notice should have been given of any intended repeal. Was it playing the game not to say a word about it?

The bill as it stands is worse than worthless—it is pitiable. It practically refuses to trust the people to vote, and deprives them of important rights. It is likely to throw the Prohibition cause backward for many long years. With all my heart I protest against it being proceeded with any further.—I am, etc.,

F. B. BOYCE.

St. Paul's, Sydney, Dec. 17,

PLEDGE TO BETRAYAL

THE STORY IN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Hon. T. J. Ley is reported in the "Daily Telegraph" of December 18 as saying: "Mr. Hammond is quite welcome to publish all correspondence if it is not too cleverly sub-edited."

LETTER No. 1.

April 10, 1923.

Dear Mr. Ley,—The more I think over the extravagant provisions made in the Referendum Act for compensation the more I am convinced that it would be fatal for us to vote under such terms.

1. Because both the liquor people and the extreme anti-compensation Prohibitionists would combine to exaggerate the cost if Prohibition were carried.

2. Should it be carried the Government in power might nullify the whole thing by declaring themselves incapable of raising the money (both these seem to be vital objections). On the other hand there are three Licensing Bills on the Statute Book, none of which can operate without some amendments.

The Local Option Act provides for 90 electorates, three-thirds majority, and a reduction issue. All three of which are now impossible and obsolete.

6 O'clock Closing Act, which provided only for the duration of the war and six months after, and it has been kept alive by

The Referendum Act, which provided for a date which was not fixed, and provides for compensation upon terms of an unwarranted and extravagant nature which revolt the public sense of fairness. The Amending Liquor Bill to be at all satisfactory should include:

- (a) The bare majority principle.
- (b) A poll every three years.
- (c) That the poll should be upon a fixed date as in Queensland, and not on polling day.
- (d) A provision to submit the question of compensation to the people upon the terms upon which the Reduction Board is now providing compensation, or a two-years' time notice. If a longer period than two years, it would be bad in every way, giving the worst elements of the trade an opportunity for doing their worst to the community without fear of their licenses being cancelled; and if it were a longer period a second poll would be taken before the verdict of the previous poll had been put into operation.
- (e) If provision were made for preferential voting, then the ballot paper could contain the four following questions without any loss to us:

1. I vote for Prohibition.
2. I vote for Prohibition with compensation.
3. I vote for State control.
4. I vote for Continuance.

In addition to this the Bill should provide that all progressive localities should have the right to free themselves from the liquor evil, accepting the 24 electorates of the State as the area in which the votes should operate. We believe that this would easily, at the first vote, place more than half of the State under Prohibition.

Since Prohibition does not dispossess man of his essential business but only of his right during certain hours and on certain days to sell liquor, the claim for compensation is not urgent, and the Bill should provide that for the period of at least two years only the interest on any amount apportioned should be paid, and at the end of that period a review of the circumstances would be necessary before the actual amount was handed over. All experience teaches us that this would reduce the claims by at least one-half, since Prohibition does not spell ruin to hotelkeepers or vineyards, or even the majority of brewers.

I am sending this on to you in the hope that you may find time to look at it and then give me an opportunity of discussing it with you.—Yours sincerely,
ROBERT B. S. HAMOMND.

To this there was no written reply.

LETTER No. 2.

June 11, 1923.

Dear Mr. Ley,—Ever since my talk with you the other day I have been unable to shake off a measure of depression that is associated with every thought of the proposed legislation by which the various Liquor Acts are to be amended. May I bring under your notice some thoughts I have upon the question?:

1. It would seem to me essential that Cabinet be urged to throw upon the party the onus of decision on the various matters under discussion. (This suggestion was made because Mr. Ley had asserted that Cabinet was hostile to the Bill.)

2. Unless the Bill preserves what we already have with some distinct concession to the very widespread and growing demand for effective liquor reform, it will not only be a disappointment to your best friends, but it will contain all the elements of a calamity. For instance, we have majority rule. That must persist. We have local option; it has never been repealed, only suspended during the war. There has been no demand for its repeal. You are under no obligation to take from the people a thing which is theirs by law and to which no objection has been raised in any way. Canada, America, and New Zealand, without exception, declare the worth of local option. It does not in any way unnecessarily clash with the continuance of the Reduction Board, but it does permit progressive places to enjoy the fruits of their enlightenment.

3. Anything in the Bill that protects the liquor industry from the growing sentiment, the growing indignation, and the growing economic necessity for wiping it out will undoubtedly bring those who favor such protection, irrespective of their personal habits or personal views on Prohibition, under criticism as liquor-protecting politicians. The law, as it stands under the local option provisions, gives us a triennial poll. It would be quite reasonable to suggest that a poll should be taken every two years, but to voluntarily surrender what is now ours by law without a mandate from the people will certainly provoke a storm of protest and provide an increased incentive to organised political opposition.

