

Grit.

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Convictions for Drunkenness
Increased in N.S.W.
during 1921-22
at the rate of
300 A MONTH.

PROHIBITION IS THE ONLY REMEDY.

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GREEN COUPONS**

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ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO CHILD AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

(By SIR ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., etc., late Principal Medical Officer, Local Government Board, Great Britain.)

"Physical health was not the greatest object in life. Physical health, which excluded moral health, was very imperfect. They could not be separated, because moral health was one of the best means of securing and continuing physical health."

"When we came to measure the conditions of health we began to realise the immense improvement that had taken place in the last 30 or 40 years. The average duration of life had increased by about 12 years in the last 30 years. . . . Not only had the death-rate been decreased in all ages, but in childhood there had been a very reduced death-rate. It still remained a fact that one-fifth of all the deaths of children occurred before the fifth milestone was passed. A large proportion of that fifth—say one-third—would have lived under conditions more in accord with the rules of health."

EFFECT OF PUBLICHOUSES.

"Medical Officers of Health prepared maps which showed where the causes for mortality occurred, and if they looked at them they would find that where it was highest there was the largest number of public-houses, and that the greatest poverty accompanied the public-houses."

"Some years ago he had to investigate the conditions of St. Helens and Middlesbrough, where infant mortality was higher than in any other part of the country, and in making his report he was obliged to come to the conclusion that if all the public-houses in these two towns could be closed at the end of two years there was no reason why St. Helens and Middlesbrough, notwithstanding the smoke of those towns, should not have an infant mortality as low as that of better places."

STOP DRINK: CHILD LIFE GAINS.

"Drink had been the cause of a large proportion of our excessive child mortality in the past. He didn't know a single remedy which would have a more beneficial influence in the future on child life than would the abolition of drink in this country. A lady, who was the head of a big nursing association in Boston, Mass., where something like 100 nurses were employed, who had been opposed to the introduction of Prohibition into the State of Massachusetts, told him that the universal report brought back by her nurses engaged in going to the poor parts of the city—a city with a preponderatingly foreign population—was to one effect, that there was a marvellous change in the condition of the

POVERTY AND DRINK.

"There could be no doubt there was the closest possible union between poverty and the causes of disease. The abolition or reduction of poverty would go far to remove a large amount of disease. Infant mortality would be less than half it was at the present time, tuberculosis would almost disappear, and in many other ways a great improvement in the health of the people would result. Conversely, it was equally true if one were to abolish the number of these diseases caused by alcohol, tuberculosis and other conditions, one would greatly reduce suffering, and also abolish a great mass of poverty in our midst."

"Poverty might arise from two causes: from insufficient earnings, or it might arise from uneconomic extravagance or misdirected or mischievous expenditure of part of those earnings. Many people acted improperly and imprudently, and so brought about conditions of poverty, but more often their earnings went on alcoholic drinks."

"In drink we had a great cause of poverty. We had, furthermore, in drink a great cause of cruelty to children. It was not always the person who got drunk who caused the most mischief, but rather the chronic tippler."

THE WHITE SCOURGE.

"Tuberculosis was a disease which was not incurable. It was literally true that alcohol makes a bed for tuberculosis, and it prepares the way for other diseases. . . . He did not suggest that tuberculosis occurs only in alcoholic people, but it was greatly aided by alcoholic indulgence. Amongst the tenants and others of public-houses, tuberculosis kills three times as many as the average in working men. If they took the whole of the industry, producing and selling, brewers, hotel-keepers, and barmaids and others, they would find that at the ages of 20 to 45, the early days of a working man's life, the death-rate among people engaged in the drink trade was 80 per cent. higher than among the average skilled workmen of the country. The risk was double."

"Alcohol lowers the resistance to infection, and alcoholic people were more likely to develop consumption. We all get a certain amount of bacilli into our systems, and alcohol lowers the combating forces."

"Alcohol helps tuberculosis by the fact that the alcoholic patient, careless of himself as well as others, spent the money in drink

which ought to go in food and other comforts, and to provide hospital and sanatorium treatment. The money which ought to go in these things went instead in supplying drink. Tuberculosis was a disease aggravated by alcoholic indulgence. In families where there are alcoholic people, children get the disease chiefly from their parents and those about them. Their careless habits, lowering the health conditions, make alcoholic persons a great factor in spreading tuberculosis more widely than it would otherwise be."

ALCOHOL AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

"He had studied the question of venereal disease, as to the mischief it was doing, and the remedy for that mischief. The conclusion he arrived at, after hearing the evidence with regard to the use of alcohol, was that it was the **Great Enemy of Chastity**. He meant that four out of five receptions of the disease were received by men while under the influence of drink. He did not say that if the whole country were teetotal there would be no further venereal disease, but there could be no doubt of the fact that if alcoholic indulgence could be done away with venereal diseases would be greatly reduced. These diseases were greatly facilitated and greatly increased by alcoholic indulgence. One out of five of the total deaths in Great Britain is due to venereal disease. The disease could be entirely eliminated if we were able to bring about a higher tone of morality in our midst, and applied the same standard of morality to men as to women."

"Public work at the present time was being stunted and starved because of economic difficulties. Two years ago a statement was prepared relating to 53 large towns in this country and their public health work, and it worked out at 5/3 per annum for each person—man, woman, and child. For the whole of the country it would not have been more than 4/-. In the same year we spent 13/9 per capita upon alcoholic drink per week, so that we spend much more upon alcoholic drink than we spent upon public health work in this country."

For Supper
INGLIS'
Coffee Essence
Is Delicious

Ask Your Grocer

ENGLAND'S TRAGEDY OF DRINK.

SPENDING OVER A MILLION A DAY.

By R. B. S. HAMMOND.

It was pitiable to see evidence of the drink tragedy on every side, to find it dominating the divorce courts, complicating the unemployed problem, cluttering up the police courts, crowding the hospitals, blighting the lives of children, giving a bias to politics, drugging the public conscience, and throwing gold dust in the eyes of the church.

SOME FACTS.

It is very difficult, in fact to many it is quite impossible to realise the stupendous power of the liquor evil.

1921.	
DRINK BILL	
403	
MILLION POUNDS.	
Compare the following expenditure:	
Intoxicating liquors	403 million
War pensions	111 million
Old age pensions	27 million
For every	
1000 gallons of milk drunk	
1800 gallons of beer were drunk.	

This is the United Kingdom Record. The Liquor Trade's hold on politics is very great. There are 29 members of Parliament directly connected with the liquor business.

For more than half a century the Tory party has been the brewers' own, political party. This has been quite an open and public political ownership.

Every great brewery and distillery has one of its heads a peer sitting in the House of Lords.

These liquor politicians have frustrated all drastic anti-liquor legislation, and have made the promises of party leaders for a century of no effect.

At present there are three Local Option Bills being considered by the Parliament. None of them are very drastic, and none of them have much chance of becoming law.

The Temperance group in the House of Commons consists of about 30 members, most of which are Liberals. They are all afraid of the word Prohibition. Some of them are urging as the line of least resistance an utterly impossible State purchase scheme.

England and Wales spend £2000 every minute licensed premises are open.

It is stupid to talk of a speedy change in the drink habits of old England. The Anglican clergy are not interested in liquor reform, except for a few brilliant exceptions. Many own shares in the booze business, many more are not abstainers, others are supported by liquor dealers.

Women in England drink more, and more of them drink than in any other part of the world.

I visited very many "pubs," and was not in one in which there were not women drinking in the bars.

I sat in the lounge of so-called first-class hotels. I never saw a woman there who did not drink.

I was depressed—discouraged—appalled.

SOME ASTOUNDING FIGURES.

In 1913 in the United Kingdom the consumption of every man, woman, and child averaged 27.76 British gallons of standard beer, seven-tenths gallons of spirits, and one-quarter gallon of wine.

In 1918 beer was cut down to 9.99 gallons, spirits to one-third of a gallon.

In 1920 it jumped up to 20.61 gallons of beer and .47 gallons of whisky.

In 1921 the very grave distress and unemployment again cut it down to 18.5 gallons of beer and .39 proof gallons of spirits and .24 gallons of wine.

Now look at the cost:

In 1913 the drink bill was	£166,000,000.
In 1920 it went to the alarming figure of	£469,700,000.
In 1921 it fell to	£402,713,000.
In 1920 42 per cent., that was	£197,000,000, went to the Government.

HOW THE BREWER FARES.

The Brewery Manual for 1920 gives 14 per cent. as the average ordinary dividend for the breweries as against 6½ per cent. for 1913-14.

Yet it is this saintly crowd of "public-spirited" brewers who are bitter against the United States for making money out of the late war. This is how they make their profits.

In a pamphlet entitled, "Your Glass of Beer," now being issued by the "Brewers' Journal," the following statement appears:

"The official statistics show that the average gravity of all the beer brewed in this country in 1919-20 was 1039.41 degrees. In May, 1922, the gravity had risen to 1044.10 degrees. In other words, the brewers of the country have, in the last two years, of their own accord, given the public better beer at a cost to themselves for extra duty and materials of approximately 10/- per bulk barrel."
--

The words here in black are delightful. They show the Trade disporting itself in the robes of benevolent virtue, singing a hymn of self-praise.

There never was more disgusting hypocrisy. The thing is not even true in fact.

Commenting on this the "Sunday Observer" of December 31, 1922, says:

"For two years at least the English brewing industry deliberately broke faith with the consumer of beer. It charged the consumer the full equivalent of a tax which was higher than the tax the trade actually paid. By keeping gravities low the brewing trade evaded payment of part of the tax, but exacted from the consumer the equivalent of the full tax. In other words, it squeezed an additional profit out of the tax. Even as recently as the year ending December, 1921, the average gravity of the beer brewed in England and Wales was only 1,042.05 degrees, which means that throughout that year an extra profit of 1/1 per barrel was made out of the tax."

The more you tax the poor brewer the more profit his devilish ingenuity makes.

ROBBING THE WORKER.

At the recent annual meeting of Ansell's Brewery Ltd., Birmingham, it was stated that it was impossible to reduce the price of beer so long as taxation remained at its present level.

