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A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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HOW PROHIBITION WORKS.

NEWS FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

BOTTLE INDUSTRY AIDED BY DRY LAW.

Prohibition has benefited instead of harmed the glass bottle industry, in the opinion of delegates to the fall meeting of the Glass Container Association of America, held in the Marlborough Blenheim Hotel in Atlantic City.

When the dry law first went into effect, it was said, the bottle manufacturers were apprehensive lest that portion of their business would suffer greatly. The rapid multiplication of non-alcoholic drinks, however, not only offset the loss experienced, but established a much larger demand for bottles of every size.—News Item, "Christian Science Monitor."

HOTEL TOURAINE SHOWS BIG INCREASE IN PROFITS.

"The Hotel Touraine" added a new building, which was opened January of this year, containing thirty-three rooms with private bath. Our books show an increase of over 172 per cent. for the first six months in 1924 over the entire year of 1918.

"The preceding five years, 1914-18, inclusive, show an average yearly gain of 14 per cent. The average yearly gain since the Eighteenth Amendment, or rather since the closing of the bar July 1, 1919, is 32 per cent.

"It cannot be possible that the management of the Hotel Touraine stands in the unique position of being the only hotel in America where such gains were made.

"Our coffee shoppe occupying a former bar and grill is doing now a business of over 100,000 dollars per year, and we are planning for an extension of this activity."—Mr. John Mc. F. Howie, President and Manager of Hotel Touraine.

JAIL TERMS AWAIT ANY CONVICTED IN WINE PERMIT CASES.

Jail sentences await defendants who may be convicted in the "sacramental wine conspiracy," in which fifty-three persons already have been indicted, said Judge George A. Carpenter in the Federal Court, Chicago.

"The practice of releasing offenders with fines is obsolete so far as I am concerned," the Court declared.—News Item, "Christian Science Monitor."

BALTIMORE DOES AWAY WITH DRUNKARD FUND.

Baltimore will make no provision next year for the care of habitual drunkards. A fund for this purpose has been eliminated from the municipal budget for the first time.

The Board of Estimates feels that it would not be good advertising to let the world know that Baltimore has habitual drunkards, and that the city must take care of them, despite Prohibition. Besides, it has no habitual drunkards to speak of any more.

In pre-Volstead days the city made good

sized appropriations for the care of men and women who found it impossible to keep sober. The money was spent under the direction of the Supervisor of City Charities or other agencies in attempting cures.

The appropriation dwindled till it reached 300 dollars last year. A similar fund was provided for in the budget of 1924.—News Item, "Columbus Dispatch."

FEW DRUNKS ELECTION NIGHT.

The Prohibition amendment was observed by the throngs who turned out in all parts of the city to participate in the election demonstrations, according to police officials, who report only 26 arrests for drunkenness.

This was the lowest number of arrests for intoxication ever recorded on the night of the national election, police officials say, and the crowds on the streets were orderly throughout the night.

There was virtually no carousing and rowdyism on the streets. The First precinct, the one that includes the principal section of the down-town district, reported only three intoxicated persons—all men.—News Item, "Washington (D.C.) Herald."

GAINS CITED BY JUDGE.

"At first convictions under the Prohibition law were few. After a time sentiment appeared either to change or the jurors concluded that, even if they were out of sympathy with the law, it should be enforced. This resulted in more frequent convictions.

"This is particularly true where judges adopt an attitude of imposing fines for first offences upon those who plead guilty, and whose offence does not involve selling to minors, marketing poisonous liquors or maintaining objectionable resorts in connection with their business."—Judge Edwin L. Garvin, in "Christian Science Monitor."

KENTUCKY MASONS BAR BOOTLEGGERS AND BOOTLEGGERS PATRONS.

"Resolved, that any man who obtains by purchase or otherwise, intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs from an illegal vendor of the same, or in violation of the laws of the United States, is hereby declared to be ineligible to be received into a Masonic Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; and any Kentucky Lodge knowingly electing such a person, shall forfeit its charter.

"Resolved, that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky hereby declares it to be a Masonic offence for any Mason within its jurisdiction to purchase or possess intoxicating liquors, or narcotic drugs, except in accordance with the laws of the United States of America. Any and all Masons offending shall be proceeded against by his lodge."—Resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky F. and A.M. in session in Louisville, October 22, 1924.

FEDERAL AGENTS FIND NEW YORK SOBER DURING ELECTION.

Up to six o'clock last election night the city was "dry" insofar as raids or arrests were reported to R. Q. Merrick, Divisional Prohibition Chief. This situation led other enforcement officers to predict that election night would be just as dry as the day.

Mr. Merrick said that there was a "vast and striking difference" between conditions election night and those of election night in 1920, when more than 200 Federal agents were brought here from Washington and other parts of the country to see to it that Broadway's celebrations were properly within the law, he said.

"We organized a patrol which was assigned to watch all suspected places where violations might occur," said Mr. Merrick. "It is not necessary for me to refer to records to point out the difference this election night and that of four years ago. Only a casual observer must have noticed the absence of drunkenness on the streets."—News Item, "New York Sun."

PARCEL OF WHISKY FOR BARREL OF WATER.

Water is worth its weight in whisky just a few miles from New York.

This was reported in New York recently when it became known that skippers on rum ships are offering a barrel of rum for a barrel of fresh water.

This condition was brought about because of the tight ring that coast guard cutters and police boats have drawn around the internal bootleggers, cutting off their supply of water.—News Item, "Philadelphia North American."



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AMERICAN STUDENTS ATTITUDE.

FROM A 1924 SURVEY OF THE COLLEGES.

That American student opinion overwhelmingly supports Prohibition, that the students of the country believe liquor is being banished steadily from the United States, that student drinking has been greatly reduced since the coming of the Eighteenth Amendment, and that yet stronger enforcement, and not modification of the present law, is the demand of present-day students, are disclosed by a survey of the universities and colleges of the country, taken by the "Christian Science Monitor" at the close of the past semester.

The facts are based on reports from 224 colleges and universities, representing every section and nearly every State of the country. The report contrasts conditions before and since the coming of national Prohibition, and may be summed up as follows:

Drinking among Students—	
More	5
Less	128
Never a problem	90
Law Observance by Students—	
Better	107
Worse	14
Never a problem	97
Enforcement—	
For present law	184
For modification—"beer," etc. . .	15
Non-committal	24

STUDENT-FACULTY OPINION.

The "Monitor" asked information from two sources in nearly 500 colleges. The first of these sources was the college dean, under whose jurisdiction fall the problems relating to Prohibition. The second was the head of the student government body in the institution. Thus, faculty and student opinion are recorded in these results. And both, with few exceptions, agree that Prohibition is working in the colleges, and that student opinion stands back of the Eighteenth Amendment and believes in its enforcement.

Every section of the country and all but two States are represented in the "Monitor" survey. It is significant that in States where Prohibition was in effect prior to the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment the great majority of the colleges report that "drinking is not a problem here." By far the majority of the 90 institutions included in the "Never a Problem" column are located in territory which has been dry for a considerable period. Thus, the dean of a prominent Ohio college, writes: "Prohibition has had no effect upon the drinking habits of our students. There has been local Prohibition in our part of Ohio for a generation and our boys and girls, as a rule, have no knowledge of drinking."

In sections formerly wet, the survey shows that Prohibition, with a steadily increasing effectiveness, is driving drink from the colleges. It is significant that only four out

of 225 colleges reported increased drinking. It is significant, further, that at the institution where this report of increased drinking was most definite the dean admits, after declaring that conditions have been made worse by Prohibition, that "the general student attitude toward Prohibition reflects the attitude of the fathers and old friends of the young men who are inclined to be quite contemptuous of any attempt to enforce the law."

renowned of Massachusetts colleges reports "conditions much improved."

SITUATION IN EASTERN STATES.

From the six New England States, only one college reported more drinking since Prohibition, 10 reported less drinking, and six that liquor has never been a campus problem.

Statistics from the Eastern States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, show 26 institutions which report less drinking since Prohibition, and only two have found an increase.

The Vice-Chancellor of one of the largest universities in the State of New York writes:

COLLEGE "DRY" GAINS AS SHOWN BY STATISTICAL STUDY.

States.	Drinking.			Law Observance.			Enforcement.		
	More.	Less.	Never a Problem.	Better.	Worse.	Never a Problem.	For Present Law.	For Modification.	Non-committal.
Pacific	0	13	10	13	2	8	20	0	3
Western	0	9	12	6	1	14	20	0	1
Middle Western	1	39	37	35	4	38	69	3	5
New England	1	10	6	7	3	6	9	4	5
Middle Eastern	2	27	6	20	2	9	25	7	3
Southeastern	1	17	8	14	1	10	19	1	4
Middle Southern	0	12	10	11	1	10	21	0	1
District of Columbia ..	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	2
Total	5	128	90	107	14	97	184	15	24

WHERE BLAME IS PLACED.

In other sections of the United States, in like manner, responsibility for the difficulties of Prohibition enforcement in the colleges is put on the shoulders of those who, in places of leadership, sneer at the law. The dean of a State university in the West declares, after stating that Prohibition had decreased drinking in the school, that, in the matter of law enforcement, "in view of the public disregard and disrespect for the law, I think our students are, indeed, a model to society. There is less violation of the law by our students than by the public."

And the student president of the student body in a California college writes: "The students have the conception that men in high places are the most flagrant violators." The dean of the largest university in Minnesota declares that, although drinking and disregard for law may have increased, "both of these, I think, are largely a reflection of the spirit of the people outside of the university."