4. Beware of making enemies on both sides. The friendship of Prohibitionists is yours. You could easily lose it without gaining one ounce of help from the other side. The one great outstanding concession to be made to the liquor dealers is that some compensation should be paid them, and this is a concession, since they have no legal right or moral claim to it, and for a great many years whenever the Bench has refused to renew a license on the ground that the place was badly conducted no compensation

(Continued on next page.)

was granted; and when the people, who are a higher authority than the Bench, decide upon the same grounds, it would be reasonable to do so on the same terms. However, I do not propose to argue the question of compensation with you, because you have always stood for it, and however inexplicable this is to me, I have never doubted your sincerity.

5. To throw on the people who have to pay the onus of saying whether they will pay is the unanswerable appeal we make for submitting the question of compensation to them. It seems to me that the principle of the Bill must above all things be to afford the people an opportunity to express their will that they might protect themselves, rather than affording or providing any special protection for the most troublesome factor in our social, economic and political life.

6. Your idea of sending a commission to the United States does not appeal to me at all. It does not seem to me to come within the scope of the Government to make such an investigation. It would take time, it would cost money, it is really unnecessary, and contains in it elements of danger over any advantage as far as I can see. As a matter of fact, it throws a doubt on the great volume of evidence now available from every Governor and official with authority to speak. It even suggests that the liquor propaganda has some backing, in fact.

7. The appointment of a board of three business men of the highest standing who, without prejudice or bias, would take evidence appeals strongly to me. They would inquire:

(a) As to whether there is any necessity for compensation if a part of the hotel business is taken away.

(b) As to the probable amount that would meet any hardship in a reasonable way.

(c) With the right to seek evidence from Canada and America as regards the alleged losses of hotels, brewers, employees, and vineyards.

(d) And the means and ways by which such compensation could be best raised and paid if found necessary.

I expect to send you, in a few days, a copy of a letter which I purpose sending to each member of the Cabinet. I know perfectly well the powerful and ingenuous influences of the liquor interests. I think, however, that they are over-estimated. The one thing that a public man needs to-day is to be fearless, sincere, and fair, and then he will obtain a following in any crisis prompted by the liquor interests that will astonish him.

With kind regards.—Yours sincerely,

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

This letter should be read in view of Mr. Ley's assertion in the following reply that he discovered an offensive tone in my letter.

MR. LEY'S REPLY.

June 19, 1923.

My Dear Mr. Hammond,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th instant. The reason for delay in replying is the fact that your letter arrived as I was arranging to go out of town, and there has been no time since my return to deal with the matter until now.

I was entirely hurt by the tone of your letter. There is no use hiding that fact. If you had been writing to someone whom you thought was contemplating an attempt to help the liquor people against the Prohibitionists it would have been justified. You seem to overlook the fact that big requests have recently been made in favor of the movement which we both have at heart, and that it is my anxious desire to achieve them. In doing this no doubt some concession must be made by me, but not of principle. Probably you will remember that with a small force of twenty-five my generalship secured important representation for the State, but I must say that if the present conduct of my co-Prohibitionists is continued, then my hoped-for success must be greatly diminished. Since I took office the Opposition has spared me in no way, but that is quite to be expected. At the same time one does expect the confidence and moral support of one's friends, and the use of such terms as "liquor-protecting politician" does not encourage one to think that occupancy of an office which should help materially to make our State dry is of much advantage.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) THOS. J. LEY.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. LEY.

June 27, 1923.

My Dear Mr. Ley,—I have read and re-read my letter of the 11th instant, and am exceedingly sorry that a letter that was conceived only out of friendship for you, and with the strong conviction of your sincerity and your high endeavor, should have conveyed a tone which hurt you. It was meant to convey to you information that certain movements were on foot to undermine your endeavors. I hoped, on the principle of forewarned is forearmed, to fortify you in going before the Cabinet. I am convinced that the enmity that you have attracted to yourself through your Prohibition convictions is both bitter and unscrupulous. I am most anxious to be able to compensate you for this by friendship and by organisations that will be a satisfaction to you.

I meant to convey by my letter that the circle in which I move is being influenced by rumors and by newspaper reports which I have told them did you a grave injustice.

I hope you will accept this explanation and re-read my letter of June 11 in the light of what I have just written, and that you will then find that there is no reason to be hurt by the tone of the letter, but that you may find in it a frankness, a warning, an appreciation and a friendship which was meant to be entirely encouraging.

With kind regards.—Yours sincerely,

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

June 29, 1923.