The working man for the last two years has paid an extra penny a pint, or 24/- a barrel, in respect of a duty which has amounted to from 16/4 to 17/6 a barrel only. He is now "comforted" by the assurance that an "improvement" will be made in his beer. This "improvement" still leaves him to pay 24/- a barrel on account of a duty that amounts to only 19/1 per barrel, and yet he licks the hand that robs him, and curses his would-be deliverers.

THE "POOR" BREWER.

The Ansell Company was able in 1921-22 in addition to paying interest (£42,062) on its debentures, to pay 10 per cent. (free of tax) on its ordinary shares (for the sixth year in succession) and to show a balance of £98,565, of which £30,000 has been carried to reserve, increasing the reserve fund to £150,000. The company has no item for goodwill, and its assets are free from mortgage charge of any kind. When the company was reconstructed in 1901 its assets were valued at £800,000. To-day they stand at £1,464,752.

(Continued on page 15.)

"THE WORKER"

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

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FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15.

- 11 a.m.: Ryde Anglican Church.
7.15 p.m.: Naremburn Anglican Church.
Mr. Francis Wilson.
7.15 p.m.: Ermington Anglican Church.
3 p.m.: Marsfield Anglican Church.
11 a.m.: Eastwood Anglican Church.
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.
11 a.m.: Fairfield Anglican Church.
3.15 p.m.: Wetherill Park Anglican Church.
7.15 p.m.: Smithfield Anglican Church.
Rev. J. T. Phair.
7 p.m. Ryde Presbyterian Church.
Ex-Senator Watson.
7 p.m.: Woollahra Congregational Church.
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

MR. HERBERT CARROLL'S FIXTURES.

Tuesday, April 17—Young.
Wednesday, April 18—Grenfell.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Mr. David Watson was taken ill last week, and unable to fill his appointments in the Newcastle district. It is anticipated that he will be back in his work by the time this paragraph is read.

Mr. Carroll left last week for Mudgee and the West. Drought conditions are severe in some parts through which he will tour. It was, however, thought desirable to go on with the meetings, and get what propaganda value was to be obtained from them.

Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., left on Monday on a trip through the North Coast District above Grafton. He is to spend ten days there, and will address a number of meetings arranged by the North Coast Temperance Council.

Amongst the visitors welcomed at the office during the week was Mr. Albert Keeling, the genial General Organiser of the South Australian Alliance, who has been attending the annual conference of the Australian Band of Hope Union. He was accompanied by Miss Keeling. Mr. R. W. Bowey, of South Australia, and Mr. Blakiston, of Victoria, also were amongst us.

Mr. Arthur Toombes, State Superintendent of Queensland, has been in Sydney during the week. Mr. Marchant, treasurer of the Queensland League, was taken ill while visiting Sydney, and Mr. Toombes' visit was mainly on that account. He says that this year's poll in the Northern State is now assured, and workers are looking forward to a satisfactory campaign.

New Zealand is proposing to adopt the Field scheme in connection with their educational work, and probably it will be launched soon after their annual meeting, to be held next week.

Miss Monkley is busily engaged in her new work at Goulburn, and reports a readiness to support the campaign which is very encouraging. Arrangements are in hand for a children's Fete during June. This is likely to be the first of the kind in connection with Prohibition, and the result will be of special interest to that part of our work.

LICENSING WORK.

Mr. Adler reports continued efforts of the liquor trade to obtain fresh places in which to carry on their business. During the month an application for a publican's license at Dudley's Corner, Maroubra, was granted. An appeal has been lodged.

The applicant has lodged an appeal against the Bench's refusal to grant a license for

COME to the UNIQUE DISPLAY

"FAIRIES AT WORK"

Given by 50 Young People
and representing

WHAT LIQUOR DESTROYS
and
PROHIBITION SAVES.

APRIL 12—ASHFIELD TOWN HALL
APRIL 17—AUBURN TOWN HALL
APRIL 23—BALMAIN TOWN HALL
MAY 1—PETERSHAM TOWN HALL
MAY 8—CAMPSIE MASONIC HALL
at 7.30 p.m.

See the Spectacular Display of Queen
of Fairies, Fairy Workers, Crusaders,
Heralds, Miners, Students, Airmen,
Workers and Attendants, etc.
Community Singing.
Collection. Admission Free.

Reserved Seat Tickets (1/-) from local
Schools or Societies, or from Y.P.
Prohibition Council, 321 Pitt Street,
Sydney.

Campsie; so has the applicant for Cremorne. Mosman residents are freely signing the petition against the proposed license for Bal-

The hearing is set down for next week of applications for removals to Bexley and Crow's Nest, and for a new license at Clovelly. Strong opposition will be made in each case.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

AMONG CONFERENCE GATHERINGS.

BAND OF HOPE CONVENTION.

It was pleasing to meet the many Interstate delegates attending this Convention, and to note their spirit of determination, en-

thusiasm, and optimism. A distinct advance has been registered in Temperance work amongst young people. A full report will be published in a later issue.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST CONFERENCE.

Mr. W. H. Mitchell attended this State Conference as a delegate of the Y.P. Council, and stressed the importance of our work. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "This conference urges the Churches, Sunday schools, and societies throughout the Brotherhood of N.S.W. to give greater attention to Temperance teaching among young people, and to support in every way possible the campaign for the New Day Crusade."

GRAND SESSION, I.O.G.T.

When a deputation from the Y.P. Council placed the "NEW DAY CRUSADE" before the Grand Session, it was received with enthusiasm. We were pleased to learn that Mr. A. C. Hammond, a great helper of the Y.P. Council, has been appointed State Supt. of Juvenile work. At the close of the session several young people enlisted as Crusaders.

A SPLENDID BOOKLET.

The excellent prize essay of O. J. Goulter, published recently in "Grit," has been reprinted in booklet form, and is available for circulation. Send 3d. for a copy, post free. Special reduction for quantities. Apply to Mr. A. J. Fisher for a supply.

REMEMBER MAY 12.

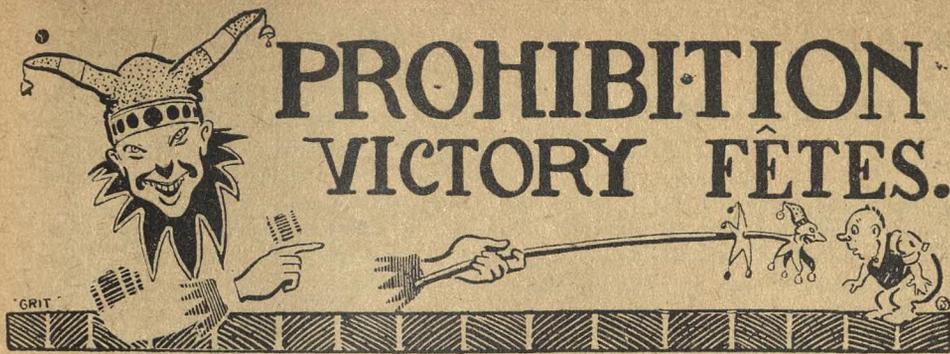
Leaflets for distribution are now ready. Send for a supply. Beautiful Mother's Day Buttons are also obtainable for sale at 3d. each. Get a supply before all are sold.

CHEMIST FINED FOR SELLING POISON.

IS THIS A GROSS INTERFERENCE WITH PERSONAL LIBERTY?

According to the "Evening News" of 26/3/22 a Sydney chemist was fined for selling cocaine. The offence was that the cocaine was not labelled "poison." What will happen if we apply the arguments to this case as the liquor party apply them to Prohibition? Why should not a person be allowed to buy all the cocaine he or she may want without any interference from the law. What harm can cocaine do to an individual? It can rob a man of his right mind and it can kill. It is indeed a dangerous poison, and therefore the law says to the individual, "You must be protected against cocaine." I suppose if we were to agitate for the unrestricted sale of cocaine we should be removed to Callan Park or some such place, yet politicians and people permit the unrestricted sale of a poison which robs men of their right minds and adds more to the sum total of human wretchedness than any other single agency. Verily, when old Carlyle uttered his famous stricture against the human race he had good reasons for so doing.

PASS "GRIT" ON



PROHIBITION VICTORY FÊTES.

FETE FOR HURSTVILLE.

Big Fete mooted for North Shore District. Meeting—Chatswood Town Hall, Tuesday, April 24, 8 p.m.

Mascot and Botany to have preliminary meeting, Botany Town Hall, Thursday, April 26.

There was a fine attendance of enthusiasts at Hurstville district's Fete "Jauching" meeting. Our ever-ready stalwart, Mr. Allerdice, was in the chair. Yes, Hurstville would hold a Prohibition Fete. It was unanimously decided, and the dates and place will be

HURSTVILLE MASONIC HALL, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, AUG. 10 and 11.

Then came the appointment of office-bearers, and following were elected:—

- President: Mr. W. Allerdice.
- Vice-Presidents: Rev. J. W. Walker, Commandant Beavis, Mr. Crossman, and Mr. Cooper.
- Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. Saunders, 99 Woni-ora Road, Hurstville.
- Hon. Assistant Secretary: Mr. J. Langtip.
- Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Lark.

Many stalls have already been taken up by various churches and kindred associations, while suggestions for other stalls have been taken by delegates, who will report at the next meeting which will be held

IN Church of Christ, Hurstville.
ON Monday, April 23rd, at 8 p.m.

All interested are invited.

A QUEEN COMPETITION was also agreed to at the meeting, and each organisation responsible for a stall is asked to select a candidate. Queen competition tickets will be ready for the next meeting.

DO YOU LIVE ON THE NORTH SHORE?

At Chatswood, Willoughby, Wahroonga, Turramurra, Pymble, Gordon, Killara, Lind-

field, Roseville, Artarmon, Lane Cove, Greenwich, etc.

Leading Prohibition enthusiasts on "the shore" say that a combined Prohibition Fete, held at Chatswood, can be made a great success.

So—a meeting will be held
IN Chatswood Town Hall
ON Tuesday, April 24, at 8 p.m.

The idea is that the smaller localities should each take a stall, while the bigger organisations in Chatswood would each be responsible for a stall.

Personal enthusiasm and personal push are required to make the preliminary meeting a success.