Despite these invitations to violate the law by persons in high places, in no section of the United States is there significant divergence from the conclusion expressed both by deans and student leaders, that there is less drinking now than in pre-Prohibition days. The dean of a New Hampshire college writes: "There is not nearly so much drinking in college to-day as there was before the Prohibition Act." From a New England State university comes the report that "conditions are infinitely superior to what we had under high license." The dean of one of the most

"There is no doubt that there is much less drinking among the university students at the present time than 10 or 15 years ago." The schools of New Jersey, in like manner, reverse the pronouncements of some of the State's so-called spokesmen. At the most famous university in the State, the Dean declares: "It is my confident opinion that since the adoption of Prohibition legislation, the amount of drinking in the university has been decreasing."

Similar testimony is presented from every section of Pennsylvania. The Dean of one college writes: "I have not the slightest doubt that Prohibition has greatly reduced in our college community, the amount of drinking." The dean of the men in one of the State institutions declares: "We are having less trouble with drinking now than formerly." Two State universities and many smaller institutions of the south make similar statements.

THE MIDDLE WEST.

In the middle west the evidence is even more striking. Student sentiment in favor of Prohibition is rapidly gaining ground, according to the President of the Student Senate of the largest Wisconsin university, who adds that this student agitation has "materially lessened" student drinking. A State university dean writes: "I am sure there is less drinking on our campus than six years ago." A large Iowa college finds, in the words of its President, that "drinking has practically been eliminated among our men." The Dean of a great Indiana university de-

(Continued on page 10.)

New South Wales Alliance

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

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4th.

11 a.m.: Lawson, Congregational Church.
7.30 p.m.: Lawson, Methodist Church.
Rev. Henry Worrall.
11 a.m.: Blackheath, Church of Christ.
7.15 p.m.: Blackheath, Church of Christ.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 11th.

11 a.m.: Katoomba, Congregational Church.
7.15 p.m.: Katoomba, Methodist Church.
Rev. Henry Worrall.
11 a.m.: Leura, Baptist Church.
7 p.m.: Katoomba, Baptist Church.
Mr. C. W. Chandler.
11 a.m.: Leura, Methodist Church.
7.15 p.m.: Katoomba, Presbyterian Church.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18th.

3 p.m.: Woodford, Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m.: Hazelbrook, Methodist Church.
Rev. Henry Worrall.
11 a.m.: Wentworth Falls, Anglican Church.
3.30 p.m.: Hazelbrook, Anglican Church.
7.30 p.m.: Lawson, Anglican Church.
Mr. C. E. Still.
11 a.m.: West Maitland, Anglican Church.
Mr. C. W. Chandler.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. HENRY WORRALL.

The itinerary of public meetings to be addressed by the Australian Prohibition Council's lecturer during the month of January will be as follows:

Monday, January 5.—Wentworth Falls, School of Arts.
Tuesday, January 6.—Lawson, Literary Institute.
Wednesday, January 7.—Woodford, Methodist School Hall.
Thursday, January 8.—Springwood, Picture Theatre.
Monday, January 12.—Katoomba, Town Hall.
Tuesday, January 13.—Blackheath, Arcadia Picture Theatre.
Wednesday, January 14.—Mount Victoria, Public Hall.
Thursday, January 15.—Leura, St. Alban's Anglican Hall.
Monday, January 19.—Crow's Nest, Protestant Hall.
Tuesday, January 20th.—Ashfield Town Hall.
Wednesday, January 21.—Hornsby Literary Institute.
Thursday, January 22.—Campsie Princess Theatre.
Tuesday, January 27.—West Maitland, Town Hall.
Wednesday, January 28.—Hamilton.
Thursday, January 29.—Newcastle.

All meetings to commence at 8 p.m.

ALLIANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

By H. C. STITT.

The Alliance staff takes this opportunity of wishing all our readers, friends, and supporters a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

The time for extensive operations is at hand. The Victory Pledge Campaign, and a concrete decisive plan of action in view of the State elections are matters which will receive first consideration.

Recently I examined a parcel of American daily papers. The commercial progress is simply wonderful. We may credit this to Prohibition. The Liquor Trade may account for it as something which just "happens." But the outstanding result is a self-evident truth. Population increasing by leaps and bounds. Banking business, exceptionally brisk. Building trade booming. Employment plentiful. Home building increasing at a phenomenal pace. Education facilities and advantages extending in every direction. The motor trade growing at an unthought of rate. What is the explanation of all this? Surely there is a "cause" when one sees an "effect."

The Goulburn champion of law and order, the Rev. R. H. Campbell, is one of those men whom it is impossible to suppress. Mr. Campbell thought that Prohibition facts were not being given sufficient publicity by the Goulburn press, so he hauls out the table-top waggon every Friday evening, and is reaching thousands of people in this way, and incidentally the papers now respect his views sufficiently to give him reports that never would have seen the light of day without the drastic action taken as above.

The greatest condemnation that could possibly be charged to the booze trade appears in recent cables published in the press, to the effect that "eight persons died from poisonous alcoholic beverages." What a scandalous business it must be to create such unnatural appetites and habits that these poor victims will resort to such substitutes. There is no other industry on the Earth whose customers can parallel with the "shicker" trade. Why?

One remark of Mr. Davidson, as reported in the press, at the recent annual Liquor Trade dinner, will be readily assented to by all Prohibitionists. He stated "that the future outlook of their business was distinctly 'rosy.'" The "rosy" appearance of the business is marked so distinctly and indelibly on the customers' "outlook" that it was superfluous to proclaim it broadcast. At the same time the odour of rum and onions exuded by the breath of the trade's "outlook" scarcely suggests the fragrance of the "rose."

The statement of Mr. W. Redmond, Chairman of the Brewery Association of N.S.W., "that the liquor trade was carrying on a legitimate business which was just as honest as any other trade carried on by their fellow citizens" is one that must tickle to death any observant person. What other business appears in the police court records so frequently? What other business degrades its customers? The other speakers may have spoken the truth in stating that "harmony existed between the branches of the liquor trade," but does harmony exist among its customers? Let the 35,010 persons committed for drunkenness last year answer.

One of the speakers, Colonel Fallon, gave

the show "clean" away, when he urged that "its (the trade's) best method was to keep the trade clean." The most extreme Prohibitionist would not have inferred that the trade was unclean. But now that we have such authoritative information it is to be fervently hoped that in the reported words of the speaker the "united front" will soon materialise and "keep the trade clean."

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THE LARGEST CATTLE RUN IN THE WORLD.

SISTERS OF OUT-BACK AUSTRALIA.—WHAT THE A.I.M. IS DOING.

Sister Jean Gray and Sister Elsie King, who established the Australian Inland Mission Hospital at Victoria Downs Station in the Northern Territory, are home in Victoria on furlough. In the course of a capitally given and taken interview with the "Argus," Sister Gray explained something of their work:

"The Victoria River Downs Station," she said, "is the largest cattle station in the world, comprising 13,000 square miles, and is owned by the Bovril Estates in London. Being one of the main stock routes, ours was what you would describe as a floating population. Besides cases in hospital, we entertained all the wayfarers along the great trail—the drover, the prospector, the mailman, whose delivery round covered 690 miles and several rivers to swim; the chance adventurer, who for reasons best known to himself, was drifting from civilisation; and the stockmen of the station. All sojourned with us a day or two, and all expressed their amazement that any two women should ever come out to such loneliness and isolation. We never seemed to make them quite understand, but they could never do enough for us.

"Great silent, wonderful men, who find it very hard to express themselves, who vigorously deny that they care for religion, but who loved best to hear hymns played on our gramophone. 'Abide With Me' and 'Lead, Kindly Light' always won over the 'Blue Danube' and the latest jazz.

COURAGE AND ENDURANCE.

"Their powers of endurance are beyond one's comprehension. Not long ago a trooper, who with his mate was coming through from Western Australia, fell and broke his leg. His mate made him a shelter of rough boughs and went forty miles to secure a buggy. He returned for the trooper, but, after the sick man had travelled over the return forty miles, the pain became too intense, and he could endure no more. His mate made him as comfortable as possible and then came on to us. It took Sister King two days to reach him, and when she did his leg was in a horrible state. She remained nursing him for six weeks, at the end of which time he was able to ride in with her to our station.

"On another occasion we got a message that a man was seriously ill with pneumonia 80 miles away. We sent medicine by blacks, and then I prepared to go to him, but those who could guide me refused to let me go, as the rainy season had set in, and there was a difficult gorge to swim in which a man had recently lost his life. To my amazement, a few days after he was driven in to our home by his mate, desperately ill, and haemorrhaging violently. He was trying to make Darwin to reach the doctor, but would

have died long before he covered the 400 miles. So we kept him, and later sent him on to the doctor, cured.

"Natives soon learned to bring their ills to us, especially if they were 'close-up loosem wind now,' which was their description of death. After a corroboree we generally had a few broken heads to patch up, and in the rainy season, when time hung heavily, frequent fights took place over the lubras.

FIGHTING LONELINESS.

Loneliness is the tragic note, and the only one that Sister Gray strikes. "If you don't watch yourself carefully," she says, "you will find yourself growing morbidly sensitive over little things. For this reason we tried to find as much work as possible to do, and, though we had lubras, we did our own cooking and washing. On mail days we read each other's letters, and discussed every scrap of family news. A new frock or a piece of material was a sensation. But, try how we might, every topic of conversation would become exhausted, and we would fall into long silences. Then Sister King would remark: 'Just look at the trouble that policeman is having controlling the traffic out there,' and I would laugh and the dog would bark at the sudden sound of our voices.

"Colonel Brinsmead called on us when he was surveying the aerial routes. I could not understand what the roar was outside, and ran out to find him circling above. He flew round and round, and I thought he was seeking a landing ground. Then a letter fluttered down on us, and he afterwards told us he was circling to see that the letter fell on our spot."

Sister Jean Gray is now to enjoy two months' furlough, during which she hopes to "brush up her medical knowledge and drink her fill of city life." "But I am going back," she says in parting. "The interior tugs at

one's heart-strings, they do need us so."