Dear Mr. Hammond,—I was very glad to get your note of the 27th instant. The tone of your letter complained of was quite strange and difficult for me to understand, and that is why it was submitted to two or three impartial friends to make sure that there was no super-sensitiveness on my part. They all agree that it was couched in terms more suited to an opponent than a friend placed in a difficult position. However, your letter now under review shows that you had no such thought, and I know that when pressed with work and full of enthusiasm it is sometimes difficult to avoid conveying an impression not intended. It is sometimes the case with me. So just banish any further thought about the matter.

There are matters of considerable import to the Prohibition movement that it would please me to discuss with you if you can spare the time, because they are subjects on which your guidance would be appreciated. Perhaps you might ring me on receipt of this letter so that an appointment mutually convenient may be made.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) THOS. J. LEY.

(To be continued.)

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY ALLIANCE EXECUTIVE.

The following statement was prepared and endorsed by the last meeting of the N.S.W. Alliance Executive:

The Executive of the New South Wales Alliance places on record its emphatic protest against the grave misrepresentations made by the Hon. T. J. Ley in his statements relevant to the Amending Liquor Bill.

This Executive, being a party to the negotiations, reiterates the pronouncement of Mr. Hammond that the compromise which was signed by the N.S.W. Alliance was based on the distinct undertaking that the work of the Licenses Reduction Board should be speeded up, and the date of the referendum brought very much nearer than 1928.

Mr. Ley subsequently failed to honor either the letter or the spirit of the compromise when he deliberately retained 1928 in the bill.

Further, Mr. Ley's reference to the funds of the Alliance, which was obviously designed to leave an atmosphere of suspicion, is unworthy, and though it is irrelevant, and made with the purpose of distracting attention from the serious charge of pledge-breaking, we have no hesitation in inviting the fullest investigation of the expenditure of moneys by our organisation.

All such expenditure is incurred under the direct control and instruction of this Executive.

All moneys collected by the Alliance are for the general purpose of conducting a State-wide educational campaign in the interests of Prohibition, which includes, as an integral part, any referendum on that question.



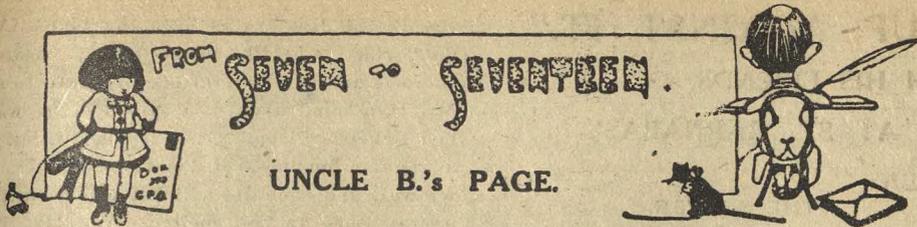
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UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

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

A NOVEL SERMON.

Dr. Dod was an old-time English clergyman, incumbent of a parish close to Cambridge, who had made himself very unpopular with a certain class of the University students by his forcible sermons against drunkenness. A short time after the delivery of one of these philippics, the good doctor was walking toward Cambridge when he met several undergraduates, who thought they saw a chance for revenge. Accordingly they stopped him, and with mock politeness urged him then and there to deliver a sermon. They insisted on his preaching to them from a hollow tree, on a text of their own selection—the one word "Malt."

Resistance being useless, the doctor quietly obeyed, and assuming his pulpit manner, delivered the following sermon:

"Beloved, let me crave your attention. I am a little man, and come at a short notice to preach from a short text to a thin congregation in an unworthy pulpit. Beloved, my text is 'Malt.' I cannot divide it into sentences, there being none; nor into words, there being but one. I must, therefore, divide it into letters.

"M is moral. A is allegorical. L is literal. T is theological.

"The moral is to teach you good manners. Therefore, M—my masters, A—all of you, L—leave off, T—ippling.

"The allegorical is when

ONE THING IS SPOKEN OF AND ANOTHER MEANT.

The thing spoken of is malt; the thing meant is the spirit of malt, which you make M—your meat, A—your apparel, L—your liberty, and T—your trust.

"The literal is, according to the letters, M—much, A—le, L—ittle, T—thought.

"The theological is according to the effect it works; M—murder in some, A—adultery in others, L—looseness of life in most, and T—treachery in many.

"I shall conclude the subject, first by way of exhortation: M—my masters, A—all of you, L—listen, T—to my text.

"Second, by way of caution: M—my masters, A—all of you, L—look for, T—the truth.

"Thirdly, by way of communicating the truth, which is this: A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the spoil of civility, the destruction of reason, the robber's agent, the almhouse benefactor, his wife's sorrow,

his children's trouble, his own shame, his neighbor's scoff, a walking swill-bowl, the picture of a beast, the monster of a man."