Who on the North Shore will help?

BOTANY—MASCOT. BOTANY—MASCOT.

The Botany-Mascot district has suffered a loss in that Mr. Anderson, the energetic Botany Branch Secretary, has moved to Lindfield.

However, just to show Mr. Anderson that his enthusiasm and contagious an effort is to be made to organise a Prohibition Fete in the district. The meeting will be held

IN Botany Town Hall
ON Thursday, April 26, at 8 p.m.

All interested local friends are invited to be present, and delegates appointed by the various churches and kindred organisations are reminded of the date—April 26, at 8 p.m.

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY.

In order to explain the new method of keeping the complexion perpetually youthful, one must understand something of the nature of the skin. A baby's skin is always clear and smooth because the outer layer is always invisibly peeling off, and new layers are forming just as fast underneath, so that the exposed skin is always fresh, un wrinkled and "new."

For the first few years of our lives this peeling is a purely natural process, but as we grow older we gradually lose the power of throwing off our old soiled outer skins, so that our complexions become lined and yellow, and the new skin has no chance to show itself.

A few years ago a scientific chemist realised that a little-known substance called mercolised wax was exactly what was needed to "keep nature up to the mark." It appears that this substance, which is now universally obtainable, gently and painlessly assists nature in throwing off the soiled outer cuticle. The skin is thus perpetually renewed, and a clear youthful complexion can be preserved to any age.

OUR EASTER DEBAUCH.

TWO SHOWS—ONE OUR PRIDE, ONE OUR SHAME.

(By W. D. B. CREAGH).

The City of Sydney has one agricultural show, the Easter Show, in the year; it is the pride of N.S. Wales and Australia. Records have been made this year in entries and attendance. The papers have given great prominence to all that took place. They have emphasised its value to the nation in no uncertain manner. It is a credit to all concerned. I walked through the grounds, amazed at the bigness and importance of the exhibits. I marvelled at the pluck and skill of the riders, especially those engaged in the high jumps. I saw only one exhibition that one could take exception at, and that happened around the liquor bars, where alcohol dope was served out in liberal quantities.

ALCOHOL ALWAYS CONTAMINATES.

In the midst of so much wonderful achievement it was a sad sight to see so many young men boisterous under the influence of liquor. On one occasion I witnessed a fight. Friends stopped it before it became serious. On another occasion I saw two policemen, Nos. 1264 and 747, caution and order away from the bar a number of young country lads. Their language and conduct were such that young women and children were taken away from their positions, where they were viewing the field events. I must compliment the two constables on the tact they used. Their arrival and tact stopped a most disgusting exhibition.

BE CAREFUL! BE CARELESS!

It is strange that human beings take every possible care of animals, especially first-class stuff. Their feed and drink must be the best procurable, but we deliberately put in the way of our human beings a dope that makes poor their bodies, and stunts their minds to such an extent that positive disgrace, sorrow, misery, and even death follow in its train. Rev. Father W. J. Lockington, S.J., in his book, "The Drink Evil in Australia," says on page 20:

"Here in Australia we are trying to build up a nation, and yet we spend each month of every year more than £1,000,000. (since increased to £2,250,000 a month). Place in the one scale the effects of this ever-present evil—the wrecked homes, the broken hearts, the ruined souls, and the degradation of many who otherwise would be good citizens—and weigh against it the other evils that from time to time afflict us. Mark well how the deadly weight of the drink evil makes all else seem light."

The Rev. Father could have written this about the doings of alcohol at Easter, and he could have added that it pollutes the show, the

streets, and, as witnessed in the courts, one of the barometers that show drink's degradation. It pollutes the Sabbath, especially the one called Easter Sunday—the day the Master rose that the sons of men may rise also, and live again.

DRUNKENNESS 92nd ARRESTS ON SUNDAY. POLICE KEPT BUSY.

The above headings appeared over an article in the "Daily Telegraph," 3/4/23; said article was the only one out of all the Sydney papers that said anything about the show. Some would call it a carnival that King Booze held on one of the most blessed days in the year. In all there were over 200 charges on the day, including 10 cases of assault.

The above numbers were the official total, but, as the "D.T." points out, "it may safely be assumed that many more were drunk, and would have been arrested if the police had come across them. They admit also that there are others who, under the influence of liquor, have sufficient control to avoid arrest."

The "D.T." also asks: "Where is the liquor supplied?" and say: "The police know the answer," going on to say they, the police, know that sly grog selling is freely indulged in, but they cannot eradicate the evil.

"THE TRADE RESPONSIBLE."

I know, and it cannot be denied, that the liquor responsible for this, and all other disgraceful exhibitions, comes from the well-known breweries and distilleries. That all the papers advertise their wares, that if some of the liquor is sold by people who have no license a large amount comes direct from those holding licenses. The trade is responsible; the sly grogger is the submarine of the trade; the hotel, the mother ship, supplies the submarine, the mother ship getting the supplies from the base, the breweries and distilleries.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT FIGURES.

Mr. T. Rowe, Pledge Signing Missioner, the police and magistrates were kept very busy as usual at Easter. Large numbers of country people come to town, and a good percentage of those arrested come from the country. It is pitiable to see them as they depart on bail or line up before the Bench, many friendless, robbed and injured, and disappointed and discouraged all of them.

By care we strive to improve our cattle; by careless indifference we allow habits, especially the alcohol habit, to exist, so that the standard of the human race may be lowered.

The following numbers passed through the

Central Court for drunkenness from March 28th to April 5th: 185 men, 22 women; total, 207. The Central only includes the city, suburban courts not included. They are the less serious cases. There were many others where, while drunk, the prisoner committed more serious crime.

It was a great show. Those responsible, "all branches of the liquor trade," reaped a rich harvest. Their bank accounts were added to. The public, especially the innocent ones, had their account of misery increased. The nation reaped another harvest of shame.

FATHER LOCKINGTON HITS THE NAIL.

In page 31, "Drink Evil in Australia," Rev. Father Lockington, S.J., says:

"Each year our Catholic schools send into the world children who are our boast and our pride, yet, alas, too often they are enslaved by the drink demon that lies everywhere in wait for them, and many fail to realise the bright hopes of the church, their teachers, and their parents." The courts, the streets, back up this statement of the Rev. Father, for it can be truthfully said that alcohol held high carnival, that many young men and women's souls are tarnished, having fallen victims to the scourge that always gains ground during excitement that follows such an event as Easter Holidays.

SUNLIGHT SOAP



IN A NUTSHELL—
the mellow oil of
the coconut blended
in
SUNLIGHT SOAP
makes all the difference in a true
laundry soap

MADE IN
AUSTRALIA
BY
AUSTRALIANS
FOR
AUSTRALIANS.




SUNLIGHT WORKS · SYDNEY.

YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

DENTIST REANEY

OPP. GRACE BROS.

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

M1420

The Odd-Job Man's



AUSTRALIA'S TRADE COMMISSIONER.—NEWSPAPERS.—A SENATOR.—DRUGS.—LETTERS.

SIR MARK SHELDON GIVES EVIDENCE. Sir Mark Sheldon returned to Australia by the Moldavia on Saturday last, and was at once visited by pressmen. The reporters were anxious to get the distinguished man's opinions about Prohibition in America. Sir Mark has represented this country, in an official capacity, in America, and he has a wide knowledge of the political situation in the land where Prohibition is the law. I am often surprised at the interest our pressmen take in the question of Prohibition, and notice that whenever a visitor from America is interviewed the first question is "What about Prohibition?" I hope my brothers in ink are not dreading the coming of the day when Australia will abolish the stuff which has taken dreadful toll of the men on the inky way. On second thoughts I am not surprised at their interest in such a big question. It is their business to be interested, but I must admit to noticing a note of personal appeal in the tone they use to ask the question. Sir Mark was quickly to reply to their queries. The "S.M.H." of 2/4/23 reports him as follows:

Sir Mark Sheldon, who left Australia in June last, returned by the Moldavia on Saturday. On his way to England he spent six months in the United States, and in September he attended, as one of the three Australian representatives, the meetings of the League of Nations.

Discussing the question of Prohibition in the United States, Sir Mark Sheldon said that, despite what had appeared in the press, it was almost a political impossibility to alter it. In the first place, he did not think there was any prospect of annulling the legislation in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and, even if that succeeded, legislation would have to be passed by 37 State Legislatures. There was a good deal of liquor available, but it was becoming harder and harder to obtain supplies. Of the results of Prohibition it was far too early to express an opinion. An accurate and reliable judgment could not be expressed until the policy of Prohibition had been on trial for another five or six years. He had seen practically no drunkenness in the streets. Those who do get liquor take it in their own homes. In the farming districts, where the vote counts,

especially in some of the central States, they were all in favor of Prohibition.

NEWSPAPERS AND ADVTS. One of the unfortunate things about our newspapers, speaking generally, is that on certain subjects they are prevented from telling the whole truth. This is how it happens: A cablegram arrives at the office which tells of the success of, say, Prohibition. The news-editor prints the cable. The next day a gentleman calls at the newspaper office and asks to see the news-editor. The gentleman talks about the weather and other things, and then casually mentions the cable about Prohibition and says something like this: "Of course these reports about Prohibition are very interesting, and all that, but I hear that our people who advertise with your paper are not too keen about that sort of thing appearing in the paper which they advertise in. Of course, don't let me influence you one way or the other. If you really want to lose our advertisers, well we can always get space in the other papers." And the gentleman goes out, and the poor news-editor, who is simply a puppet who must dance to the tune of so little a week in wages, makes a mental note that advertisers are the people who count most in the world of newspapers.

And thus it comes to pass that we Prohibitionists often do not get a fair deal from the press. The point our people forget is that

no paper is of value to advertisers unless it has a good circulation, and the majority of papers in this State which fail to give Prohibition a fair go are bought and read, and therefore kept alive by Prohibitionists. That great body of public opinion which is the very life blood of the anti-liquor party of this State would be justified in saying to every newspaper: Unless you are prepared to function as a newspaper and treat the news about Prohibition the same as you treat the news about other items of interest, we will not buy your paper. If we did this the change on the part of the press would be seen at once, and the whole community would benefit by the change.