Our readers will surely agree with the interviewer that "in a land that breeds heroes these women are the greatest heroes of all." —"The Southern Cross."

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RESULTS OF NEW LIQUOR ACT.

ALARMING GROWTH OF LIQUOR-SELLING FACILITIES.

MORAL STANDARDS CONSTANTLY FALLING.

Booze Mixed with Language, Accidents, Brawls and Lawlessness.

Recently in Parliament, Mr. **MR. LANE** Albert Lane, M.L.A., asked **ASKS** questions about liquor and **QUESTIONS.** wine bars in the metropolitan area, and received some equally interesting replies. The Minister of Justice told him that during the past two years the Licensing Court had granted permission for twenty-one extra bars in existing licensed premises, besides which, during the same period, one hundred and five extensions and alterations to bars had been made. If this is not evidence of increasing consumption of alcoholic refreshment, it would be interesting to know what it is evidence of. And if it is, then that fact sufficiently establishes the futility of the reduction policy which merely figures as a device for improving the facilities for drinking by concentrating them in those spots which are adjacent to the maximum streams of traffic. The Minister informed Mr. Lane that the area of the additions made to existing bars was 798 feet by 1200 feet, which, when you come to think of it, is equivalent to a good many new pubs. During the same period, it appears that nine grocers' licenses were converted into ordinary wine bar licenses. The Government has no information touching the total amount of money spent in making alterations and building new premises, but judging by the activities we have observed around the city, the sum must be a large one.

THE UNBORN CHILD.

We do not always agree with our Roman Catholic brethren. Indeed, there are many questions upon which we profoundly disagree with them and always shall. But we do most heartily re-echo some remarks made by Archbishop Kelly the other day at St. Anthony's Home for Infants and Children, at Petersham. He was referring to abortionists. "There are dirty rotters," he remarked, "who, to save the name of some family, will do awful things; practitioners who will take the life of the unborn child and often the mother. This is contrary to the precept: 'Thou shalt not kill,' for the unborn child has as much right to its life as the child that is born." The Archbishop added that the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which is responsible for the Home at Petersham, bore in recollection the words of Christ to the girl mother: "I do not condemn thee; go, and sin no more." The trouble, of course, is that the public conscience in these matters has ceased almost entirely to be Christian. On the one hand, an ever-increasing body of people holds chastity in light esteem, whilst on the other, the girl who falls is visited with all uncharitableness. "God keep Australia from ever lowering the moral standard," said the Archbishop. Unfortunately, it is nearly as low as it can go already.

DR. ARTHUR SPEAKS OUT.

In a vigorous letter to the press on the dangers to pedestrians from modern motor traffic, Dr. Richard Arthur, M.L.A., insists upon the need for dealing severely with drunken drivers and, in the interests of public safety, protests against first offenders in such cases being allowed to go free. "Though I was

nouncements on drunken drivers, I cannot agree with him that the first offence should be passed over," writes the Doctor. "I would go further and affirm that no one who is about to drive or is driving a motor vehicle should touch intoxicants in any shape or form. It is a scientific fact that even small doses of alcohol blur the perceptive faculties, and lessen nervous and muscular responses. How foolish, how even criminal, it is, then, for anyone to undertake the responsibility of driving a car if their senses have been dulled, though only to a slight degree. I trust that the traffic authorities will wake up and attend to these important matters, or we will have to wake them up, and rudely."

EXCEEDING SPEED LIMIT.

Writing of the danger of motor traffic to pedestrians raises a question which has been exercising our minds lately. Why is it that Governing Persons can break the law with impunity, whereas ordinary citizens are apt to be heavily fined for doing the same things? When Lord Jellicoe arrived in this country a week or two ago he landed at Watson's Bay, proceeded thence by motor car to the Central Railway Station, and left immediately for Moss Vale. The newspapers published a timetable of his movements on that occasion, from which it appears that he landed from the State Governor's launch at Watson's Bay at 5.7 p.m. and arrived at the Central Station at 5.18 p.m. The distance is given as eight miles. Eight miles in eleven minutes is not bad going. It means travelling at the rate of nearly 44 miles per hour. If any ordinary citizen travelled in his car at that speed the police would have something to say about it. Of course, Lord Jellicoe and Sir Dudley de Chair are not ordinary citizens, but that does not alter the fact that if their car ran over and killed a child it would be no less serious than if somebody else's car did so. Governing Persons are too fond of assuming that they stand above the law. That is why Inspector-General Mitchell thinks it would be absurd to prosecute the Premier or himself for drinking in a pub after hours. But the public doesn't appreciate these subtle distinctions.

POVERTY AND THEFT.

Poverty is absolutely no excuse for theft in these days when so many charitable organisations are ready and willing to help deserving destitute cases, and the plea of poverty as an excuse for theft fails entirely to impress us. It also failed to impress Mr. Gale, S.M., when he sentenced William Ellery, an engineer, 37 years of age, to a fine of £10, in default two months in gaol, the other day for stealing a motor tyre. Ellery said he was starving, and had a wife and two children to keep. "Christmas is coming," says one of the newspapers, "and Ellery's children are starving. The law sentences his children to another few months of starvation, and in the eyes of a community (where all laws are made solely in the rights of property) it is called justice." This, of course, is false sentiment and nothing else. There are between sixty and seventy charitable organisations in and about Sydney, and it is impos-

sible to believe for a moment that Ellery could not have obtained some measure of relief for his family if he had applied in the right quarter. Ellery's lot may have been a hard one, but there is a right and a wrong way of facing hardship, and Ellery chose the wrong way. If his circumstances could be held to justify or excuse theft, where would such a principle land us? It would not diminish distress, but it would enormously increase petty thieving.

SUNDAY BEER UP NORTH.

We wonder how many cases of selling sly grog on Sundays go undetected. They must be many. The police estimate that for one drunk who gets run in about ten escape that fate. But drunks appear in the open, and do not take any special precautions to cover up their tracks—the booze breaks down caution and discretion. On the other hand, sly grog vendors as a rule take all sorts of fine care not to get caught. If, then, nine drunks out of ten escape detection, it is safe to assume that ninety sly grog merchants out of every hundred go scot free. One gets caught occasionally, however, and this happened the other day at West Maitland. Charged with having obtained liquor from the George and Dragon Hotel, East Maitland, during prohibited hours, and with having given a false name, Patrick Francis Sharkey was fined £5, or two months' imprisonment, and £2, or 21 days' imprisonment, respectively, at the Police Court on December 14. Sergeant Hockly shortly before 9 a.m. on Sunday saw defendant coming out of the hotel with two parcels under his arm, one containing two bottles of beer, and the other containing one. Sharkey told the sergeant that he got them in Newcastle. Subsequently the licensee's wife came out, and told the sergeant that Sharkey did not get the beer at the hotel. Sharkey did not offer evidence in defence.

WINE, BRAWL, DEATH.

That is the order of it: men get drunk in a wineshop; in the street they start to quarrel; they come to blows, and then one gets fatally hurt, and the other finds his conscience and his soul burdened with the guilt of murder. An affair of the sort was investigated last week by the City Coroner, when an inquiry was held touching the death of Charles Gedge, 24 years of age, who was knocked down in a drunken brawl outside a wine saloon in Elizabeth-street, kept by one Charles Martin Stonehouse, on October 4, and later died of injuries then sustained. It seems that he and another man were drinking together, and had a row, as a result of which they came to grips, and Gedge was knocked down. He was assisted by two women, but fell on the tramline face down and had to be conveyed to the hospital. The other man apparently got away, and although the police arrested two men on suspicion they had to be released as identification failed. So a youth of 24 loses his life, and his companion wanders about somewhere with the thought of murder haunting him—all the result of drink. If the public conscience were not benumbed, one incident of this sort would be sufficient to condemn the drink traffic utterly.

(Continued on page 10).

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SPECIAL AFTERNOON

TEA

THE LOW STANDARD OF PUBLIC LIFE.

A statesman is one who makes sacrifices for his country; a politician makes his country sacrifice itself for him.

The state of things disclosed in much of the evidence tendered to the recent City Graft Commission has started, none too soon, a controversy in the public press regarding the low standards of public life prevailing at the present time. The subject is no new one, and it was not noticeable during the sittings of the Graft Commission that the published evidence caused any shock of paired surprise, much less any marked manifestation of popular indignation. The disease is evidently deep-seated, and not of recent origin, and we much fear that nothing less than a major operation will remove the trouble, always supposing that the patient will consent to be operated on, which we doubt.

The Rev. D. F. Brandt, a well-known Presbyterian divine, set the ball rolling in a speech which he made at the annual distribution of prizes at the Scots College, when he roundly and boldly declared that there never was a time when public life had reached such a low level as it has to-day. Civic and Parliamentary life, he said, had reached almost a farcical level, and it seemed impossible to rouse public opinion to secure reforms.

Now, this courageous and truthful utterance called forth retorts from two different quarters, and of very different purport. Sir Arthur Cocks, State Treasurer, repudiates the charge with indignation. Alderman English purely and simply condones "graft" upon the plea that "everybody's doin' it now." Really, the blindness of the one is only matched by the shameless audacity of the other.

SIR ARTHUR COCKS'S PROTEST.

Sir Arthur Cocks thinks that it is to be regretted "that rash, untrue and unfounded statements relative to men holding public positions should be broadcasted among the community." We quite agree, but surely Sir Arthur allows that it is a necessary if unpleasant task to bring public men to book for their entirely unbecoming conduct. Sir Arthur Cocks, it may be noted, is one of the Parliamentarians who stood up to his pledge and voted against Ley, Brunell, and Co. Sir Arthur is really defending those whom we do not attack, and must remember that our very sincere appreciation of himself does

not justify us in condoning the offences of his colleagues. However, he thinks that there are hundreds of worthy aldermen who are actuated by the loftiest ideals, and, as for Parliamentarians, why, "if you take the 90 members of Parliament in the Assembly of New South Wales (why does he exclude the Legislative Council?) you will find that they are above the average of the people they represent." If that be indeed true, all we can say is that the people of New South Wales are in worse case than even we suspected.