OTHER LITTLE THINGS.

Frances Williams, Barkhill, via Bairnsdale, writes: I hope you are all right. I am glad that you got that letter that I wrote. Wednesday, the 14th, was show day at Bairnsdale, and it would have been a lovely day only it rained in the afternoon. There were races and other little things. We have got three parrots at home; one is red and one is yellow, and the other one is turning red. We have just finished shearing and we will soon be harvesting. Gertie and I have got a garden at home and at school.

(Dear Frances,—Thank you for your letter. I am struck with your saying, "Races and other little things." You leave much to our imagination, and hope the "other little things" were better than the races.—Uncle B.)

OFF TO BANGALOW.

Lillian Evans, Devon Dairy, Liverpool-road, Enfield, writes: I am just writing you a few lines before I go away for my Christmas holidays, which I am going to spend at my Grandmother's at Bangalow. I am going by a boat called the Orara, so I hope I won't be sick. My sister Jean went about two months ago, so we hope to return after the holidays together. We break up on Friday and get our prizes to-morrow. I am going to get a certificate for "good work." We are decorating up our classroom, and on Friday before we break up we are going to have a party, and we all hope to have a happy time. We have two pet lambs; their names are Billy and Nancy. We have three kittens, two black ones and a grey one; the grey one has no tail. I must now close, wishing Uncle and all cousins a very happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

(Dear Lillian,—So you are off to Bangalow. I wonder will you meet any friends of mine there. It is a long time since I first paid that place a visit, and they all treated me nicely.—Uncle B.)

ON THE FARM.

Jean Kirton, C/o Trotter's Mail Bag, Wingham, writes: We had a Band of Hope last Monday night. My sister gets up the programme. We have a pet cockatoo. He is a splendid talker. It has been very dry up here. The grass is very short, and the flowers are withering with the heat. It is breaking-up day on December 13. We are having a Christmas tree at the school, and a picnic, too. The other day the pigs got into our garden and pulled up all the beet-root and other vegetables.

(Dear Jean,—I never read about a farm but I long to go there. Even the pigs in the garden are better than no garden at all. We city folk have really not got the really truly best of everything.—Uncle B.)

GUY FAWKES.

Harold McDonald, Leaside, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, writes: We made a bonfire of boughs built up against a hollow dry tree. When it had been made we left it until November 3. The fifth of November is the date that Guy Fawkes was to blow up the British House of Parliament, but, as the fifth was a Monday, and the school children have a long way to come to school, we arranged to have it on the Saturday before. When the night came quite a crowd gathered on the common near the bonfire. When all had arrived we lit the bonfire. We watched the Guy Fawkes burn and heard some bung bungs in him go off. After the flames had died down and the sparks were not going up, we set off some crackers and bung bungs. When most of the noisy fireworks had been used, we set off the pretty things. The sky-rockets went up with a swish, leaving a line of sparks in their track. Some sky-rockets left three stars, but others only sent out one. The stores were at last exhausted, so we sat down for supper in the light of the dying bonfire and the motor searchlight. I am certain they all had a jolly time. Now I will close, wishing you and all "Grit" cousins a happy Xmas and a bright New Year.

(Dear Harold,—It is interesting to read of your bonfire. In the city the fear of damaging property has chased the bonfire out of existence, so we miss some of the old-time fun.—Uncle B.)

WITH HONORS.

Colless Barrett, Nottingham, Parkes, writes: I hope you are as well as I am. I sat for my bursary this year, but I do not expect to pass. I passed my Sunday School examination with honors, gaining eighty-seven marks. I have not missed a Sunday from Sunday School this year. Dad is harvesting now. I like to get on the header after I come home from school. He lets me drive it sometimes. We milk five cows now. I have a pet magpie, also a cat which I call Tim. Tim and Jacko have great games together. We have about seventy little chickens out. I like reading books very much, especially poetry written by Australian poets. It is bedtime now, so I will close, wishing Prohibition every success, and hoping that it will soon be in our State.

(Dear Colless,—We are all pleased you did so well in your Sunday School exam. and hope you did equally well in the Bursary. I expect you are about roasted with the hot weather now.—Uncle B.)

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"THE MEN WHO ARE UP AGAINST IT."

R. B. S. HAMMOND WITH HIS FRIENDS.

SUPPER AND ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. BARNABAS'.

By BREN PEMBURY.

On Wednesday night, December 19, I went along, as is my custom, to the men's meeting at St. Barnabas'. Our meeting is usually held in the school hall, but on this night we were directed into the church. When eight o'clock chimed between two and three hundred men were seated in the pews. We were not quite the sort of people you generally find sitting in the pews of an Anglican church. The reporter for the society columns of the daily press would find his copy very thin after summing up "among those present." The big majority were shabbily clothed, and not a few were of the unwashed. When your last sleeping place was under a tree in the Domain you are apt to get a little careless about a morning bath.

