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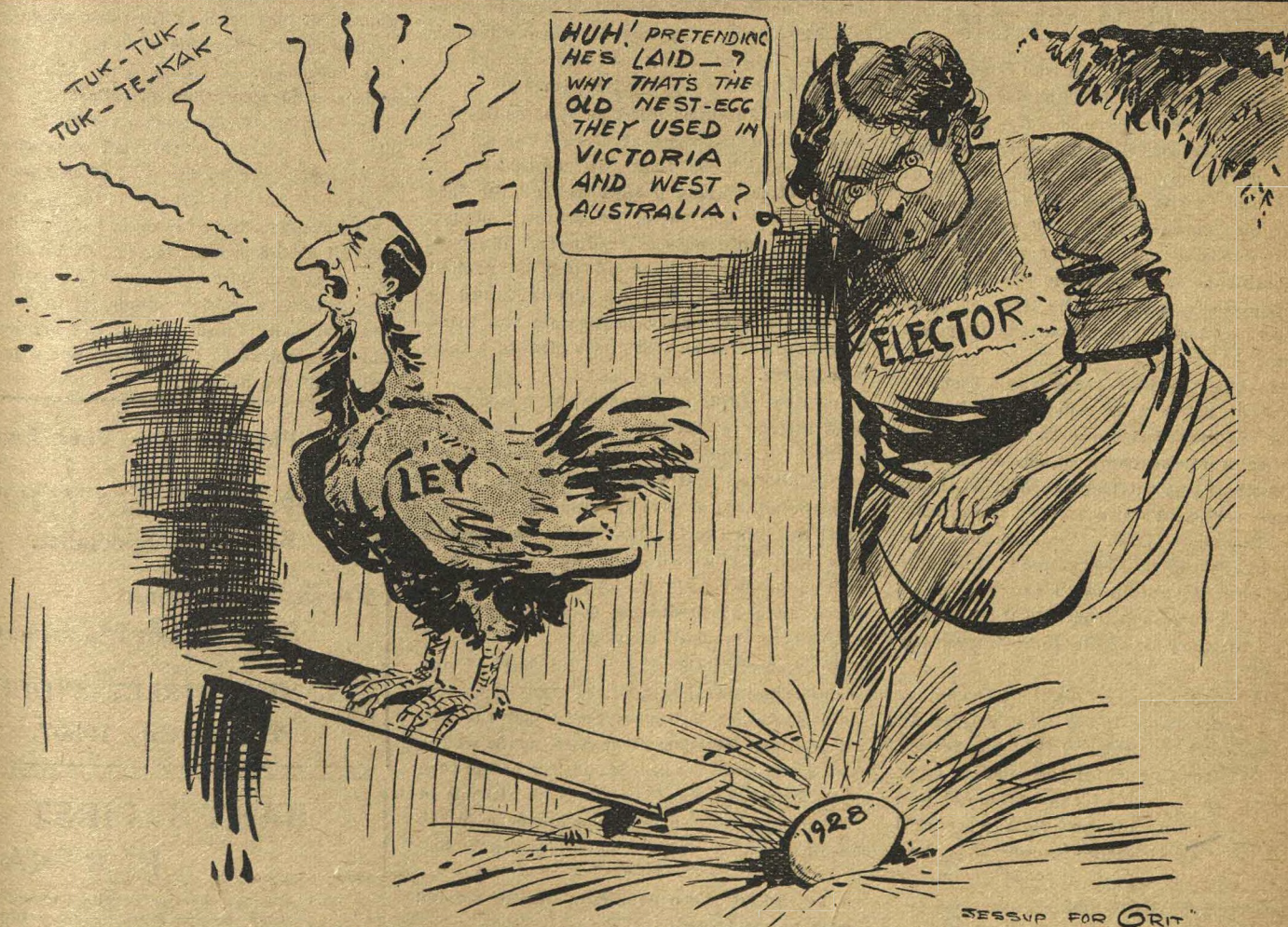
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## ALCOHOL AND AVIATION.

By DOMENICO PASTORELLO.

Translation of a portion of an article on this subject in "L'Abstinence," Switzerland, November 10, 1923. Engineer Pastorello had a remarkable record as aviator in the Italian army during the war, and writes from first-hand knowledge of the aviators' profession.

A few days ago I asked the commander of one of the best of our reconnoitring aerial squadrons if he thought there was any connection between abstinence and the flying capacity of our aviation pilots.