A KANSAS SENATOR DEFENDS HIS STATE. During the last few days the "S.M.H." has given a lead to other papers in the matter of providing news which was untainted by advertisers' influence. For instance in the issue of 31/3/23 I read:

PROHIBITION. A SENATOR'S DEFENCE. KANSAS EXPERIENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

Senator Capper, replying to a statement on Prohibition, said: "Forty years' experience under the Prohibition statutes of Kansas has proved to me conclusively that these statutes, if enforced, instead of tending to increase crime and official corruption, afford one of the surest methods of reducing them to a minimum. It is not Prohibition which increases crime, but liquor dealers and those patronising them. Any proposal which tends to increase and enlarge the privileges of the liquor dealer, instead of decreasing the problem of lawlessness, will aggravate it. Prohibition to Kansas citizens is not an experiment; it is a tried and established institution.

"Ninety-five per cent. of the people," he adds, "consider the prohibitory law one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon the State by legislation."

Senator Capper forcefully rejects the suggestion to amend the Volstead law.

(Continued on page 15.)

EVERYBODY WANTS
GRIFFITHS BROS.'

PEKOE

FLAVORED TEA.

A PROHIBITION HOLIDAY.

BEWILDERING CHICAGO.

By THE WANDERING EDITOR.

A city of 2½ million people! In 1921 the Chicago passenger stations handled 60,670,088 passengers.

No less than 1464 passenger trains arrive and depart every day. That is more than a train a minute. They handle daily over 100,000 passengers from places outside the suburban area. The railway freight yards received and forwarded in one year 20,330,000 freight cars, handling over 10,050,000 tons of freight.

This city is built on the shores of the great Lake Michigan, and has 32 miles of bathing beaches.

It has 238 public parks and play grounds, 38 of which have bathing pools.

The Coliseum seats 14,000 people, but the great Municipal Stadium, enclosing a field of 1000 feet by 300 feet, has seating accommodation for 100,000 people. This great place is not yet completed. It is to cost 2,500,000 dol. and is only 10 minutes from the heart of the city.

The Chicago Art Institute houses the largest art school in the world.

There are six universities, 9 theological schools, 8 law schools, 6 medical schools, 3 dental schools.

This city has more libraries than New York City, Boston, and Philadelphia together.

The municipal pier cost 5,000,000 dollars and runs out into the lake 3000 feet, and is 293 feet wide.

At the Union Stock Yards 50,000 people are engaged in the meat packing industry.

All Chicago streets are numbered. There are 800 numbers to the mile, except in one part where there are 1200.

There are four great elevated railroad systems, with 200 miles of track. There are 172 surface lines, covering more than 1000 miles of track. There are 575-transfer points, and you can go 47 miles on a seven cent. fare.

Over 3,500,000 people are carried daily.

There are 350 moving picture theatres running from 10 a.m. till 11 p.m., and seven days a week.

The churches and hospitals are on the same scale as the rest of this tremendous and bewildering record.

JUST LONELY.

I arrived on Tuesday, November 14, an insignificant unwanted stranger, one of over 100,000 who arrived that day.

You do not know what loneliness is. You do not know what a heartache is till you stand and watch the thousands hurrying past you and know that it does not matter one cent. how long you stand there, or where you go. It just does not matter to any one what you do. I felt that if I had seen a Surry Hills sly-grog seller on November 14 in Chicago I would have claimed him as a friend, and taken him to dinner.

I only knew one hotel, so I drove there. It accommodates 1000 people, but every room was taken. I went to another. It was full.

I then went to the 16-storey Y.M.C.A. Hotel, and for one dollar I obtained a wee room for the night. Hundreds crowded the place. No one has time to speak. Someone is pressing on your heels. Move on please. At 4.30 it took some time to wake the man about four rooms away from me, and then every half-hour someone had to be banged or yelled into wakefulness.

You must vacate your room at 9 a.m. At 7 a.m. I was all keyed up to go.

The mail leaving Sydney on October 12 and the one leaving October 17 had arrived on November 4 and the 7. I was eager for my mail. I was afraid of my eagerness.

I refused to go by street car. I walked about 10 blocks, pretending I was in no hurry—schooling myself to the disappointments inseparable from a mail.

I got in line and slowly approached the window through which the mail should be handed out. A man ahead of me blustered. There must be a letter for him—but there was not. The woman in front of me was quiet and nervous and moved on with a sigh of relief. She carried a letter—but, alas, there was nothing for me. What should one do next?

What did it matter what one did?

What could possibly be interesting enough to hold one's thoughts from following the erratic course of one's mail, thinking up the reasons for its delay, and apportioning the blame for its non-arrival?

On Thursday I received one letter. On Friday I received a copy of "Grit" in an envelope—and then a telegram that "a big bunch of mail" was at Westerville, Ohio, and would go on to Toronto for me. It had just come from there, and came too slowly to catch me, so back it went. I was to have no mail till November 20.

A RAY OF SUNSHINE.

I went to the Anti-Saloon League rooms. My friend the Rev. George McGinnis was there. He "mothered" me in a wonderful way. He had time for me. He was bent on being hospitable.

He insisted on taking me to his home at Aurora 37 miles away, from where he comes to business daily.

Thank God for the George McGinnises of this world. It would be a richer and happier place if only there were more of them.

Chicago was thus not without its ray of sunshine. Some lines by Harold Lewis Cook come to mind. He says:

I never thought that I should walk
In ecstasy the streets of town,
Or find a heart more beautiful
Than red leaves fluttering down.

But by my side one went to-day;
I saw, and I had speech with him,
And I forgot, who ne'er forgot,
How cold are streets, and grim!

The lights in the heavens, the wonders of the electric glow that turns night into day are not so wonderful as the light in the human eyes that signals you a welcome.

In the atmosphere of a home—the warm,

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1923.

quiet welcome of the mother, the enthusiasm of Esther who has so often written to "Grit," and who greeted me as Uncle B. The mighty grip of the young man who was 100 per cent. American, and young as he is has already "done things" in the world war; the bright eyes of the youngest girl all agog with interest in far away Australia, and then to see on the mantelpiece a letter from Hon. Ni Frances Brown. Why, it was all delightful, and the shadows slunk into the corners of my soul, and I took heart and hoped again to-morrow would bring my mail.

LUNCH MEETINGS.

On Wednesday my friend took me to a Chamber of Commerce lunch meeting, where a city financier talked on the "financial outlook." It was most interesting. He was quite convinced that we were wrong in asking ought Germany to pay. The question was: Can Germany pay? A nation, like an individual, must live, and can only pay debts out of the surplus after living expenses have been met.

Germany has no surplus. Her foreign trade has gone, her ships have gone, her own needs must be met.

He believed all debts ought to be wiped out, and trade relations established, and we would pay ourselves out of the profits in the renewed trading activities that would come to us. I had a happy 10 minutes with the men at my table, and forgot to eat my lunch. Each man said: "I am so-and-so." I responded. Questions followed, and eight of us had quite a meeting. On Thursday we had lunch with the Ad. Men's Institute, the largest in the world, having 1500 members. I sat at the President's table, and was introduced as a member of the Ad. Men's Institute of Sydney. I explained that while it might seem strange to them that a minister should be a member of such an institute, the fact was that I had discovered that interesting sinners were better company than stale saints, so I joined the ad. men. A Professor Clark, of the Chicago University, gave a most interesting talk on the emotional appeal in advertising. He was lucid, illustrative, humorous, and convincing. It was good to be there. On Friday I went to the lunch at the Y.M.C.A., when ex-Governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lowden, gave a very fine talk on Europe. He had a message. He had a magnificent reception from a really great audience, and it was a pleasure to hear and meet him. But overshadowing it all was the dreary dismal spectre of no mail.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT HONORARY COMMISSIONER INTERVIEWED

MR. R. W. BOWEY TELLS "GRIT" OF THE RESULTS OF THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION INTO WORKING OF PROHIBITION.

In April, 1922, the South Australian Government handed to Mr. R. W. Bowey a commission which informed all and sundry that the bearer was duly authorised to inquire into the results of Prohibition in U.S.A. Armed with this authority Mr. Bowey journeyed to America, and there made the most exhaustive inquiries, and after visiting other countries he returned and handed to his Government a report of his investigations. One day this week "Grit" heard that Mr. Bowey was visiting Sydney, and no time was lost before a representative from this paper was in conversation with the Commissioner.

"I went to U.S.A. seeking facts about the biggest bit of social reform legislation ever enacted by any country," the Commissioner said. "I am an Australian, and I want to see my country the best, the cleanest, and most prosperous country in the world, and if other countries have anything worth while to teach us we should be willing to learn. I went as a student, and after the most practical lessons I am convinced that Prohibition is the best and only effective method of eliminating the social evils which are due to drink."

Dealing with the results of his investigation Mr. Bowey said:

HEALTH.

One statement can now be made with absolute sureness, and that is that all over the country has occurred a most unmistakable and striking decline in the general death rate from all causes, until it has now reached its most triumphant low-water mark in all recorded history.

Just as a single illustration to serve as a type of all the rest, the death rate for the entire United States has fallen in the last three years from 14.2 to 12.3 per thousand, or a saving of over 200,000 lives per year. Certain great cities, New York for instance, have actually, in some of their monthly rates, fallen below twelve and gone down well towards eleven per thousand.

The following statement is made on the authority of official figures compiled by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, New York City Health Department. Coming from such source, it is not unlikely to prove a surprising disclosure to that portion of the public which has taken it for granted that under existing Prohibition restrictions the alcoholic death rate is much heavier than it was in days when beers, wines and hard liquors were easily obtainable.

In the seven years of "full" license, from 1910 to 1916, inclusive, there was a total of 4437 deaths from alcoholism, wood alcohol and "alcohol poisoning" in New York City, an average of approximately 634 per year. In 1920 and 1921, when Prohibition was more or less enforced, there was a total of 268 deaths or an average of 134 per year, as

against 634 in former years—a decrease of some 500 per annum.