"UP AGAINST IT."

From my knowledge of those present I can safely say that over two hundred of them were "right up against it." Do you realise what that means? The casual critic would dismiss these fellows with, "They don't want work," "Born lazy," or some such foolish statement. Let us have a look at the problem from the point of view of the man who is "up against it." This morning he found himself waking to greet the dawn in a public park. His blanket has been a newspaper and his pillow a pair of old boots. He doesn't break into song or write a sonnet about fleecy clouds being chased by rays of new-born sunlight. He simply tightens his belt and mooches off towards the city to scan the "situations vacant" columns of the "S. M. Herald." For months he has been doing this and at last the constant insecurity of living, the fruitless search for a steady job and insufficient food have made of him a spiritual, mental and physical invalid. He is on the verge of the worst state of all which is when he gives up the fight and becomes a human derelict, without hope or ambition.

The members of this congregation in St. Barnabas' are mostly heading towards that final, hopeless state, and at the call of religion the rector of this church, R. B. S. Hammond, is making a tremendous effort to check their downward progress. With a small band of faithful helpers—a pitifully small band they are in the face of the flood of human misery which confronts them—this men's parson is wearing himself out in his endeavors to drag from the stream of despair those whom with all their faults and failings are his brother men. The casual critic may point to the faults of these men, and all he says may be true. This fact remains: no man in Sydney knows more about their faults and weaknesses than R. B. S. Hammond, and in spite of what he knows, or I believe I should say, because of what he knows, he spends his life in their service, and is ever ready with a defence of the worst of them.

THE SUPPER.

At half-past eight we learn the reason why we are in the church for the service. In the school room tables are laid and we are to have a supper. We file into our chairs, and after an old-fashioned grace we attack the supper. The hall is literally packed; the floor will not seat everybody, so chairs are placed on the stage for the overflow. The food disappears as if by magic—the magic of empty bellies. In the cheerful atmosphere smiles come and jests are thrown from lip to lip. The leader of the Brotherhood keeps an alert eye on all the tables and quietly directs the newly-loaded plates to their right places. At nine o'clock we have some music, a few old-time songs such as we can join in the chorus. Towards the end of the proceedings one of the men expresses the thanks due to Mr. Hammond and to the women helpers who made the supper and entertainment possible, and then after

the Benediction we go into the night. We don't rush away like people from a theatre; there is another little matter we have to see Mr. Hammond about. A crowd of us want bed tickets. Sleeping out is alright, but as a regular business it loses its glamor, so we wait and each get a ticket which entitles us to a bed in the shelter. And last, but in no ways least, we get a smile and handshake from our friend, R. B. S. Hammond.

Yes, we had a great night. We were cheered and helped and encouraged. It is strange what company I was with, for a part of the evening I was next to a man who is brother to a man who is known to the world as a brilliant lawyer and judge. The brother here in Sydney had this night been given an old shirt by the leader of the Brotherhood. Such is life as we find it and know it.

No report of this supper would be complete without a word about chief causes. Let this fact sink into your mind: At least 75 per cent. of the men present who were "up against it" were the victims of alcohol. In the face of that fact there are still a few people who wonder why R. B. S. Hammond is so keen about Prohibition.



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TRAINING COUNTS.

Dentist (applying a tool to his car): "Now this is going to hurt just a little."

CAUTION—GO SLOW!

He: "Why do blushes creep over girls' faces?"

She: "Because if they ran they would kick up too much dust."

FAVORABLE SIGN.

"Young man, can I get into the park through that gate?"

"Guess so, lady, I just saw a load of hay go through."

DEFECTIVE PLUMBING.

"I've come to fix that old tub in the kitchen."

"Oh, mamma! Here's the doctor to see the cook!"

LOGICAL.

A professor says that sedentary work tends to lessen the endurance. In other words, the more one sits the less one can stand.

BAD CASE.

A psychiatric board was testing the mentality of a negro soldier.

"Do you ever hear voices without being able to tell who is speaking or where the sound comes from?"

"Yes, suh," answered the negro.

"And when does this occur?"

"When I se talkin' over de telephone."

NO MATERIALIST.

"Don't you think Angelica looks spirituelle in that evening gown?"

"Well, I must admit there's not much of the material about her."

HER KIND.

Man (helping the dear young thing find a book in the public library): "Have you read 'Freckles'?"

Dear Young Thing: "No, just the plain old brown ones."

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON, author of "Love," etc.

SUNDAY.

"Ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints." Jude, 3.