"I will further venture to say this," declares Sir Arthur, "that there never was in the history of New South Wales a man who as head of the Government, held a higher and more sensitive recognition of personal honor, etc., etc., than Sir George Fuller, and I further believe that he is associated with a body of men (meaning, of course, Sir Arthur himself, Mr. Ley, Mr. Bavin, and the rest), who are conscientiously trying to do their duty, etc."

Sir Arthur "thanks God that at the present time the condemnation expressed by Mr. Brandt is totally unjustified," and he deplores such utterances upon the ground that they must have "a lowering effect upon the morality of the people, because if you broadcast the idea that you expect nothing from your public men except interested motives, selfish consideration, and a low outlook generally, then you are asking for that which you may eventually get." But the point is, Sir Arthur, that we have already got it, and that is what Mr. Brandt and the general public are complaining of, whatever your complaint may be. Sir Arthur's logic and his psychology are alike at fault. Like most politicians, he undervalues the vision of the public. In any case, a representative of a Government and Parliament which failed to express any indignation over the recent Artists' ball is unfavorably placed to read moral lectures to the general public.

REV. D. F. BRANDT IN REPLY.

However, the Rev. Dr. Brandt is well able to take care of himself, and he replied with telling effect to what he describes as Sir Arthur's "high explosive." He asks Sir Arthur the following questions:

(1) If the present Parliament has, as Sir Arthur hints, simply exhausted itself in beneficially serving its country and legislating for the moral uplift of the people, why did

the Government "squib" the Liquor Traffic Amendment and the pony racing scandal? If Sir Arthur is not aware of the crying need of the former, then his case is hopeless. In case he is not aware concerning the latter, I might tell him that always two and very frequently three days a week in Sydney are given up to racing, and pony racing is simply "damning" the life of the community.

(2) Why did the Government allow the Marriage Amendment Act (Ne Temere Bill) to be "loaded" so as to make it a positive menace instead of the pledged and promised reform?

(3) If the standard of political life is so very high as Sir Arthur indicates, why is so much time taken up with "scenes" and the exchange of such compliments as "damnable liar," "dirty liar," "come outside, I'll pull your nose," etc., etc.?

"I might be wrong," writes Dr. Brandt, "but I think these things indicate political larrikinism and not political rectitude and virtue, as Sir Arthur evidently thinks. There are many other questions of a like nature I could ask, but I presume these are sufficient for the time. I would assure Sir Arthur that nothing I said would have a lowering and degrading effect on the morality of the people, but what does have that effect is a Government absolutely incapable of leading a healthy public opinion, and also so lacking in courage as to be afraid to seriously and honestly tackle moral reform. I hope Sir Arthur won't be angry (it's too near Christmas for that), but I really do assure him that civic and political life to-day is sadly in need of a great uplift. Perhaps Sir Arthur does not realise this. A man who continually lives in a "stuffy" room is not aware of its "stiffness," but the man who lives outside is aware of it. I'm not suggesting that Sir Arthur should live 'outside' Parliament, but I do suggest that he should not 'explode' so viciously, and that he should acquaint himself with the condition of things as they are."

It is not necessary to follow this particular discussion at greater length. It has not, so far as we know, yet terminated: Dr. Brandt persists in his assertion that the Government has "squibbed" on its promises of moral reform; Sir Arthur Cocks won't have it. Facts, however, speak for themselves, and the reader will find it easy to decide on whose side the facts are.

ALDERMAN ENGLISH ON GRAFT.

If Sir Arthur Cocks's line of reasoning indicates an obtuseness characteristic of the mentality of the Cabinet as a whole, Alderman English's argument is plain evidence of that peculiar moral obliquity which justifies the saying that the Devil can quote Scripture for his own purposes.

"We have been abused," he says, "in regard to the graft charges. Can any man, business or professional, tell me whether he operates his business entirely without graft? Those are things that are known and recognised by everybody, and it is no good closing our eyes."

(Continued on page 12.)

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A Personal Chat with my readers

THE NEW YEAR. This is the first issue in 1925. What has the year for us? We may be certain of surprises sorrows, disappointments.

These are things over which we have no control. Fairbairn writes:

The dearest things in this fair world must change;

Thy senses hurry on to sure decay;
Thy strength will fail, the pain seem no more strange

While love more feebly cheers the misty way.

What then remains above the task of living?
Is there no crown where that rude cross hath passed?

Yes, God remains, His own high glory giving
To light thy lonely path, to make it blest.
Yea, God remains, though suns are daily dying:

A gracious God, who marks the sparrow's fall;
He listens while thine aching heart is sighing;

He hears and answers when His children call;
His love shall fill the void when death assails,
The one, eternal God, who never fails.

There are things we can determine on. We may never do them, but we will be the better for aiming to do them.

Not failure, but low aim is vile.
Have an ideal, fix a mark, determine on a course—plan an undertaking.

Don't drift through this year—go through it.

Only those who go will get there, even though not all who go will get anywhere.

Remember—
But once I pass this way,
And then—no more.
But once, and then the Silent Door
Swings on its hinges—
Opens . . . closes—
And no more
I pass this way,
So while I may,
With all my might,
I will essay
Sweet comfort and delight
To all I meet upon the Pilgrim Way.
For no man travels twice
The Great Highway
That climbs through Darkness up to light
Through Night
To-day.

Let us begin with a grin. The following "smile tabloids" I have gathered from all sorts of papers.

LET US SMILE. Perhaps they gathered them from all sorts of papers. Their history would be interesting, but we can never know it. It is sufficient that there is wisdom in their gibe and a grin for us, and then we can pass it along:

"Of course, as Sir Esme Howard says, we will not leave Europe to 'stew in her own juice,' that is, if she continues to land it on the Jersey shore under cover of dark.

"According to an evening paper, 'Mr. Jesse Blackson of New York, who arrived in U.S.A. thirteen years ago without a shirt to his back, has now accumulated two millions and a quarter.' He'll never live to wear them out."

Love doesn't really make the world go round. It just makes people dizzy, so it looks like it.

Time is money. Of course, that is why bandits when they go after money so often get time.

It seems a foolish thing to say, but since the country went dry it has floated a great many more bond issues.

A Congressman's wife, waking him in the middle of the night, told him that there were robbers in the house. "Impossible," said the Congressman. "There may be robbers in the Senate, but not in the House."

Our own theory is that if Nature had foreseen motors she would have provided spare parts for pedestrians.

Our spies tell us there is a quiet little beauty contest going on in England, with the Prince of Wales as the prize.

A young bachelor with money to burn has difficulty in avoiding a match.

Experience is what you get while you are looking for something else.

A group symbolical of Labor has just been completed by a British sculptor. It is said to be of a striking design.

The first broadcasting set, you will remember, was made of a rib.

Indians are now given the right to ritual dances if respectable, the other kind being reserved for the whites.

"In the main, Prohibition in America is a great success," says Sir Charles Higham. But on the main—well, look at the rum-runners!

THE ELECTION THIS YEAR.

This year we are to have an election. Men who broke their promises will be busy explaining why and how, and that black is really white.

The public is supposed to have a very short memory, but "Grit" will endeavor to keep alive the following points:

1. Loyalty to those who voted for our programme.
2. Unrelenting hostility to those who broke their pledge and tricked us.
3. Men with convictions won't be ashamed to pledge themselves to be true to them.
4. Men with only opinions and no convictions must never have the vote of those who have convictions.
5. Principle must always take the precedence of party.
6. A public nuisance has no right to any compensation.
7. Those who will not trust us with an immediate opportunity to vote the Liquor Trade out of existence, we will not trust in Parliament.
8. All those pledged to an immediate referendum and voted for 1928 must be taught what immediate means—as they did not

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1925.

learn it in Parliament three years out of Parliament may teach them.

9. The man the Liquor Trade is not afraid of is the one I am afraid of.

10. Prohibition is more urgently needed than any other single thing, and more valuable than any other contemplated legislation.

Edward Marlebaun writes:

What do we need to keep the Nation whole—
To guide the pillars of the State?

We need
The fine audacity of honest deed;
The homely old integrities of soul.

We need the Cromwell fires to make us feel
The common burden and the public trust
To be a thing as sacred and august.

As the white vigil where the angels kneel.
We need the faith to go a path untrod,
The power to be alone and VOTE with God.

Again I am indebted to
WHO IS TO BLAME? the Silent Partner for these thoughts:

A very large percentage of all the crimes on the calendar can be traced to the lack of right influence in the home.

Through ignorance or indifference, thousands of children are brought into this world, and then dumped into the streets until we have in this country, at the present time, an unprecedented record of juvenile crimes which shock the judges and baffle the correction agencies.

A vast majority of these co-called criminals are young men under twenty.

When we punish the parent along with the boy, we shall do a great injustice to some honest fathers and mothers, but we shall stop a large percentage of the crime.

This suggestion sounds radical, but the sending to jail of a few indifferent fathers along with their misguided sons, would police an entire district.

More than half the instability of youth is the direct result of a "don't-care" Dad; therefore, the place to begin is at the beginning.

This suggestion will work out this way: Dad will be on the job to protect himself, and by so doing, he will protect the boy and protect society—three important factors protected by one single man.

Give Dad the nightstick of parental responsibility and say to him: "Officer! Do your duty!"

What is everybody's business is nobody's affair, but when Dad is made responsible for what he made, the "old man" will do his duty toward the boy in order to dodge some trouble for himself.

If Dad cannot handle the boy, then he can present the boy to the proper authorities before the boy gets into jail.