When Prohibition restrictions began to go into effect in 1919 there were 38 deaths from wood alcohol. Through ceaseless efforts of newspapers the public was so thoroughly warned of attendant dangers that deaths from wood alcohol decreased from 38 in 1919 to 29 in the year 1920, and showed still further decrease to 14 in the year just closed.

COMMERCIALISED VICE.

Among the social benefits for which its friends claim credit to Prohibition is the decrease in commercialised prostitution. Liquor has always been a necessary adjunct to this form of vice. House of prostitution do not flourish unless they can sell liquor to their customers. The liquor being withdrawn, the other inducements do not prove sufficient to keep customers coming. This is a phase of the problem to which comparatively little public attention has been directed, and one which is likely to have more consideration in the future. Within the last two decades, almost every considerable town or city had a "red light district" in which the partnership of liquor and prostitution was carried on. These districts have almost disappeared. There may be difference of opinion as to the extent to which Prohibition contributed to this end; but the fact remains that the spread of Prohibition and the decline of commercial prostitution were coincident, generally speaking, in time and geography. The Wisconsin Legislative Committee on Vice reports thus:

"The Committee finds that the chief cause of the downfall of women and girls is the close connection between alcoholic drink and commercialised vice."

The Chicago Vice Commission, after long study, declared: "The Commission's investigation of the social evil found the most conspicuous and important element next to the house of prostitution itself was the saloon; and the most important financial interest the liquor interest. As a contributory influence to immorality there is no other interest so dangerous. Many of the disorderly saloons are under the control of the brewery interests, which have gone on record as opposed to the sale of liquor in connection with prostitution."

Dr. Pickett, commenting on the foregoing, said: "The brewers controlled from 75 per cent. to 85 per cent. of the saloons in all the larger cities; and yet the relations between the saloons and the business of prostitution became closer and closer until Prohibition came." Testimony of the same character was adduced by Dr. Pickett from all parts of the country, leading him to the conclusion:—"Viewed as a whole, the new aspects of the problem of sexual immorality in the United

States clearly reveal enormous benefits as the result of Prohibition."

BANK SAVINGS.

The net increased wealth was 8,000,000,000 dollars last year, according to Professor David Friday, president-elect of the Michigan State College of Agriculture, and during the war an expert in the Treasury. In pre-war and pre-Prohibition days the largest amount of rational savings or net increased wealth was about 3,000,000,000 dollars.

The 623 mutual Savings Banks of the U.S.A., mostly located in New England, where there has been much unemployment, had an increase in deposits in the year, June, 1920-21. The deposits totalled 5,575,181,000 dollars, credited to 9,619,260 depositors. As compared with the previous year these aggregate deposits increased 388,860,000 dollars, the number of depositors increased 174,933, and the average deposit account increased 30.45 dollars.

In the first full year of Prohibition, 802,000 children of the United States deposited over 4,000,000 dollars in banks, as compared to 462,000 depositing 2,800,000 dollars in the last "wet" year.

John Jay Abbott, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, says:—"Since the date on which National Prohibition went into effect the savings deposits of this bank have increased approximately 10,000,000 dollars, or 30 per cent. There is no question but that Prohibition has contributed very substantially to the increase of savings in the United States, and therefore has been of great economic value to the country."

HOME BREW.

The home brew source has become negligible. The output of beer in American homes is absolutely infinitesimal at the present time. Foreign-speaking people, not yet Americanised, make a little wine.

The Prohibition authorities at Washington, D.C., are of the opinion that home brewing, as an indoor sport, is rapidly dying out, the occasion of this, Commissioner Haynes said, was due to the poor results of brewing operations. The "kick" in most instances is due to the off-products of fermentation or pto-maines, declares Director J. E. Russell, of Ohio, who reported of finding mash containing banana peelings, musk melon rinds, potato peelings, and even garbage. "Some of it has kick enough to put the worst tempered old clay bank mule to shame."

Reports made to Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes by his subordinates in the New England States are to the effect that the demand for yeast, hops and malt has dropped off by half from the peak of the home

(Continued on page 16.)

THE DEBT WHICH DIPLOMACY OWES TO THE MISSIONARY ABROAD.

Most of us think of the Christian Missionary abroad exclusively as an Apostle of Christianity.

He is—and suffers untold hardships and endures all manner of real and wonderful sacrifices in the carrying out of his work.

Rarely do we remember, however, that he is in a positive sense an Ambassador of Peace, and that diplomacy owes a very great debt of gratitude to the Christian Missionary.

In a volume, entitled "Diplomacy in the Orient," by Hon. J. W. Foster, one of the most experienced of American diplomatists, there is this forceful sentence: "Up to the middle of last century the Christian Missionaries were an absolute necessity to diplomatic intercourse." This statement is corroborated by W. B. Reed, a former U.S. Minister to China, who says: "I could not have advanced one step in the discharge of my duties, could not have read or written or understood one word of correspondence on treaty stipulations but for the Missionaries."

What do we owe? To begin with we owe to Missionary Philologists nearly 150 dictionaries, including Judson's and Stevens' for Burmese; Hepburn's for the Japanese; and Morrison and Wells' for the Chinese. These dictionaries are the basis of language and of all intelligent diplomatic intercourse between the East and the West.

Dr. Parker twice served as Charge d'Affaires in China, and as a Commissioner to negotiate with the Chinese Government in 1856.

Dr. S. Wells Williams was interpreter to Commodore Perry in his first visit to Japan, in 1853, and afterwards was Secretary to the Legation in China.

Mr. W. Martin translated Wheaton's Elements of International Law into Chinese. He also translated Woolsey's Elements of International Law, and two or three other works of an international character. Most of these translations were reprinted in Japanese, and have had large influence in shaping the international policy of two Empires. They showed the public men of the East that something beside force, namely, an essential justice, was recognised amongst Western nations in their dealings with each other.

No record of this character could fail to recall the great work of the Hon. Chester Holcomb, a former Missionary, who served as Secretary to the Legation in China for many years, and who had a wonderful knowledge of the Chinese language. All of his work upon treaties was written by his own hand.

Dr. Allen, Missionary to Korea, who was subsequently appointed American Minister to Korea by two Presidents, opened the whole of Korea to the Missionaries by his work.

Eastern countries are not slow to acknowledge the debt which diplomacy does owe to the Missionaries.

A few years ago the Japan "Mail" said: "No single person has done so much as the Missionary to bring foreigners and Japanese into close intercourse."

Sir Charles Warren, the Governor of Natal, said: "For the preservation of peace between the colonists and the natives one Missionary is worth a battalion of soldiers."

The work accomplished in Japan by the Rev. John De Forest not only brought him the deepest confidence of the Japanese diplomatic officials, but it brought him a very high decoration from the Emperor.

MISSIONARY INFLUENCE UPON THE MAKING OF A NEW CHINA.

In one of the crises between North and South China, which, had it been allowed to develop, might have involved the peace of the world, the Rev. Little came quickly to the fore as peace-maker. He it was who sent a proposal to Yuan Shi Kai, and to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the President of the Provisional Republic, suggesting that they appoint a Commissioner to arbitrate, and to consider terms of peace, and offered his own home as the meeting place. Mr. Little's home was used for six weeks during these negotiations, and his work was invaluable, acting according to Chinese customs as middleman in the entire proceedings.

The result was peace, when war would have meant disaster.

Such wonderful records are possible because the Missionary, perhaps more than any other man, possesses the confidence and knows the people, their language, modes of thought, history, tradition, problems and weaknesses, by virtue of the fact that he goes to them as an ambassador of Christian peace.

We must never forget that Dr. Sun, who exercised so beneficent an influence over his countrymen, and many of his compatriots, was trained in the school established by our Missionaries.

We in the West know too little of all this; but the East is not slow to recognise it.

A Chinese leader was recently asked when the revolution began, and with great wisdom he replied: "The day Robert Morrison landed in Canton."

To-day there are 1,300,000 students of all grades under Missionary training. In these schools are being shaped the leaders of the nations of the future who are to bind the world together.

To-day there would be little hope for a New China, India, Japan, or Turkey if there had been no Missionaries.

One of the chief glories of the work done by foreign Missionaries, particularly in the East, is that they have brought the Eastern mind into contact through Missionary Schools with the Western ethic and the Western moral in government, and the diplomacy of the world would have been powerless without their aid.

The Christian Missionary, who is at once apostle of peace, educator, physician, student and faithful builder of a brotherly civilisation, has been up to the present the greatest influence in promoting a closer oneness amongst the nations of the world.

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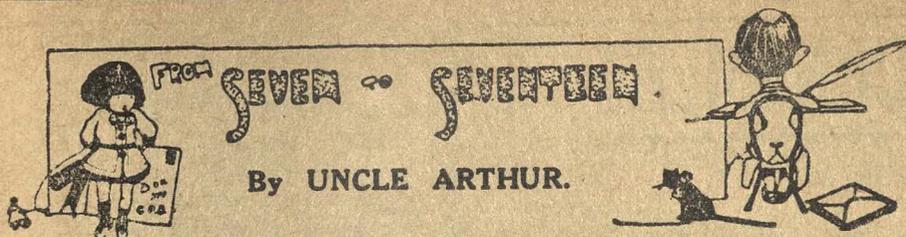
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By UNCLE ARTHUR.

WHO IS UNCLE A ?



He is the leader of a large family of children, aged 7 to 17, who write to this page. There is no fee to pay. Write on one side of the paper in ink. Send your age and date of birthday.

All who do not write for three months are "scallywags." After 17 you become an "Hon." Ne or Nl, and write either at Christmas or your birthday. Grand Uncle B.'s birthday is celebrated by a picnic for all Ne's and Nl's. Address letters to Uncle A., 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

Dear Nl's and Ne's,—

You are in for a good time. Listen!

FIRSTLY. Grand Uncle B. has told me that he will issue another special edition of "Grit" for Young People's Work. It will appear about the end of this month. So look out for something splendid, with lots of pictures and interesting reading.

SECONDLY. I attended the recent Australian Band of Hope Convention during Easter, and could not help noticing how enthusiastic the delegates were. They came from many parts of Australia, and some travelled great distances, but all were keen to help in Temperance and Prohibition work for Young People. One meeting was unique in that 27 speeches were given at one session, and all were solid in their promise and appeal for Australian Boys and Girls.