"The first appearances of error are many times modest. There is a chain of truths; the devil takes out a link here and a link there, that all may fall to pieces."—T. Manton.

"The argument of 'charity' is used to screen those who are robbing us of the gospel. We are hidden to be cautious how we condemn those who only differ on small points, whereas the truths which they would take away from us have important bearings on other truths, and cannot be denied without a whole break-up of the whole doctrinal chain. Let us not give up a single link of the divine system, for if we did so we should prove traitors to the whole plan of revealed truth."—Spurgeon.

MONDAY.

In these times the illustration given above is exceedingly instructive. Satan knows that we would never consent to give up a wheel of the gospel chariot, and therefore in his craftiness he only asks for the lynch-pins to be handed over to him. May God grant wisdom to His servants that none of them may be beguiled by the cunning of the adversary. Long ages may have to rue the defalcations of this day if we sell the precious gospel to its foes. Until the Lord comes we are put in trust with the gospel; will we be fraudulent trustees? Can we dare to play fast and loose with that which concerns God's glory and the destiny of immortal souls?—Ibid.

TUESDAY.

When I say unto the wicked, thou shalt surely die, and thou givest him not warning, nor speakest to warn the wicked from his wicked way, to save his life, the same wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at thy hand."—Ezek., 3, 19.

"When a fire is kindled in a city we do not say coldly, 'Yonder is a great fire; I pray God it do no harm.' In times of public defection we are not to read tame lectures of contemplative divinity, or fight with ghosts and antiquated errors, but to oppose with all earnestness the growing evils of the world, whatever it may cost us."—T. Manton.

WEDNESDAY.

"Keep the munition; watch the way."—Nahum, 2, 1.

"We made our prayer unto God, and set a watch against them day and night."—Neh., 4, 9.

If men valued truth as they do their goods and their houses, they would not regard error with such cool contentment. The cant of the present-day cries, "Charity, charity," as if it were not the truest charity to grow indignant with that which ruins souls. It is so uncharitable to warn men against poisonous adulterations of their food, or invasions of their rights; and surely it cannot be more uncharitable to put men on their guard against that which will poison or ruin their souls. Lukewarmness of love to truth is the real evil to be deprecated in these times. We have new doctrines among us full of practical mischief, and against these there is need to raise an earnest outcry lest they should gain so great a head that both Church and State should be set on fire.

"Lord, arouse Thy watchmen and bid them aroused all Thy saints, for the times are full of danger."—Spurgeon.

THURSDAY.

TEMPTATION.

"Why urge the long unequal fight,
Since truth has fallen in the street,
Or lift anew the trampled light,
Quenched by the heedless millions' feet?"

"Give o'er the thankless task; forsake
The fools who know not ill from good;
Eat, drink, enjoy thine own, and take
Thine ease among the multitude.

"The world is God's, not thine, let Him
Work out a change, if change must be.
The hand that planted best can trim
And nurse the old unfruitful tree."

So spake the Tempter, when the light
Of sun and stars had left the sky.
I listened, through the cloud and night,
And heard, methought, a voice reply.

"Thy task may well seem overhard
Who scatters in a thankless soil,
Thy life as seed, with no reward,
Save that which Duty gives to toil.

"The meal unshared is food unblest,
Thou hoard'st in vain what love should spend.

Self-ease is pain; thy only rest
Is labor for a worthy end.

"What is it that the crowd requite
Thy love with hate, thy truth with lies,
And but to faith, and not to sight,
The walls of Freedom's temple rise?"

"Yet do thy work, it shall succeed
In thine or in another's day;
And if denied the victor's meed,
Thou shalt not lack the toiler's pay."
—Whittier.

FRIDAY.

If we can put our trust in God when we are in total darkness, when may we not trust Him? Sometimes we are called upon to trust in God when He seems to go right back against all His promises. That is trusting Him in the darkness. Weak faith will judge God's promises by one's feelings, by one's evidences, when we ought to judge the feelings and the evidences by the promises. As long as I have the promises, God give me grace to trust in Him, whatever befall, and bid my soul keep still, knowing that He will never fail.—Marcus Rainsford.

SATURDAY.

Moses was a true servant of God, called to and fitted for his work. But Moses had times of great anxiety. Then he made his appeal to God, recalled God's gracious words, and as we read the record we see how faithfully God fulfilled His promises to Him. So God's children, passing through a fallen world, and with remaining evil within—against which there must be watchfulness and war—have times of fear, of deep anxiety; and there is one way, and but one, of getting out of them: "Call upon Me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee, and shalt glorify Me."—John Hall.

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FASHIONABLE SLY-GROGGERS.

SELLING LIQUOR AFTER HOURS.