You can never convince me that a boy is all wrong and that a parent is all right. When a parent fails to do his part, why not let him pay his part?

The Editor

INDICTMENT OF AN OUTLAW.

FORMER ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PROVINCE PRESENTS CASE AGAINST LIQUOR—CRIMINAL NOW APPEALING AGAINST SENTENCE GIVEN BY ELECTORS IN 1919—ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Before a recent meeting of the Kinsman's Club, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, the Hon. W. E. Raney, former Attorney-General of Ontario, delivered the following address:

The word Prohibition has come to have a particular significance with reference to the liquor traffic, as though there was something novel in the idea. As a matter of fact Prohibition is almost the oldest thing in history, "Of the tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil thou shalt not eat"—that was the first Prohibition. Then came the Thou shalt not's of the great Hebrew law-giver, which were really criminal laws, and all the criminal laws enacted by Kings and parliaments since then have been Prohibitions.

But the particular Prohibition we are to consider this evening is the Prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. Let it at once be conceded that a Prohibition which interferes with what a man eats or drinks ought to be supported by good reasons. Do such reasons exist, and if so are they strong enough to countervail the objections?

I would like if it were possible to conceal from you what my own views are, and just to present the arguments pro and con, leaving the case with you as the jury. If I do not succeed altogether in hiding my own views, I trust that at least I may be able to state the case fairly from both points of view.

THE RELIGIOUS ARGUMENT.

Let me first mention the religious argument, founded on both sides on texts of Scripture. On the one side it is said that the liquor traffic is unchristian and therefore ought to be prohibited. On the other side the Moderationists tell us that Prohibition of the liquor traffic "is an affront to the larger part of Christians." I prefer to leave the religious and scriptural arguments to the theologians—with this passing remark: God help the church—if there be any such church, which I do not believe—to which the Prohibitions of the civil law against the business of prostitution, or against the business of gambling, or against the traffic in beer and whisky is an offence. I bracket these three things together, because I am, of course, aware that there are plenty of church people, and some clergymen, who do not believe in the prohibition of any of them.

THE SOCIAL ASPECT.

But the question for the electors now, as it was in 1919, is not primarily a religious question. It is essentially a civil question, a question for the Legislature, and the police, and the courts. The question is not: Is the liquor traffic injurious to religion, which to one person means one thing and to another person something quite different. The question is: Is the liquor traffic injurious to society? If it is, then the case is a proper one for interference by law. If it is not, then the Ontario Temperance Act is a mistake and ought to be repealed. What then is the indictment that was preferred against John Barleycorn in 1919, and upon which he was convicted and sentenced to banishment?

ALCOHOL A PREDISPOSING CAUSE OF DISEASE.

One of the great subjects of public concern is the health of the people, physical and mental. No one disputes that. Now, what says the medical profession about the effect of the drink habit on the health of the

drinkers and their offspring? In the first place they say that the five great devastating diseases of civilised countries are syphilis, alcoholism, cancer, tuberculosis and rickets—and that of the last two, tuberculosis and rickets, the drink habit is a principal predisposing cause. The Standard Dictionary quotes high medical authority for this statement:

"Alcohol is a poison. It is claimed by some that alcohol is a food. If so it is a poisoned food. Alcohol is one of the most common causes of insanity, epilepsy, paralysis, diseases of the liver, and stomach, dropsy and tuberculosis."

They do not put things into the dictionaries until they are thoroughly well established, and so I take it that what is said in the Standard Dictionary, which is one of the greatest of the dictionaries, about the effects of alcohol on the human body may be taken as well authenticated fact.

It is notorious how badly alcoholics bear acute disease or injury. Thus pneumonia is very fatal in heavy drinkers.

Cirrhosis of the liver, the doctors tell us, is a recognised alcoholic disease, common among habitual drinkers. Life insurance statistics show an excess mortality of drinkers over abstainers of 32 per cent., and no man drinks to himself alone. Medical science says that the alcoholic addict leaves a heredity of stunted, neurotic, degenerate offspring with a predisposition to alcoholic excesses. That is count number one of the indictment against the liquor traffic, the injury done to society by the impairment of the physical and mental health of its members.

IMPAIRS MORAL SENSE.

Then it is said that the drink habit impairs the moral sense of the man who drinks to excess, and that it lowers the morals of the home which is the unit of social order—and everyone knows this charge to be true. And as drunkenness is temporary insanity drink is everywhere recognised as one of the principal causes of crime.

It is said that the drink is the parent of poverty, and the direct cause of misery to unnumbered wives and children. The child of a drunkard is worse off, social workers tell us, than an orphan; his wife worse off than a widow.

ECONOMIC WASTE.

The liquor trade is, it is said, productive of enormous economic waste, the waste of the lost time and inefficient labor of the alcoholic addict, the waste of millions of bushels of grain used to make whisky and beer and the waste of the labor of the men who are engaged in its manufacture.

DEFIANCE OF LAW.

Finally there is the traffic itself, in one aspect of it, a national and international outlaw, refusing to be bound by any law, divine or human; and in the other, wherever it is recognised by law, boldly proclaiming its motto—Our trade our politics, and intriguing constantly to dominate governments and legislatures.

CHARGE SUMMARISED.

These then are some of the counts of the indictment preferred on behalf of society against the drink traffic—alcoholism, insanity, tuberculosis, stunted, neurotic, degenerate children, misery, ignorance, crime and economic waste, and with it all the in-

LADIES—

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solence and truculence of a vast financial and social power seeking to dominate the social order for its own profit. Much of the indictment has been admitted by common consent to be true, because for many years, until the coming of a Prohibition in this continent half a dozen years ago, the traffic was "cribbed, cabined and confined" by license laws intended to restrict the more obvious evils of the business.

But any law regulating a social vice becomes inevitably a protecting law, and so it was that the license laws were entirely satisfactory to the brewers and distillers.

APPEAL FROM FORMER SENTENCE.

Such was the indictment on which the grand inquest of the people of Ontario returned a verdict of guilty against John Barleycorn in 1919 by a majority of more than 400,000 of the electors and upon which he was sentenced to outlawry in the terms of the Ontario Temperance Act. And it is from that sentence that he is now appealing for a re-hearing, claiming, not that he was not guilty, but that his sentence was too severe. He does not traverse the indictment, but he says that if he is given another chance under another system which he calls government control, he will behave himself better, and if he is given another chance he offers to pay vast sums of money out of the profits of this business into the public Treasury.

Well, let us first examine and see what are the terms of the sentence against which he is appealing. They are to be found, as I have said, in the Ontario Temperance Act. But before examining the Ontario Temperance Act we ought to give a moment's consideration to the philosophy of the policy that in Canada goes by the name of Prohibition.

(Continued on page 15.)

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Results of New Liquor Act—

(Continued from page 6.)

WASTING PUBLIC MONEY.

At a time when we are taxed up to the eyes, and when Governments are continually pleading poverty and their inability to provide funds for the most urgent public purposes, it is amazing to find that considerable sums of public money are being wasted for absolutely useless purposes. The Government of New South Wales cannot see its way to permit the unemployed to travel up country free on the railways in search of work, though by so doing they would be usefully employing empty trains which have to go in any case. If the Commonwealth Government were asked to pay it would declare that the matter is no concern of its and that it has no funds for the purpose. Meanwhile, consider what it can find money for. The "Daily Telegraph" mentions the case of the Public Works Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament consisting of eleven members. These cost the Government 30 guineas a day, in addition to their Parliamentary salaries and other perquisites—"enough," as the paper says, "to purchase the services of a dozen expert engineers of the highest standard." What do they do for this large sum?

REPORTING ON A WHARF.

The "Daily Telegraph" tells us by quoting a typical instance. A new wharf was needed at Port Darwin. Any schoolboy could say in ten minutes that Darwin needs a wharf, and any experienced engineer could say in fifty words just what sort of a wharf Darwin requires. Nevertheless, the Public Works Committee were asked to report on the position. Their qualifications for doing so may be judged from the fact that one of them was a junior clerk in the railways in his pre-parliamentary days, whilst another was a small tailor. Such people are called upon to extract and review the evidence of experts on various national projects. What they lack in experience, however, they make up in zeal at

the public expense. This Committee took evidence on the Darwin wharf project along a vacation trail 6000 miles long. Eventually it produced a report, in which there are 130 pages, each containing 2000 words, and which cost 1 per cent. of last year's export revenue of the Northern Territory to print. As the "Daily Telegraph" remarks: "Lord Macaulay wrote the detailed history of England for a century in less words, and with more vividness."

BOOZE AND BAD LANGUAGE.

Funny thing, isn't it, how this beer which is so much extolled has a habit of getting its votaries into trouble! It seems to have an extraordinary effect upon vocabulary, not merely as to flow, but also as to quality. Why do beer and bad language go together? If beer is supposed to gladden the heart and make all men brothers, leaving the cold, forbidding, lugubrious "wowser" out in the cold, why does it provoke abuse and the use of offensive epithet? Whatever the reason, the effect is undoubted as was proved in the case of John Sammons, 37 years of age, a hawker, who was fined £3, in default 21 days in gaol, by Mr. Jennings, S.M., for using indecent language in the casualty ward of the Sydney Hospital on December 8. Constable Reid explained that he arrested the defendant in a drunken condition in King-street. Sammons was bleeding profusely from a wound in his right wrist. He took him to Sydney Hospital, where, in the presence of nurses and other women, he used the language complained of. On the way to the hospital he had wiped his wrist, still bleeding, on a lady's dress and a gentleman's coat. Sammons, who entered the court with his wrist swathed in bandages, and his white woollen coat bespattered with blood, pleaded guilty, and was fined as stated.

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(Continued from page 3.)

declares that "practically the drinking problem no longer exists at the university."