He replied without hesitation that in his opinion there could not be any such connection. I asked him if the pilots generally used alcoholic drinks, and he replied with a smile that they did, and added, "They even drink heavily."

For three years during the war I took part in military aviation in the capacity of aviation pilot. My judgment is very different from that of the officer just quoted. I have received during my service in the school of aviation and in the squadrons at the front, indisputable documents that tell us of tragic accidents due to alcohol. I am convinced that total abstinence is a desirable condition for those who every day risk the lives of their passengers and also the apparatus they are piloting.

On December 26, 1917, there was a memorable combat between 32 Austrian and German bombarding planes and 25 Italian chasing planes from the camp of Istria. In this aerial battle, 11 of the German and Austrian machines were sent down; one of them, falling 7 kilometres, from Montebelluna, was piloted by Stanislas Hedesciuski of Posen. He had been decorated with an iron cross. In answer to questions from the Italian lieutenant of artillery he made some interesting statements.

He said that during the night of December 25-26 the order came to fly at dawn for an act of reprisal. He declared that one reason for the disastrous result of the combat must have been the fatigue of the personnel and the fact that many of the pilots were still drunk from the alcoholic liquors they had taken during the night at the Christmas feast.

A similar incident occurred at the camp of Campoformido in December, 1916, on St. Stephen's night. The order for a night reprisal bombardment was given late in the evening, while the pilots and observers were participating in the Christmas feast. I remember that the order was received with the greatest enthusiasm. One bombarding machine among those that took part mistook

the route and let its bombs fall in Italian territory. The machine itself got into trouble near the Camp of Cavazere, took fire, went to pieces and killed part of the crew. One person who helped in the preparations for departure told me that he had tried to persuade the observer not to go because he had been drinking too much.

I remember that at the Camp Cameri, Instructor Landini often spoke to us of Captain Martinoro, one of the pioneers of aviation, an enthusiast of the early period. It was with him that Landini flew over the Alps, by way of Mt. Rose, in a monoplane. One of the first attempts failed because Captain Martinoro, who was an unconscionable drinker, fainted away at 3600 metres, although he had oxygen with him.

Captain Martinoro died as the result of a tragic flight accident at Camp Cameri the day on which he took his commission as pilot. After having passed well all the first tests of the afternoon, he drank copiously and slept profoundly after dinner. When he was called for the second test he replied, "Don't you see that I am drunk?" and he pointed to the empty bottles on the table. Two hours later he was the victim of a false manoeuvre.

In May, 1916, at Castina Malpensa, the pilot instructor, Rampini, and his pupil were killed in a tragic dive; the information received showed that both were drunk.

In the winter of 1915 Lieutenant-Pilot Bettazzi lost his life in piloting a new bombing machine. He would have won 5000 lira if he had passed the test. An eye-witness assured me that, hesitating to start, he drank a bottle to give him courage.

A characteristic case was that of my friend, Engineer Ersego. He was a habitual total abstainer, but was persuaded the day he obtained his commission to drink to the success of his friends. Mounting in his turn with the machine he fainted at an altitude of 2000 metres, recovering consciousness in the hospital after a fall in which he nearly lost his life.

The list of these accidents due to alcohol could be continued.

It is not only the immoderate use of alcohol that, in my opinion, is responsible for accidents; the diminution of nervous sensibility that even small doses of alcohol produce in the individual has made many victims. During the war a pilot of the apparatus SVA, for example, was obliged during flight to guide the order of direction with

his two feet fixed to a pedalier, guide the two rudders of depth and stability with the right hand, two fingers of which controlled the action of two machine guns. With the left hand he had to regulate the gas and the magneto, and with the same hand manipulate at regular intervals the photographic apparatus upon the object to be photographed. He had to throw seven bombs, one after another, at the target. He had fixed upon one knee a map of the region, often unknown. Paper and pencil were always at hand for taking notes. He had to watch the thermometer for the water in the radiator, the pressure gauge for the gas and oil, the gas level; within reach of his hand was the pump for regulating the pressure in the reservoir; under his eyes the tallies for revolutions and for altitude, the compass, the time-piece. Before him was a mirror in which to watch for the appearance of an enemy plane behind him; his head continually moving in three directions to watch the earth and all that, alone on board, going at 200 kilometres (124 miles) an hour, often at one hundred or one hundred and sixty kilometres from the lines.

One can easily imagine the continuous exchange of telegraphing from the sense organs to the central nervous system, the continuous transmission of orders and counter orders—and sometimes disorders!