At the Central Police Court last week Joseph Levy, licensee of the Hotel Carlton, appeared on a charge of selling liquor during prohibited hours. Sgt. Mackay said that in company with Sgt. Russell he went up to the hotel lounge about 7 p.m. on November 30 and saw about 30 men and women there. Most of them had liquor in front of them, and waiters "were going as hard as they could." In one case 4/- was handed over for a brandy and soda and a mixed whisky drink. The charge was 2/9, and the waiter kept the change. Several persons in the lounge admitted that they were not residing in the hotel.

On behalf of the defendant it was stated that a great many of the people in the lounge were residing in the hotel; the licensee was not aware that liquor was being sold after hours.

Mr. Gates, S.M., fined the defendant £20, with 8/- costs, in default two months' imprisonment. Five other persons who were drinking in the lounge were each fined 10/- and 8/- costs, in default three days' imprisonment.

Charles Fawsett Tyler, licensee of the Hotel Australia, was charged with selling after hours. Defendant explained that the man in charge of the tea garden at the hotel was acting against orders in selling liquor at the time.

The magistrate, in imposing a fine of £10, with 8/- costs, in default one month's imprisonment, said that the big hotels were expected to follow a high standard in the observance of the law in the conduct of their business.

The Hon. T. J. Ley Attempts to Cloud the Issue—

(Continued from page 6.)

"Eventually Mr. Ley promised to preserve this Local Option principle, but did not do so.

"Under Local Option 26 electorates gave a majority vote for No-License, and they were denied the result of their vote by the undemocratic three-fifths majority provision.

"Mr. Ley charges me with being as ready to deny my written as my spoken word. My reply to this is that I have already made arrangements to publish the whole of my correspondence with Mr. Ley. I was so tired and discouraged by my failure to make myself understood that I was determined not to see Mr. Ley alone again. I notified Mr. Ley that I would publish a statement making known to the public the sole reason for the formula that aimed to rehabilitate him, and which contained the crucial word 'if,' and submitted a copy to him, that he might have the opportunity of correcting it. He rang me at once and made an appointment at the House. I took Miss Preston Stanley with me; he refused to see me unless I was alone, and I found myself in his room with his son, whom he explained was waiting for his mother. I naturally resented the position and refused to commit myself and a brief and indefinite interview took place, the result of which was that I was grossly misrepresented, and promptly conveyed to Mr. Ley in writing my resentment at being so maligned.

"On September 11, having perused an advance copy of the Bill, I wrote to Mr. Ley: 'The proposed Bill is going to raise a storm among our people. The liquor people get very valuable and vital actual advantages, and in addition have the tactical advantage of what they want in the Bill, and we have to move the amendments.' Mr. Ley is entirely responsible for dividing the Prohibition forces, and this would not have been possible if our judgment of his views, as embodied in the 'Brewers' Bill,' had not been warped by our very deep personal regard for him and our willingness to doubt his sincerity."

A REPLY IN "THE SUN."

In spite of Mr. Hammond's reply, Mr. Ley continued to ask about funds. In the "Sun" of 18/12/23 Mr. Hammond stated:

"In reply to Mr. Ley. It is a fact that we raised funds in anticipation of an immediate referendum. It is not a fact that we have a trust account in connection with such funds.

"It is not a fact that we have dissipated those funds for other purposes. The Alliance has only one fund, and only one purpose.

"It is a fact that Mr. Ley has not contributed to our funds in spite of his assertion that he has done so generously.

"Each Victory Fete provides a balance sheet, which is prepared by the only people who can prepare it, viz., the local people who controlled it. It is submitted by them to us, not by us to them.

"It is strange that Mr. Ley never asked a question or showed the slightest concern in our finances until this week, when he found it convenient to do so with a wicked innuendo to distract attention from the way he has played the brewers' game."

"Cheerfulness means a contented spirit; a pure heart, a kind and loving disposition; it means humility and charity, a generous appreciation of others, and a modest opinion of self."—Thackeray.

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LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

"KING" TEA

Catalogue of Free Gifts is Now Obtainable.

Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

New Year Greetings—

(Continued from page 7.)

of spiritual values. Not a substitute for the gospel, but an expression of it. Not an excuse for the neglect of the Church, but a reason for its support.

"The second commandment will make us keen to remove the stumbling-blocks out of our brother's way and eager to bear the infirmities of the weak. Consideration for our neighbors will substitute righteousness for revenue, principle for policy, and the unselfish Spirit of Christ for the self-centred spirit of our day.

"On these two commandments hang all the ideals of the anti-liquor cause. Let us write them on each page of the new year. So shall we act worthily and hasten victory."

H. G. HARWARD.

Ex-Senator David Watson writes:

"A GUID NEW YEAR TO YIN AND A'!"