Middle Western statistics indicate that in the States of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana only one college reports an increase of drinking, while 37 report a decrease, and 37 others assert that they have never had the drink problem on the campus.

THE WEST.

In the Western States of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, Colorado, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas not a single institution reports an increase of drinking, while nine report a decrease, and 12 that there has never been a problem. In the Pacific States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico there are no institutions which report an increase of drinking, 12 report a decrease, with 10 asserting that the liquor problem has never affected the campus.

THE SOUTH.

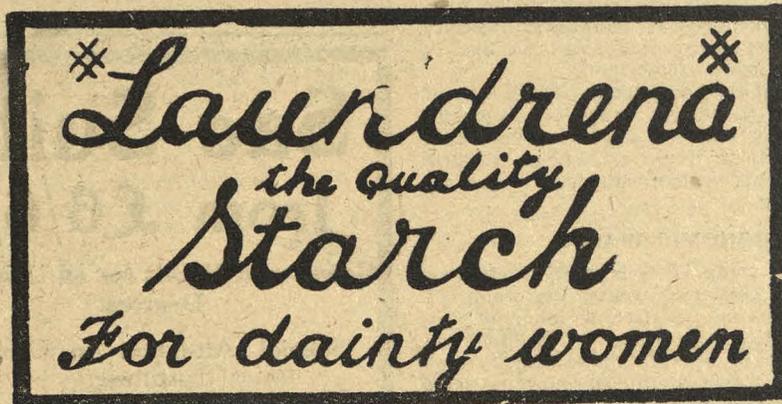
In Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Georgia 17 colleges report a decrease in drinking, one reports an increase, and eight that there has been no drink problem on their campuses. Middle Southern States, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, give the same evidence. No college reports increased drinking, while 12 report a decrease, and nine that there has been no problem.

In regard to law observance, there is a singular unanimity of support for Prohibition throughout the colleges of the United States. The lawlessness, widely heralded by the wets as having resulted from Prohibition, is, according to these statistics, chiefly a matter of propaganda. There is widespread agreement with the Dean of a Pennsylvania college who declares that "we find the college men to-day to be, on the whole, more reasonable, more purposeful, and more amenable to discipline than they were in pre-Prohibition days."

Bearing out this testimony, the Pacific States report better law observance in 12 colleges and worse in two, while eight declare the problem has never existed. In the western group of States six report an improved attitude on law observance, one a worse attitude, and 14 "no problem." Middle Western colleges showed 35 with better law observance since Prohibition, three with worse, and in 37 schools there had been no problem.

Nineteen New England colleges report improved law observance, two a worse attitude, and nine free from the problem. In all the South only two colleges report a worse attitude in regard to law observance since Prohibition, while 25 reported better conditions, and 19 had had no problem.

Thus the facts show that Prohibition is not only workable, but is working; that public opinion, in college and out, stands for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, and proposes to see both maintained. —"International Student."

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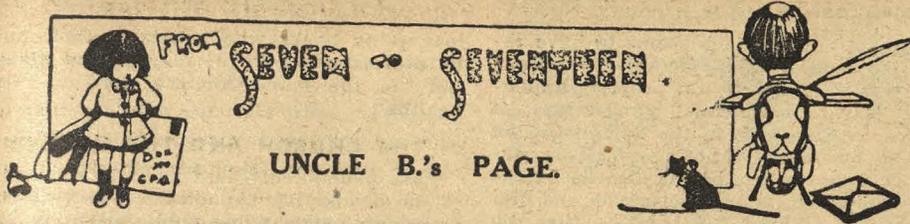
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THE LITTLE SCHOOLBOY.

A very little boy was on his way to school. He walked slowly, because he didn't like school; he was afraid of the master.

On the way he met a big dog.

"Ah!" he said, "you are lucky, doggie. You are not forced to go to school; you haven't got to do lessons; you do as you please. Come, doggie, come and play with me!"

"Play!" exclaimed the dog. "Play! why, I haven't the time! I am off this minute to meet my master in the field. I shall help him drive the sheep to the fold. Oh! I haven't the time to play!"

And the dog disappeared. The little boy continued on his way, very slowly.

A bee passed close to him.

"Bee, pretty bee," said the boy, "you are lucky. You are not obliged to go to school; you haven't got to do lessons; you fly as you please all day. Come, pretty bee, come and play with me."

"Play!" exclaimed the bee. "Play! But I haven't the time! I am returning to the hive, laden with spoil. I am going to help my mates to make honey. Oh! I have no time for play!"

And the bee disappeared. But the little boy had understood that life is not a game. When he reached his school he worked with zeal, and, a month later, he was top of his class.

This is taken from "My Magazine," that wonderful paper edited by Arthur Mee.

UNCLE B.

* * *

OUR LETTER BAG.

AN EGG A DAY.

Gordon Evans, 1 Hampton-street, Croydon Park, writes: Well, Uncle, it is a long time since I last wrote and I am sure I am on the scallywag list, but I hope you will cross me off. Since the last time I wrote we have had holidays, which I spent at home helping on the cart occasionally. There was a carnival and procession in aid of the Western Suburbs Hospital last Saturday. My uncle got the champion prize with his milk cart turnout. It is a beauty. My father got a prize also with his turnout. My brother and I went with Daddy and had a good time, although it was raining. We go to Burwood School, and last Friday was egg day in aid of the hospital. You ought to have seen the

heap of eggs. I think, Uncle, we will have to have an egg day in all the schools for the "White Fair." They would sell well, as it will soon be Christmas and there's lots of cooking going on then. To-day is the 40th anniversary of the Croydon Park Methodist Church. All the services were very nice. This afternoon we had a floral service; it was lovely; all the flowers were sent to the hospital to cheer all the poor sick people. I am in 6D class at school. We have a good cricket team. I am very fond of playing. Well, Uncle, before I close I will write some riddles: (1) Which is the smallest bridge in the world?—A.: The bridge of your nose. (2) If a man falls from St. Paul's Cathedral, what does he fall against?—A.: He falls against his will. (3) Why are your nose and your chin continually quarrelling?—A.: Because words are constantly passing between them. I will close now, with love, and wishing your work every success. My mother is going to make some jam and pickles for the "White Fair," and I will ask all my friends to help too.

(Dear Gordon,—I like your cheerful letter. Now I have been thinking over your suggestion of an egg a day. How can it be done? The only way to keep an egg is to use it. You can't put it in a box like you can a penny. Still, if there was some way of every Ne and Ni getting hold of and using for Prohibition an egg a day it would be fine.—Uncle B.)

* * *

CHILDREN LIKE IT.

Norman Hawke, "Lynton," Gunningbland, writes: I suppose it is nearly three months since I wrote last. I am planning for the "Great White Fair." I think it is a grand idea. I sold my puddy and have no pig, so I will send you a book, "The Sunshine Family"; grown-ups would call it "nonsense," but children like it. Dad has been stripping, but we had a storm last night and he won't be able to do any for two or three days. I will close now, hoping for every success in the "Great White Fair."

(Dear Norman,—Thank you for the book. I accept the judgment of the children, and it does not worry me if some grown-ups don't like it. Much that is read by grown-ups is not only nonsense, it is worse than nonsense.—Uncle B.)

* * *

A PROHIBITION HEN.

Gladys Thorn, North Dandalup, Western Australia, writes: We have got about forty chickens and about thirty hens and three roosters. I will send some money over from the Prohibition hen later on in time for the "Great White Fair." We have a little brown hen that has laid an egg seventeen days in succession. She flies over the netting and has made a nest under a prickly

bush near mother's line. We watch her closely each day to get the egg before the crows do. So there is no mistake about it. Don't you think that is a record, Uncle B.? Mother has kept brown Leghorn hens for sixteen years. We have a little Billhorn organ; it has such a nice tune. Our roses flower nearly all the year round. Some of the names are Alexander Hill, Gray, Dorothy Perkins, George Dickson, Hoosier Beauty, Jubilee, Ophelia, and a white Maman Cochet. I must close now.

(Dear Gladys,—I hope "our" hen is well and does not get the "pip" or anything else hens get when they go off their main business. I would love to see those roses. I was brought up among roses at Brighton, Victoria, and I just love them.—Uncle B.)

* * *

KEEP FROM HAY.

May Robb, Short-street, Hay, writes: This is the second time I have written. I am 10½, and my birthday is on the 30th of April, and I am in upper fourth at school. Next week we will have our school examination, and I hope I go up into the fifth class next year. I am sending a shaving tidy for your stall.

(Dear May,—Thank you for your letter and your help for my stall. The Fair was a great success, I hope you are moved up next year. I am always pleased when my Ne's and Ni's succeed.—Uncle B.)

* * *

SEVENTY-FOUR.

Lillian Evans, Devon Dairy, Liverpool Road, Enfield, writes: If I am on the scallywag list, would you please cross me off. On the 20th of last month I went for a music exam., and I got 74 marks; sixty-five were a pass. I went for a Sunday School exam. last August, and I got seventy-four marks in that too. On Monday we are going to have our exam. at school. The inspector has been at school. We think he is coming to our class next week. I am very sorry we can't come to the "White Fair." We would have come only our father won't be at home.

(Dear Lillian,—Seventy-four is a fine record. It is curious that you got the same number in both examinations. I am sorry you were unable to come to the Fair—it was great.—Uncle B.)

* * *

TOP.

Jean Evans, Devon Dairy, Liverpool Road, Enfield, writes: If I am on the scallywag list, will you please cross me off. In the school exam. I came top with another girl and boy. We all got 48½ out of 53. After the holidays I might go into second class in the big school. We are going to have a party the Tuesday before we break up. We can't go to the "White Fair," because father won't be at home, and mother has to book the men in. I am in the big school at Sunday School.

(Dear Jean,—I am delighted to hear of your coming top. I was sorry you could not come to the Fair; it was fine. Forty-seven of your "cousins" wrapped themselves slowly and happily round an ice cream with me.—Uncle B.)