THIRDLY. May 12 promises to be a tremendous success. We have heard of lots of schools, lodges, etc., taking part in the procession. Be sure to come to the Domain and join the march.

Cheerio!

UNCLE A.



HAVE YOU WRITTEN TO UNCLE A ?

OUR HONOR LETTER.

Each week we give pride of place to one letter. It may be the shortest or the longest the best written or the funniest, the most interesting, or most newsy. Write what you wish in the best way you can. Try for this honor and become a good letter-writer.

UNCLE A.

OUR HONOR LETTER ABOUT A SCHOLARSHIP.

Thelma Dunlop, George's River Road, Croydon Park, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I am determined not to be a scallywag this time, so I am writing while I am in the mood. I have just been wondering if I ever told you that I joined the Fellowship at our Church. I have written several assignments, and have one for next Sunday. A few weeks ago I heard that I had passed my exam. (the Domestic Science) with six B's and two A's. There were nine subjects, and I passed in eight, failing in geography. Yesterday I received word that I had won a scholarship to the Technical College for dressmaking and millinery. I am to start on Monday, going there Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The other two days I go to school for English and arithmetic. There was only one girl out of the two eighth classes failed, and she was not at Burwood the first year. There is one very important thing I was nearly forgetting to mention. Certain people in our district were wanting to build a wine shop here. But most people opposed this idea. They have been holding meetings to stop this shop being erected. I don't know if they have succeeded in stopping this, but I hope they do succeed.

(Dear Thelma,—How well you have been getting on in school. I am glad to know you are all trying to keep the wine shop away.—Uncle A.)

IMPROVING.

Nancy Dunlop, 38 George's River Road, Croydon Park, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I was thinking I would like to join your family of Ne's and Nl's. I am 11 years old on February 22. We have just had quarterly exam. at school, and I came 10th. It wasn't as high a pass as I might have got, because I went down in my reading; but all the same, I think I made up for that in my writing, because the last examination we had I only got 15 marks out

of 20, and this exam. I have just been talking about I got 18 marks, so that shows a great improvement. Our head teacher, Miss Mitchell, is leaving, and we won't see her any more. A new teacher, Miss Southerland, is coming to our school. She will be my teacher, too, because I am in 6A class at school.

(Dear Nancy,—Welcome. I'm glad you're writing so nice now. Try to read better, also write soon, and don't be a scallywag.—Uncle A.)

LOVELY NATURE.

Sylvia King, Branxton-street, Greta, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I was very pleased you thought well of my last letter. Last Sunday we all went for a walk, and sat on the grassy hills above the town and watched the sun setting, throwing long shades here and there, and turning the trees and hills to gold, while high up in the gumtrees close by some magpies and jackasses were making such a chatter that we could scarcely hear the Church bells ringing just below us. I always love to watch the setting sun. Next time I write I will tell you about our garden and our wisteria vine, and shady trees and lawn. Love to yourself and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Sylvia,—Your letter reminded me of a holiday I had a little while ago. How nice it is to hear the happy chatter of the birds.—Uncle A.)

WHO WILL WRITE?

Elsie Rogers, Main-street, Young, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I hope that I am not a scallywag once more. Do you know, Uncle, a rather disturbing thought (to me) has crossed my mind lately, and that is that I ought to write oftener and shorter. But then comes the equally disturbing thought that once I began to write to you I seem to have so much to tell you about that I seem to fill up a page before I have told you half! I have never told you anything about myself, have I? I have two brothers, both younger than myself, named George and Ralph, and a little sister named Edna. George is 14, Ralph 12, and Edna just 6. As you know, I am 15; so you see I am the eldest of four. My father is a photographer, and George and I are learning the profession. Ralph and Edna both go to school. I left school about 16 months ago. I passed the Q.C. exam.



WHY SHALL WE ABSTAIN.

ALCOHOL INJURES

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HOW PROHIBITION HELPS US.

PROHIBITION IS

B OYS AND GIRLS
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V ERY ONE

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S PIRITUALLY

T RAVELLERS
T HINKERS

CRUSADE TOURNAMENT

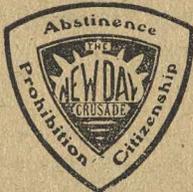
GETTING READY FOR MAY 12.

Already several Societies have qualified for
A SHIELD OF HONOR

Fifty Signatures for the Pledge and Appeal having been secured by them. Others have nearly reached this mark. Have you secured 50 in your School, Lodge, or Society?

WHO WILL BE NEXT
to enter the list for this Tournament?

WHO WILL RECEIVE
Chief Honor for the Highest Number?



With God's Help,
* * *

1. I will oppose the Liquor Traffic all my life.
2. I ask Parliament to support Prohibition for the Protection of Young Australians.
3. I promise to uphold the law and to encourage good Citizenship.

YOUNG AUSTRALIA'S PLEDGE AND APPEAL

Date..... Signed.....

Address

Parent's consent (for those under 14). Age....

Parent's Signature

If aged 8-18
Sign and Send
to the
Y.P. Prohibition
Council,
321 Pitt Street,
Sydney.

Send for
full
free
supplies
for your
School, Lodge,
or Society.

Send 1d. stamp and receive a Crusade Seal for all who sign the Pledge and Appeal.

when I was on the verge of turning 13. George was almost 14 when he sat and passed the Q.C. We belong to the Methodist Church. I am a teacher in the Kindergarten S.S., but just lately I have had to give it up for a time, owing to ill-health. However, I am taking it up once more now. We are all, except mother and Edna, members of the Oddfellows' Lodge. Dad belongs to the Oddfellows' and the Masonic Lodges, both the Blue and the Red. I have asked both my brothers to write to you, and I believe they will possibly do so. I would like to correspond with a "Grit" cousin, Uncle. Do you know of anyone who would care to write to me, please? I have been living with my grandma, and now I have come home, and we do not get "Grit" here, so I am a little out of touch with you. Did Uncle B. get home all right? Don't tell me it was in the papers, please, because I am a naughty girl and never read the papers!

(Dear Elsie,—I hope some of your cousins will write to you. You should get your father to subscribe to "Grit."—Uncle A.)

APRIL SHOWERS.

Mary Snow, Box 26, Bangalow, writes:
Dear Uncle A.,—I think it is about time I wrote to you again. We have been having some nice showers lately, so the grass is beginning to grow and get green. Have you been getting much rain down your way. I am in Fourth class at school now. I like going to school. I have not far to walk, but some of the children have to ride on horse back they have so far to go.

(Dear Mary,—We've not had much rain till to-day, when heavy rain fell. Do you know the song "April Showers"?—Uncle A.)

FOND OF RIDDLES.

Iris Uphill, Kilbonnie, Forbes, writes:
Dear Uncle A.,—This is my first letter to "Grit." I go to North Forbes Day school. I am enclosing 5d. for a packet of stamps. I am 12 on November 17. My three brothers and I drive 9 miles to school. I am learning music. At our school we have a library. We are short of water. A heavy rainfall would do a lot of good. We have been getting "Grit" for a long time. The inspector was at school not very long ago. We have seen

him a few times since. We will be break up for the holidays to-morrow. Father cultivating the fallow. I saw Iris Gunning letter in "Grit." My brother has two pigeons. He put a box up on the stables for the Mother has a lot of chickens to feed now. We are going to Warrigal picnic on East Wednesday. It is to be held at the church. We catch crayfish in our dam. I love riddles in "Grit."

(Dear Iris,—We welcome you to our family. Send some riddles for our page. The stamps have been sent, and I hope you like them. Uncle A.)



WHAT CAN THE STAMP CLUB DO

RULES AND HINTS.

Send stamps for selection to any address given below. Stamps must be in good condition. Indicate name and address of sender and number of stamps sent. Post in sealed envelope at letter rate of postage.

Receiver will select stamps desired and promptly return remainder. When returning these, send some of yours for selection in exchange for those kept. Select from the exchange set, and return it promptly.

STAMP COLLECTORS.

- Ralph Wilson, Tabrabucca, Ilford, N.S.W.
 - Iris Gunning, Calarie, via Forbes, N.S.W.
 - Chrissie Moore, Victoria-rd., Cambridge, New Zealand.
 - Alice Wall, Pierce-st., E. Maitland, N.S.W.
 - Marjorie Volckman, Narang-st., E. Maitland, N.S.W.
 - Jack Robinson, Anderson-st., Chatswood
 - Heather Begg, Railway Parade, Hurstville
 - Geof. Stokes, Abbotsholme College, Killara
 - Una Pickard, Shepherd-st., Bowral.
 - Irene Bruce, Victoria-st., E. Maitland.
 - Ern Bond, 16 Duke-st., Kensington, N.S.W.
 - Joyce Stevenson, 23 Alma-street, Ashfield
 - Ronald Boyd, "Rosebank," Terrara.
 - Annie Rumble, "Woodburn," Crookwell.
 - Maurice Clark, "Steinbrook," Tenterfield
- This list will be printed each month, with the addition of any others who apply.

THANKS.

Stamps have been received from Great Uncle B., Mr. H. G. Harward, Mrs. Thorp, and Otto Walpole. Thanks. Stamps of all countries will be welcomed, but we especially need some from Asia, Africa, South America and the Pacific Islands.

SPLENDID PACKETS.

We are able to offer packets of splendid value and greater variety. Packets are now being prepared as follows:

Varieties.	Price.
British Empire	25 .. 3d.
Australasian	25 .. 3d.
European	30 .. 3d.
Worldwide	30 .. 3d.
Asia, Africa, and America ..	25 .. 3d.
U.S.A.	25 .. 3d.
British Empire	40 .. 6d.
European	45 .. 6d.
Worldwide	50 .. 6d.

These can be obtained from Mr. Fisher, the Alliance Office, or by post. If to be posted, enclose 2d. extra for each 6d. worth ordered. We reserve the right to substitute other packets of equal value if those ordered are sold out. All proceeds from these packets are devoted to the work among Young People.



RAISE WANTED.

Mother: "Johnny, why in the world are you feeding the baby yeast?"
 Johnny: "Boo-hoo! She's swallowed my quarter and I'm trying to raise the dough."