"The above salutation is dear to the heart of every Scotchman; many years ago, as a lad, I have heard it sung lustily over the cup that inebriates; fortunately for me I learned to assimilate the mirth without the poison, for no year can be 'guid' that takes away all the goodness and leaves so much wreckage among humankind as alcohol does. The day of Prohibition is breaking o'er the hills, the tramp of a noble army of men and women is heralding the day of victory; violated pledges, scathing denunciations of those who toil for a 'guid' New Year will not destroy, but rather intensify, the zeal of those who toil in the service of those who suffer.

"A Guid New Year to yin and a'!"

D. WATSON.

A GREETING.

1923 closes up with tantalising disappointments.

Have we trusted too much in politicians and neglected essentials?

1924 comes loaded with opportunity to get back to the stable principles in victorious methods.

Moral suasion to individual total abstinence, fired with zeal to win others; also special attention to the Young People.

Less time with politicians—more time with God in human service.

To our fellow workers, our highest wishes at this festive season is that you put on fresh courage for the intense fight right in front.

Make the disappointments stepping-stones to glorious achievements.

God is with us—we cannot be defeated. Let us do our part.

THOS. DAVIES.

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

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

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OPP. GRACE BROS.

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

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THE NEW DAY CRUSADE.

Long has the foe in cynical contempt
 Held sway—man's weakness his strong tower,
 Pierce is his grip, remorseless as the tomb
 To which he lures—now young, now old;
 Nor rich, nor poor escape his demon clutch.
 Bred in hell's depths, in hatred of the God
 betrayed,
 Outcast from Heaven, in ambush low he
 stalks
 Seeking the fall—the ruin and disgrace
 Of man—his Maker's highest handiwork!
 War, pestilence and famine—mighty tools
 With which his ends to gain—nor yet con-
 tent
 Fresh weapons forged, more terrible than all
 The horrors of the sword, disease, or bar-
 renness of soil!
 The bounteous gifts of God in cluster and
 in grain
 He takes, and from their lusciousness distils
 In fiendish glee the poison which destroys
 At one fell swoop the soul, the body,
 And the image of his God!
 From East to West, from North to South
 The foetid breath has fanned to flame
 The passions of a fallen race—
 Maddened the brain, inflamed the lusts,
 Loosened the hounds of evil and of death!
 What hope to stay his hand, to meet his
 onrush?
 What hope to rid the earth of such
 And make it once again the Eden of delight,
 A place where lispng babe and happy youth
 May tread life's path in safety and in peace,
 Free from the blandishments and lure,
 The subtle winsomeness of drink
 That murderer of souls?
 One hope alone remains—one hope—
 As heaven was freed, as from its midst
 The evil thing was cast—so now, O God,
 We crave in warfare just as holy,
 Help from Thy dwelling place on high.
 Grant aid in this Crusade—Thy servants
 arm,
 And in Thy strength make strong.
 May the "New Day" soon dawn and in its
 wake
 Bring song and laughter, smile and happi-
 ness;
 The clouds of misery dispelled
 As mist before the rising sun.
 Then shall the race of man—Thy creatures—
 Rise to claim their heritage,
 And deserts blossom as the rose.
 H. V. HARDING.

WHAT CONSTITUTES CHARM?

PHOTOGRAPHIC FAILURES.

How many women who in real life have an attractive appearance are woeful failures as photographs! The converse, too, is true—how often one admires a "camera study" of a woman with lovely features and finds the original sallow-skinned and disappointing!

Perhaps the cause of these two facts is that a woman's complexion is the most important part of her looks. In the first case good coloring had no chance; in the second the detracting effects of a bad complexion were eliminated.

One so often sees women with really well-cut features appearing quite plain on account of their dull or oily skins. Some will even allow such horrors as blackheads to disfigure their faces, though, with stymol to be had at any chemists, such a thing seems impossible.

For those who do not know the stymol home-
 cure, and who suffer from blackheads as from
 too oily skins, the recipe is as follows:—

Dissolve one tablet of stymol in a wine-glass-
 ful of hot water. When it effervesces bathe the
 blackheads with the sparkling lotion, and dry
 the face carefully with a clean towel. The
 blackheads will come out on the towel without
 any forcing. The treatment should be repeated
 at intervals of three or four days for a week
 or two, in order to ensure permanent results.

For "shiny" complexions, which are due to
 enlarged pores, the same treatment is strongly
 recommended. The nose and chin tend
 especially to "shine," and in a strong light it
 is easy to see that the pores are quite visible
 in those places, whereas they are not in the rest
 of the face. Stymol gently closes these dis-
 tended pores, and consequently produces a
 much more delicate texture in the skin.

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