The Low Standard of Public Life—

(Continued from page 7.)

It is stated that these remarks occasioned considerable stir among the assembly to whom they were addressed, as well they might. In a subsequent statement, Alderman English explained that his remarks were not intended to condone graft in any way. If so, he really ought to be more careful of his phrasing, because nine people out of ten could deduce no other conclusion from his reported speech. Obviously, his intention was to turn the issue by diverting attention from public to private business. But there is no necessary analogy between the two. We are quite ready to believe that commercial integrity nowadays leaves much to be desired, but, after all, whatever private commercial houses do in their business dealings they do with private and not with public money, and that is the

essential difference which seems to have escaped the consideration of Alderman English. "Graft" is a term not properly applicable to private commercial transactions; it connotes irregularities in the administration of public business. Alderman English declares that "the whole of the attacks on the City Council have been on suspicion and distrust." Just so, and the point is that the "suspicion and distrust" would appear to have been amply warranted.

The upshot of all these controversies is that the charge that public morality has reached a very low ebb seems to be amply justified. Whether in Parliamentary or in municipal life, it is all too evident that many shady transactions take place, and that tenderness of conscience is not an outstanding characteristic of public men as a class. It is one of the drawbacks of political democracy that it has brought into the public arena all over the world a class of more or

less needy hacks who, whatever their public professions of virtue may be, are plainly not "in the game for the good of their healths."

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

This, undoubtedly, is a partial explanation of the disquieting phenomena which are increasingly commanding public attention. But it is only a partial and, as it were, a secondary explanation. To get at the root of the matter it is necessary to go deeper. The complete secularisation of Government in what are termed temporal affairs has had the unfortunate effect of almost completely eliminating the influence of the Church as a guide to moral standards in public and commercial life. The effect of this, if we may be guided by the manifold analogies enshrined in the pages of history, has been to lower the standard of public morals. Indeed, we would go further and say that it has in a large measure left the world without any fixed standards of moral rectitude. Ethical precepts which are merely sanctioned by utilitarian considerations are, in the deeper sense of the word, hardly ethical at all. Conduct is not to be determined by any consideration of personal interest, but solely by the question whether it is right or wrong, irrespective of interest. But the Church is the only agency which has ever upheld that standard. It is a noteworthy fact that though hundreds of reasoned textbooks of ethics and morality have been written in the past three or four hundred years, not one of them has had the slightest influence upon the public conscience, whereas, in all ages, the Bible has had the most profound influence. It seems, therefore, that moral teaching which is not founded on a religious basis is a dead thing. If, then, we are not to deny to Divine influence its proper place in government and business, it seems evident that the Church should be restored to the place from which it has been too long dethroned as the spiritual guide of the people, not merely in some but in all the affairs of life. We admit that this would impose upon the clergy an onerous responsibility which the force of circumstances for a long time held in suspense. We think, too, that there are a good many men in orders to-day who are scarcely fitted, either by their characters or their attainments, to guide the nation in this wilderness. But, were the function of the Church, which the Church alone can satisfactorily discharge, once again frankly recognised and admitted by the people, we cannot doubt that the right men would be called by God to its performance. The present state of things cannot last. Morally, the nations to-day are drifting like a ship without a rudder.



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THEY KNEW.

Mother: "What do you mean by putting your thumb to your nose and wriggling your fingers at those little boys?"

Willie: "Don't you worry, ma—they know what I mean."

COMING WIZARD OF FINANCE.

Mother: "I gave you a penny yesterday to be good, and to-day you are as bad as you can be."

Small Son: "Yes, I'm trying to show you that you got your money's worth yesterday."

FLYING ANGEL.

"Do angels have wings, mummy?"
"Yes, darling."
"Can they fly?"
"Yes, dear."
"Then when is nurse going to fly, 'cause daddy called her an angel last night?"
"To-morrow, darling."

UNGRAMMATICAL BUT EXACT.

The Lady Remarketh: "Hobo, did you notice that pile of wood in the yard?"

"Yes'm, I seen it."

"You should mind your grammar. You mean you saw it."

"No'm. You saw me see it, but you ain't see me saw it."

USUAL PLACE.

The small boy of the household was not notably proficient in sacred lore, but when his sister asked him, "Where was Solomon's Temple?" he indignantly resented the supposed impeachment of his stock of information, and retorted, "Don't you think I know anything?" She assured him that she did not doubt that he knew, but urged him to state for her benefit. Though not crediting her sincerity, he finally exclaimed, curtly, "On the side of his head, of course, where other folks' are! D'you s'pose I'm a fool?"

AGIN THE CONSTITUTION.

The motorist had been fined and his right to drive suspended for a year for reckless driving.

"Your Honor," said his attorney, "I will appeal this case."

"On what ground?" asked His Honor.

"On the ground that to sentence a man to become a pedestrian is cruel and unusual punishment," replied the lawyer.

HELPING HIM ALONG.

"Have you anything to say?"

"I have, your Honor, most assuredly a desire to state without reserve or circumlocution that the penalty imposed should be in keeping, or as it were, commensurate with my station in life, which has hitherto been one of no inconsiderable importance."

"Well, you seem to have a liking for long sentences. Ten years."

HANDICAPPED.

Minister: "Why do you not get a wife, Donald?"

Donald: "I might get a bad one."

Minister: "Trust to providence an' you'll be all right."

Donald: "I'm no' so sure, minister, for ye ken providence has to dispose of the bad as well as the guid."

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

SUNDAY.

Scripture lesson, read Gen. 21:17-20. "And God opened her eyes, and she saw a well of water."

We pity Hagar, for no woman was more harshly or unjustly treated, and it is not hard to believe that Abraham's terrible example may have greatly influenced Islam in its treatment of woman.

Poor Hagar, mother of Abraham's child, and yet cast out and abandoned, loses hope. To lose heart is to bring on that strange blindness in which one is unconscious of the true contents and opportunities of environment. Sorrow, if we are not careful, tends to blind us to the good things around us. Hagar had emptied her water bottle, and left her child under the tree to die. Giving away to her grief had suspended her maternal instincts for the moment. Then God came, and the kindly angel of hope and vision. The human extremity was indeed the divine opportunity.

The first thing God did for Hagar was to open her eyes. What she saw was a well of water, clear, cold, refreshing—it had been there all the time. A centre of refreshment in the wilderness, a touch of the angel, and that priceless thing called hope returned. God had seen her as He sees us all, as He sees every lonely abandoned life, every mother with her blinding sorrow and burden. He comes to show us the unseen fountains all around us.

MONDAY.

If all my years were summer, could I know What my Lord means by His "made white as snow"?

If all my days were sunny, could I say, "In His fair land He wipes all tears away"? If I were never weary could I keep Close to my heart "He gives his loved sleep"?

Were no graves mine, might I not come to deem

The life eternal but a baseless dream? My winter, yea, my tears, my weariness, Even my graves may be His way to bless; I call them ill, yet that can surely be Nothing but good that shows my Lord to me.

TUESDAY.

It has been recently observed that if we ourselves are set in our ways it is just "firmness," but when the other fellow is set in his ways we say he is "obstinate."

When the other fellow takes his time in doing things he is "dead slow." When we do the same we are "deliberate."

When the other fellow treats people especially well he is "toadying." When we do likewise it is "tact."

When the other fellow says what he thinks he is "spiteful." When we do it we are "frank."

When the other fellow spends a lot he is a "spendrift." When we do it, it is because we are "generous."

When we meet a man who does not like someone we say he is "prejudiced." In our case, of course, it will be that we are "judges of human nature."

The other fellow giving way to a fit of temper is regarded as "ugly." With us it is only a case of "nerves."

Who can say it isn't true? That great commandment: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," how many keep it in this part of its daily field? For if we love our neighbor as ourselves we shall have just the same encouraging way of looking at his mental make-up and just the same kind

excuses for his faults and mistakes. That is the Christian viewpoint. We must love our neighbor as much as we love ourselves. Saint Paul said that he remembered those in bonds as though bound with them. Oftentimes the viewpoint of Saint Paul will save us from littleness and inconsistencies.

WEDNESDAY.

The wise in heart shall be called prudent; and the sweetness of the lips increaseth learning.

Understanding is a wellspring of life unto him that hath it: but the instruction of fools is folly.

The heart of the wise teacheth his mouth, and adeth learning to his lips.

Pleasant words are as a honeycomb, sweet to the soul, and health to the bones.

—Prov. 16:21-24.

THURSDAY.

They will ask you, "What have you done?" Not, "Who were your ancestors?"

A famous veil in a sanctuary Is not revered by the faithful Because it comes from the silkworm!

—Saadi, the Persian Poet.

FRIDAY.

"Some years ago," says a writer, "I and some men were in a heavy forest. We spent some hours travelling around in the woods. I had a pocket-compass with me. When we got ready to start home we were all, strange to say, of the opinion that we should go in

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a certain direction. We went that way until we were satisfied that it was the wrong direction. We guessed the way, and tried again, but failed to find the way out of the woods. Someone then thought of the compass. We looked at the compass, but it pointed in a way that seemed to us to be wrong. So we made another guess at the way, but failed, as before, to get out of the forest. We then decided to follow the compass, and see where it would lead us. We did so, and it led us out of the forest the first try. We cannot guess our way out of the wilderness of sin to our heavenly home. No one has ever been able to do that; but the Bible will lead us straight out of sin into holiness; from this world to our heavenly home. Let us, with confidence, follow its guidance.

SATURDAY.

Let us, this day, put our house in order. Not only the house in which we live—but our heart house and our mind house and our soul house! Let us sweep away unpleasant thought, just as we sweep away dust. Let us sweeten dim corners with the flowers of loving kindness and tenderness. So that we may be prepared, in the truest sense, for the coming of the Lord's day.