TURN ABOUT.

Smith got married. The evening of his first pay-day he gave his bride 14 dollars of the 15 dollars' salary and kept only one dollar for himself.
 But the second pay-day Smith gave his wife one dollar and kept 14 dollars himself.
 "Why, John," she cried, in injured tones, "how on earth do you think I can manage for a whole week on a paltry dollar?"
 "I'll admit I don't know," he answered. "I had a rotten time myself last week. It's your turn now."

REQUIREMENTS ANSWERED.

The following "Wanted" advertisement appeared some time ago in a provincial newspaper:—
 "A lady in delicate health wishes to meet a useful companion; she must be domesticated, musical, an early riser, amiable, of good appearance, and have experience in nursing. A total abstainer preferred. Comfortable home. No salary."
 A few days afterwards the advertiser received by post a basket labelled "This side up with care; perishable." On opening it she found a tabby cat, with a letter on its tail. It read thus:—
 "Madam,—In response to your advertisement, I am happy to furnish you with a useful companion, which you will find exactly suited to your requirements. She is domesticated, a good vocalist, an early riser, possesses an amiable disposition, and is considered handsome. She has great experience as nurse, having brought up a large family. I need scarcely add that she is a total abstainer. A salary is no object to her; she will serve you faithfully in return for a comfortable home."

HONK, HONK!

"The road to the police court," mused the motorist, "is paved with good pedestrians."
 * * *

INEXPERIENCED.

"Moses," said Uncle Eben, "was a great lawgiver. But de way he was satisfied to keep de ten commandments short an' to de point shows he wasn't no regular lawyer."

PREPARED FOR PINCHING.

An Italian who kept a fruit-stand was much annoyed by possible customers who made a practice of handling the fruit and pinching it, thereby leaving it softened and often spoiled. Exasperated beyond endurance, he finally put up a sign which read: "If you must pincha da fruit—pincha da cocconut!"

AN ALL-ROUND CITIZEN.

Gribble and Son, wholesalers, sold a bill of goods to J. B. West, a merchant at a small crossroads village in Missouri, and when the goods arrived at the village, Mr. West refused them. The wholesale firm prepared to institute suit for collection, and wrote to the railroad agent at the village for information about the arrival of the merchandise, to the president of the bank for information concerning the financial standing of their customer, to the mayor of the city, asking him to recommend a good lawyer to handle their case, and to Mr. West, threatening suit if he did not make payment at once. Mr. West answered:—
 "I received the letter telling me I had better pay up. I am the railroad agent at Crossings, and also received the letter you wrote to the agent. I am president and sole owner of the local bank, and can assure you as to my financial standing. As the mayor of the city, I hesitate to refer you to a lawyer, since I am the only member of the bar of this vicinity. If I were not also pastor of the Methodist Church, I would tell you to go to h—l."

**WILL OUTLAST
 3
 MILLET BROOMS
 TAYLOR'S**

UNIVERSAL BROOM



Obtainable at All Grocers and Ironmongers.

Buy one to-day and Save Money.

**STOVE POLISH
 STOVE POLISH**

**BLAC-IT
 BLAC-IT
 BLAC-IT**

**The Great
 Stove Polish
 BEAUTIFUL SHEEN**

**Dries quickly
 No labor
 Economical
 No smell**

**Insist on
 BLAC-IT
 Sold Every-
 where.**

PURE FOODS

"WHITE WINGS"

SELF RAISING FLOUR.
 Made from Best French Cream Tartar.
 Makes Lovely Scones and Cakes.

"WHITE WINGS"

MALT AND PEPSIN BREAKFAST MEAL.
 Splendid for Dyspeptics and Invalids.
 N.B.—One grain of Pepsin-Malt will digest two thousand grains of any ordinary Farinaceous Food.

REFUSE ALWAYS SUBSTITUTES.

H. L. BUSSELL & CO., LTD.
 WHITE WINGS MILLS,
 20-24 MEAGHER-STREET, SYDNEY.

PASS "GRIT" ON

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



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

DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON, author of "Soul Rest," etc.

SUNDAY.

"The Son of God who loved me and gave HIMSELF for me."—Gal., 2, 20.

Yes. He gave HIMSELF for you. Will you say this text over to yourself daily until you realise it: "THE SON OF GOD who LOVED ME, and gave HIMSELF FOR ME?" What more could He give than Himself? With Himself He gave all things. He gave Himself in His life as well as in His death. His whole life was a giving of Himself. "Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses." Who can tell the depth of meaning that lies in those words? We can only dimly fathom it. "He was in ALL points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. In taking our humanity He took all that that involves; all its weaknesses and infirmities, all its temptations, all its sorrows." Surely He hath borne our griefs and carried OUR sorrows—"OUR sorrows." Every grief, every pain, you have ever suffered, He bore in His mortal flesh. When He wept at the grave of Lazarus He was weeping for all those down the long ages who would weep for their lost ones taken by the hand of death. He saw all the havoc that sin had made, and wept for the sons of men.

"He wept alone, and men passed on—the men whose sins He bore, They saw the Man of sorrows weep, they had seen Him weep before. They asked not who those tears were for, they asked not whence they flowed; Those tears were for rebellious men; their source the heart of God."

For you and for me those tears were shed, He gave HIMSELF for you. Why? He LOVED. Love must give. The greater the love the more it longs to give. "God so loved the world" as to give Himself in the person of His Son to redeem the human race. Remember, it was THE SON OF GOD who loved and gave Himself. No mere man. The Man Divine, co-equal with the Father, the only begotten Son of the Father who "humbled Himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the Cross, that WHOSOEVER believeth in Him should not perish, but HAVE everlasting life."

MONDAY.

"He was made sin for us who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him."—2 Cor., 5, 2.

We may not guess, O Lord, the depth of woe Which Thou for all our sins didst undergo. 'Tis mystery all; we only know in part Of that great love for us which broke Thy heart.

Our minds are finite, nor could comprehend A love which doth so far our thought transcend.

Suffice for us that Thou a curse wast made, That One who knew no sin our debt has paid. It was the weight of sin in One so pure Which made the load so heavy to endure, The world's accumulated load of crime Of every nation and of every clime

Which pressed thee down, and hid Thy Father's face

From Thee, for one brief agony of space; The sin which separates, from God doth part—

This was the heavy blow which broke Thy heart.

But we receive by faith the gift of life. Ours is the conquest through Thy bitter strife.

No more need men then talk of sacrifice, Thou hast paid ALL the debt at fullest price.

—From "Soul Rest."

TUESDAY.

"I have trodden the winepress alone, and of the people there was none with Me."—Isa., 63, 3.

"And they ALL forsook Him and fled." Peter, who had declared though all men should forsake, yet would not he, though he should die with Him, yet would He cling to Him. John, the favored disciple, who had so lately been nearest to His heart, not even he stayed by his Friend and Master when He was led away by the brutal soldiers. They had failed to watch with Him, and now they had no courage to face the crisis which had come. They left Him to tread the winepress alone. And what that meant to the One who, because He was made like unto His brethren, and who consequently craved for human companionship, none can know. We can never have to bear any trial alone, because the Son of Man is our companion. He who has gone this way before us, but He alone could bear the weight of this world's crime, He alone could feel the weight of all the consequences of sin. "He was made a curse for us," and it was not the physical suffering which broke His heart, for it has been proved He died literally of a broken heart, and not of the crucifixion. The soldiers found He was dead already, and the proof of His broken heart was shown them. Who can tell what that meant that cry to Him the Son of God: "My God, my God, why hast THOU forsaken Me?" Was it not the sin which was laid on Him which for one brief space of time separated Him from His Father? How, we know not. But this we know that hell is separation from God, and it was this hell He entered. The darkness which fell was but the token of the darkness He endured for love of man, that they might have the light of life. During that hour of darkness heaven itself must have been veiled in night.

"That hour has fled, those tears are told, the agony is past;

The Lord has wept, the Lord has bled, but He has not loved His last.

His eye is downward bent still ranging to and fro,

Where'er in this wide wilderness there roams the child of woe.

And when the rebel chooses wrath, God mourns His hapless lot,

Deep breathing from His heart of love—"I would, but ye would not."

WEDNESDAY.

"He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and with His stripes we are healed."—Isa. 55, 5.

All THY sins were laid on Jesus,

In the dark Gethsemane, When He shed His blood so precious,

Then He bore them all for thee; Bruised by sins of THINE He suffered,

Crushed by deeds of THINE He died, And thy actions, vile and sinful,

Nailed His feet and pierced His side.

All thy woes were laid on Jesus

In the lone Gethsemane, He who died with joy to bless us,

Died to set from sorrow free, And we have to bear no sorrow

But He once hath borne the same, Thus from every woe we borrow

Comfort in our Saviour's name.

All thy load was laid on Jesus,

In the dread Gethsemane, ALL thy debt was paid by Jesus

When He died at Calvary, And thy life must be for Jesus,

For He gave His life for thee, And thy all must be for Jesus

Now and through eternity.

THURSDAY.

"Having loved His own which were in the world, He loved them unto the end."—John, 13, 1.

There was no change in His changeless heart toward them. Ever ready to excuse their weakness, even when they failed to watch with Him, when He so craved their companionship. Never once upbraiding them. Even when Peter denied Him in the Judgment Hall, there was no reproach on His lips. He just turned and LOOKED with a look of fathomless affection. It was that look of love which broke Peter's heart, and he went out and wept bitterly. Never more could He forget that look. "Having loved His own, which were in the world, He loved them unto the end." "I have loved THEE," He says to you, "with an everlasting love." You have often perhaps forsaken Him, and fled when you should have witnessed for Him. You have let slumber close your eyes when you should have watched with Him. Perhaps you have even denied Him before men; have been afraid to own Him as your Master, and when men have said "Did not I see thee in the garden with Him?" have tried to make believe you were none of His. Yet He loves still, and would win you back now by His look of love. Can you resist that look and turn away?

FRIDAY.

"He died for all that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves but unto Him which died for them and rose again."—2 Cor., 5, 15.