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Indictment of an Outlaw—

(Continued from page 9.)

PHILOSOPHY OF PROHIBITION.

As society becomes more complex, it can be injured in more ways; it takes a great many laws to short-chain the interests that are continually seeking to prey upon the weakness of mankind. Hence the factory acts for the protection of women and children; the laws for safeguarding the public health; for the compulsory education of children; providing for a minimum wage; for the compensation of injured workmen; the laws against the traffic in narcotic drugs, against gaming houses and brothels; the laws prohibiting saloons—and a multitude of other laws in all the Anglo-Saxon countries of the world.

But the law does not attempt to cure all the evils of society, much less the vices of individuals. The legitimate sphere of legislative interference with the habits of the people is in fact well defined. Laws are not passed to penalise vice as such. Even the Ten Commandments, with the exception of those against murder and theft are left pretty much to the individual's conscience. But when a vice has been commercialised, when it becomes a business, then the menace to society is immensely increased, and at that point organised society steps in with its "Thou shalt not." Let me illustrate the principle that will be found running through the laws dealing with the subject we are discussing.

Four men sit down to a game of poker for high stakes. The law takes no notice of them. But if one of them takes a rake-off that is a different matter. He then becomes the keeper of a common gaming house, and so within the prohibition of the Criminal Code, there is no prohibition of any game of chance (except on Sunday) if there is no rake-off, and if the chances of the players are even. In other words the law is directed, not against gaming, but against gaming houses, or the business of gaming. And so prostitution in itself is not a criminal offence; it is the business of prostitution, the keeping, or being an inmate, or frequenter, of a house of prostitution.

LAW NOT INQUISITORIAL.

Following these precedents of the Criminal Code of Canada, the law of Ontario, known as the Ontario Temperance Act, takes no notice of the vice of drunkenness, so long as the man remains at home and does not make a public exhibition or nuisance of himself. And it takes no notice of the citizen who makes his own wine, or beer, or cider, or even whisky, though as to the whisky he will have to reckon with the revenue laws of Canada, and he may even sell his native wine in five-gallon quantities. Moreover the Ontario Temperance Act is not inquisitorial as to man's personal habits. He may have as much whisky and beer in the cellar of his home as he can come by legitimately or perhaps even illegitimately, so long as it is not being kept for sale.

But if he attempts to traffic in whisky or beer, at that point Prohibition comes in. Like the laws against betting houses and houses of prostitution, the law against the saloon aims to restrain men from preying on the vices of their fellows. There you have the philosophy of the prohibition of the traffic in whisky and beer for beverage purposes.

DRUG LAW IS MORE STRINGENT.

There is one important exception to the general rule. I have just stated that the law will only interfere with vice in its commercialised form. That exception is in the case of narcotic drugs. Not only is the sale of opium, morphine and cocaine prohibited by the Criminal Code of Canada, but the Code prohibits even the possession of them, except

on a physician's order. Here surely is a case for a protest by the drug addicts, and, if Coleridge and De Quincy were 20th century residents of Canada, they would probably start a moderation league and call upon high heaven to witness the law's affront to Christianity and its outrage of personal liberty. For, if the alcohol addicts have ground of complaint against the Ontario Temperance Act because of its interference with the sale and purchase of whisky and beer, much more have the drug addicts cause for protest against the Criminal Code of Canada, which prohibits even the possession of an opium pipe or a morphine needle or a cocaine deck. And if there were poppy farms in Canada, as there are in China, and if there were opium factories, what a howl we should hear about the rights of property and vested interests. It is fortunate that the narcotic drug industry has no friends in Parliament.

O.T.A. FOLLOWS ESTABLISHED PRECEDENTS.

So that not only is the Ontario Temperance Act founded upon principles of legislative action that have been recognised both in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and in the Parliament of Canada (which in its criminal laws follow British precedents), but the law is a moderate law, in fact only an instalment of Prohibition as they have it in the United States, where they prohibit not only the sale, but the manufacture, both public and private, and the exportation, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. So moderate is the Ontario law that it was seriously argued by opponents of the law in a case that recently went from this province to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, that the Ontario Temperance Act is not a prohibitory law at all.

Well, this law, whatever its virtues or defects, has been in force now for more than eight years. Has it made good?

ABOUT BOOTLEGGING.

The answer is that so far as the open sale of liquor is concerned there is no difficulty whatever in getting 100 per cent. efficiency of enforcement. But then, it is said there is bootlegging. Yes, of course there is bootlegging—but how many of you who are not lawyers have the honor of numbering a bootlegger among your acquaintances? I shall not ask those of you who have to stand up. I might be embarrassed by the response. Yes, there are bootleggers and there are also thieves. But with all the much advertised bootlegging let me give you some figures, just two or three, from Government blue books.

For the fiscal year 1913-4, from March 31 to March 31, under license, the quantity of beer manufactured in Ontario was 24,193,619 gallons, practically all for home consumption. For the fiscal year 1922-3, under Prohibition, the quantity was 6,399,667 gallons, that is to say, a decrease of 17,813,952 gallons. In other words, the quantity of beer manufactured in Ontario last year was a little more than one quarter of what it was in 1914 under a license law, and when the population was not so great, and the 6,399,667 gallons manufactured in Ontario last year included the 2½ per cent. temperance beer which may be legally sold in Ontario under the Ontario Temperance Act, as well as the strong beer that was exported by Ontario breweries to the United States in evasion of the laws of that country, and also the quantity that was legitimately sold through the Ontario liquor dispensaries. Deducting these amounts, it is doubtful if a million gallons were left for the illicit beer trade of Ontario. At any rate, I am quite safe in saying that the quantity of strong beer consumed in Ontario for the fiscal year 1922-3, outside of dispensary sales, was not one-

twentieth of what it was before the enactment of the Ontario Temperance Act.

GOLD CURE RETREATS GONE.

The best treatment for alcoholism says an English medical work, is for the patient to go into a licensed retreat under the Inebriates Act for a period varying from six months to two years. That used to be the prescription in Ontario, but since the Ontario Temperance Act all the gold cure retreats have been closed for want of patients. I suppose there are still such places in Quebec and elsewhere.

BENEFITS FROM O.T.A. ARE OBVIOUS.

Before 1916 the social agencies were much exercised over the need for social clubs to take the place of the bar-room. The substitute has been found. Men stay at home and cultivate their gardens and the friendship of their wives and children.

Drunkenness is largely a matter of temptation and opportunity. But why multiply words? Everyone who has eyes and ears knows that under the Ontario Temperance Act there has been a decrease of drunkenness and crime, of poverty and pauperism, of ignorance and vice, and an increase of punctuality and efficiency of workers, of school attendance and of home comfort for wives and children.

Then if these things be true what are the arguments that John Barleycorn now brings to the grand inquest of the people to support his plea for a reversal of his sentence of outlawry? In the first place, as I have said, he does not dispute the indictments of disease and poverty, and misery and waste. He side-steps all that. He prefers to break new ground.

INVASION OF LIBERTY.

His first great argument, after the plea that Prohibition is un-Christian, is that Prohibition is an invasion of the personal liberty of the citizen. This is the kind of argument blunt, honest old Thomas Carlyle would have disposed of by saying that it was enough to make, not alone angels, but jackasses weep.

True liberty is not liberty to do as you please, but liberty to do what you ought to do, that is to say, liberty regulated by law.

WON'T OBEY LAW.

Finally John Barleycorn says: You can't enforce this law; I won't let you; I won't obey it. And he is saying this every day while he is asking the people to lift his sentence of outlawry. From his conduct now the people will know how much they can trust him to obey the law which he is asking the people to substitute for the present law. The only possible answer of a self-respecting Government must be to see to it that the men who are entrusted with the enforcement of the law do enforce it between now and the 23rd of October next, in a manner that will leave no doubt in the minds of the millionaire brewers and distillers and their skulking retinue of bootleggers and blind piggers, as to who is master in this Province, and as to who intends to remain master.

"I WANT BEER."

But there are two or three really honest arguments against Prohibition, arguments that are effective with a vast number of people. The first of these arguments is: I want beer (beer will do to represent the individual's favorite tippie, whatever it may be). (Continued on next page.)

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be). The other chief argument is twin brother to the first. It is: I want the profits on beer.

As to the first argument, I want beer, you cannot, of course, argue with appetite.

THE REVENUE ARGUMENT.

As to the second argument, any business founded upon a human weakness can be depended upon to produce revenue. It is so with the narcotic drug business, which is forbidden by the Criminal Code of Canada.

No one will deny that Premier Taschereau's far-famed Government control has been effective in accomplishing the results at which he aimed, namely increased consumption of beer and increased revenue. The Quebec Premier boasts an income of 12,000,000 dols. from the whisky and beer business in three years. This revenue is partially explained by the expansion of the business of the Quebec breweries. The total quantity of beer manufactured in Quebec for the year ending the 31st of March, 1914 (the last full fiscal year before the war), was 14,356,391 gallons. This was under license. For the full fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1923, the amount was 23,662,689 gallons, an increase of 9,306,298 gallons, or about 65 per cent. This was under Government control. "Government control" is evidently 65 per cent. better for the brewers than a licensing system.

Finally, we will not permit ourselves to become frantic about this matter. If there is to be a loosening up and if Ontario is to adopt the Quebec system, and we are to have here an increase of manufacture of beer to correspond with that of Quebec, then our home consumption of beer will jump from 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 gallons of beer a year to 40,000,000, and we shall have an annual revenue of 5,000,000 dollars or 6,000,000 dollars to balance the provincial deficit, forecasted early this year by the provincial treasurer. But along with these things, as surely as the seasons, we shall also have poverty and disease and misery, and the wail of the women and the cry of the little children in thousands of homes where are now peace and health and plenty.

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