Kept for Thyself, O Jesus,

This life of mine should be;

For thou hast given that life of Thine

A sacrifice for me.

And shall I keep that life, O Christ,

Which is Thine own by right?

Nay, Saviour, take it, let it be

Most precious in Thy sight.

Kept for Thyself, O Jesus,

This heart of mine should be,

For that dear tender heart of Thine

Was broken once by me,

MY sins wrung forth that bitter cry

On mournful Calvary,

That soul of Thine sank 'neath the weight

Of all my treachery.

SATURDAY.

"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am Chief."—1 Tim., 1, 15.

One who had lived very near to the Master, and whose delight it was to visit the sick and dying, when near his end wrote of himself: "A great sinner, but a great Saviour." This has ever been the language of saints all down the ages. Wesley wrote: "I the chief of sinners am; but Jesus died for me." It is those who have never stood beneath the Cross and realised what sin cost the Son of God, who say they are as good as others, and never did any harm to anyone. The nearer we get to the light the more we see of our own sinfulness. Pull up the blinds and let the Son of Righteousness pour into the dark corners of your heart, and you will see the dust which was invisible before. When you see your sin, you will want a Saviour. Ask that you may receive your sight, for we are all born blind spiritually, and only the Spirit of God can enlighten the eyes of our understanding. "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit, for they are spiritually discerned." Let your prayer ever be: "Lord, that I may receive my sight."

ROGERS BROS
DYERS & CLEANERS
 181 Oxford St., 775 George St.
 455 Pitt St. 3 Macquarie Place
 172 King St. (opp. St. James')

BOOZEPIGRAMMATICAL.

(By T. A. CUSACK).

Booze creates fellowship at the club, in the hotel bar, and on the street corner, but destroys it in the home.

* * *

If there was anything elevating about strong drink, men wouldn't go down to it.

* * *

All the big lies used to be told about fish; now they are told about drunkenness in U.S.A.

* * *

When we get Prohibition in Australia we will realise what more fully a great nation America is.

* * *

A liquor traffic lie is easy to swallow if taken with a glass of beer.

* * *

When the drink goes to a man's head, self-control moves out to make room for it.

* * *

Booze will send a man down-hill, but he's never lifted up by it.

* * *

One drink has often laid the foundation of a life-long thirst.

* * *

Drink undermines the constitution, therefore drink is constitutionally bad.

* * *

Strong drink has a weakening effect on the pocket.

* * *

Prohibitionists are selfish; they want to see strong drink done away with just for the pleasure of seeing other people happy.

* * *

The booze business in U.S.A. is dead, and the wets want to revive the corpse by means of light beer and wines.

* * *

A successful failure is a man who has risen from the gutter with the assistance of a policeman.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 5/4/23, etc., etc.:

Mrs. Grieve, 24/2/24; T. Lowrey, 30/6/24; Mrs. Kilpatrick, 9/3/24; Miss Johns, 9/4/24; Mrs. D. Vine, 30/4/24; Mrs. Kenny, 4/-, 20/5/23; Miss Gough, 30/1/24.

The following are paid to 30/12/23: W. Worling, L. McDowell, Rev. J. Wadkin, 18/-, J. Reid.

A BLESSING TO NERVE SUFFERERS.

Nerve sufferers are everywhere reporting wonderful results from the use of Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts, which, by purifying and enriching the blood and building up healthy nerve and brain tissues, afford remarkable relief from such neurasthenic conditions as Headaches, Backache, Insomnia, Dyspepsia, Brainfag, Lassitude, and Nervous Break-down. As they do not contain any opiates, narcotics, strychnine, bromides, or other harmful drugs, Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts may be beneficially used by people of all ages. They are obtainable from chemists and stores for 3/- per box (containing 12 days' supply), or six boxes for 17/3.

Odd Job Man's Diary—

(Continued from page 7.)

Some of the lies told about THAT OLD LIE ABOUT DRUGS. Prohibition have such remarkable vitality that I sometimes think they prove the old saying, "Give a lie twenty-four hours start and it becomes eternal." For instance take the old, old lie that Prohibition leads to the drug habit. From the day this falsehood was coined medical men have denied it and provided proof that Prohibition, instead of increasing the drug habit, goes a long way towards stamping out the evil, but the liquor advocates are not a bit put out by denials. They work on the understanding that if you repeat a lie enough times a percentage of the people will at last believe it. In the "Telegraph" of 2/4/23, I notice that Mr. R. W. Bowey has collected some evidence on the subject of drugs. The "Telegraph" report has it:

THE DRUG HABIT

NOT INDUCED BY PROHIBITION.

Mr. R. W. Bowey, honorary commissioner appointed by the South Australian Government to report on the Prohibition laws enacted in Canada and the United States, was the speaker at the Y.M.C.A. men's meeting yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Bowey stated that Prohibition had been maligned when it was accused of turning persons from the drink habit to that of drugs. The per capita consumption of opium in the United States in 1915 amounted to approximately 36 grains, based on a total consumption of 470,000 pounds by a population of 92,000,000. For the Prohibition period 1916-1921 the average annual per capita consumption dropped to approximately 15 grains.

Dr. Joseph C. Doane, director of the medical department of the Philadelphia General Hospital, had assured Mr. Bowey that absence of liquor does not drive people with an alcoholic thirst to the use of habit-forming drugs. An addict to dope and an addict to alcohol were entirely different mentally and physically.

"I have never seen a patient who took to drugs because Prohibition stopped him from obtaining whisky or other alcoholic drinks." Dr. H. G. Clark, superintendent of the Mayview institution, where drug victims and delirium tremens sufferers are sent, told Mr. Bowey. "When people say that the drunkard who can't obtain whisky will take a drug instead, they apparently have no experience. The drug-taken and the drunkard are two entirely different individuals. The drug-taker does not desire alcohol, and the drunkard has no desire for drugs. It would not be going too far to say that there is a chemical difference in their make-up. I've never seen it happen, and at Mayview we have no Prohibition drug fiends."

10 NIGHTS IN A BAR.

The people of Ryde should make the most of their chance to see Dan McAlpine in "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," Ryde Town Hall, Friday, April 20th.

England's Tragedy of Drink—

(Continued from page 10.)

HOURS OF SALE.

To-day in England pubs are permitted to open but seven and eight hours per day, varying in different localities, but usually from 11.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

On Sunday the law permits the sale for five hours—from noon till 2 p.m., and from 7 p.m. till 10 p.m.

Christmas Day was treated like Sunday, and the police had a rich and pitiable in-gathering of drunks.

Sly-grog selling is commoner than in U.S.A. Did you hear me say that? This is quite certain in my mind.

THE PRESS.

The Trade is deeply entrenched and well protected in the matter of all the avenues of propaganda. The papers, magazines, movies, and vaudeville shows are for the booze business.

Only spectacular garblings about "the American failure" are usually printed.

The poisoning of the public mind by the daily press is the most sinister and pathetic fact in England. If this great and wonderful country should go the way of Rome, Greece and other crumbled civilisations, the press will be more responsible than any other single agent.

Not only is the truth denied a place in the news columns, any fantastic and absurd thing gets a pride of place so long as it reflects on Prohibition.

The press is so politically party controlled that readers never by any chance get a fair statement of the facts on great public questions.

There is a "yellow press" in England that measures up with the worst in U.S.A., and in this I see no prospects of a change.

THE FORCES AGAINST DRINK.

There are many great and generous people fighting the drink evil. The United Kingdom Alliance has a long and splendid history of endeavor, somewhat marred in the judgment of many by the political convictions that have made it rather the tail of a party when it should have been free to unite the temperance forces of all shades of political creeds.

The strength of Britain Movement did much good work during the war, and the nation has reason to be thankful for really great educational work done by this movement. The Good Templars, the Rechabites, the W.B.T.U., the Bands of Hope have been as elsewhere staunch to the abstinence ideal, but they have never got beyond a limited circle.

The Temperance Council of the Christian Churches, largely inspired by the devotion of the Rev. Henry Carter, has found a common platform on which a remarkable body of people are now united for the immediate reform of the trade. All the churches, including the Roman Catholic, are represented by some of their very best people. They hold all shades of opinion, but are agreed on at least some vital reforms, and are wisely proceeding to magnify their agreements and suspend their differences, and are doing valuable work.

Sth. Australian Government Honorary Commissioner Interviewed—

(Continued from Page 9.)

brew fad. A similar situation exists in regard to moonshining in the New England section. One of the officers reports: "Except for those with an extreme appetite for alcohol, the concoctions from the illegal stills do not appeal. They are mostly too rank and raw. Efforts to defeat Prohibition have overcome themselves."

In his annual report to the California Associated Raisin Company, President Wylie M. Giffin said: "The home brew industry so far as the raisin business is concerned is practically a thing of the past. That market vanished as quickly as it came. In 1920 large amounts were used; in 1921 practically none."

REVENUE.

The internal revenue reports for the years ending June 30th, 1919, 1920, and 1921 provide convincing proof that the revenue receipts for 1920 and 1921 have far more than made good the loss of liquor revenue due to Prohibition, as the following table shows:

	Revenue from Beverage Alcohol.	Total Revenue other than bev. Alcohol.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1919	456,671,000	3,393,400,000
1920	75,878,000	5,331,700,000
1921	4,526,000	4,590,400,000

showing, even in 1921—a year of acute industrial depression—an increase of nearly 1,200,000,000 dollars, against a loss of 450,000,000 dollars.

DRUGS.

Every time there is an appeal to the records it is made plain that the drug evil can be suppressed much more successfully under Prohibition than under license, and that the number of drug addicts has decreased. In the New York "World" of October 2, and in other New York newspapers as well, was a statement from Dr. Carleton Simon, special deputy police commissioner of New York City in charge of the police force engaged in suppressing the traffic in narcotic drugs. It was in the form of a reply to criticisms of his department by a New York City Congressman. In his reply, Dr. Simon said:

"Out of approximately 5500 arrests in the past 19 months, only two per cent. were found by us to owe their narcotic addiction to medical reasons—the rest, or 98 per cent., were addicts by reason of criminal association or vicious environment. Sixty-five per cent. of those arrested by us had records in the criminal identification bureau.

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