In closing, M. Pastorello refers to the demand of American railroad managers for total abstinence on the part of engineers and observes that the far greater dangers in aviation necessitate far more safeguards than prevail at the present time to make air navigation reasonably safe, and that careful investigations should be made as to the comparative safety and skill of the drinker and the non-drinker in the various operations required of the aviator.

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## "THE GOEY SET."

### MISS PRESTON-STANLEY MAKES AN EFFECTIVE REPLY TO "TELEGRAPH" ARTICLE.

(A few days ago the "Daily Telegraph" had a highly-colored article on what was called "The Goey Set." The article was an overdrawn criticism of Prohibition, and it brought this convincing reply by Miss Preston-Stanley. The reply was published in the "Telegraph," 22/1/24.)

#### "THE GOEY SET."

"When we opened our newspapers a few days ago and saw the heading 'The Goey Set,' we instinctively sat up and took notice.

"The Goey Set"—how suggestive. Who can they be? What do they do?

"Instinctively one's thoughts turned to vigorous and progressive action, to novel and effective methods of getting things done; and in these days, when we are slowly, but none the less surely, learning that the highest ideal in life is 'service,' we naturally concluded that the 'Goey Set' were 'go-getting' for some underdog somewhere.

"But with what a real sense of disappointment we learned that the 'Goey Set' was not animated by any moral consideration whatever, but were just a group of aimless, crazy people, who only see life, with all its opportunities, as a brazen extravaganza, made bearable only by excessive freaks, pranks, shams and unrealities.

"An Australian' has recounted the many queer ways in which these useless idlers find their pleasures, and, whilst we appreciate her powers of observation, we cannot commend her capacity for accurate deduction from the facts observed.

"She tells us that the United States are wetter since the Volstead Act, and that people are drinking who never drank before.

"Federal Estimates prepared for Prohibition-Commissioner Roy A. Haynes were made public by him on January 14, 1922, as follows: 'Two years of national Prohibition have reduced the number of drinkers of alcoholic beverages in the United States from 20,000,000 to 2,500,000—a decrease of 17,500,000. The drink bill of the nation has decreased two billion dollars a year.' Recently the Association Against Prohibition issued a remarkable statistical table of arrests in certain cities for the years 1920 and 1921, showing, apparently, a striking increase in such arrests, and these statistics were sent all over the world, to the great comfort of those bibulously inclined. The fact is that both of these years are Prohibition years, which would be equivalent to comparing one wet year with another wet year, by which scheme almost anything could be proven.

"In order to make an intelligent and honest comparison, statistics have been collected from the police authorities themselves of 56 of the most important American cities, covering arrests for drunkenness for the years 1917-1918, the last two years before Prohibition, with the years 1920-1921, the first two full years of the dry policy. The year 1919 is excluded, for the reason that national Prohibition became effective on July 1, 1919. The table given below produces the following summary:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Arrests for drunkenness, two years of the wet period, 1917-1918 .....       | 830,073 |
| Arrests for drunkenness, first two years of the dry period, 1920-1921 ..... | 378,449 |
| Decrease .....  | 451,624 |

"This decrease in arrests for drunkenness

in the 56 leading American cities, therefore, shows the enormous decrease of more than 50 per cent. in the first two years of national Prohibition. This showing needs no comment whatever, and explains why the wets, the world over, are juggling American police statistics in such a confusing manner. It may be true, though not proven by 'Australian,' that some people may be drinking who never drank before, but, clearly, it is beyond contesting that hundreds of thousands who did drink before are not drinking now. Then 'Australian' tells us the worst feature of this breach of the law is the spread of drinking among young girls and college youths. Are we expected to accept this unsubstantiated statement of an unnamed Australian when we have at our command authentic information establishing the contrary?

"The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association interrogated the leading colleges and universities of America as to the attitude of students and faculty towards Prohibition. The question asked was as follows: 'What do the faculty and students of your institution and acquaintance think of Prohibition in theory and in fact?' Replies were received from 158 colleges and universities, representing 40 States. The following table summarises the results of the questionnaire:

#### UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES ON PROHIBITION.

| Attitude.   | Nos. of Institutions. | Students represented. |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Favorable .....   | 136 ..                | 142,000               |
| Non-committal or indefinite .....                         | 10 ..                 | 22,000                |
| Unfavorable .....   | 3 ..                  | 16,000                |
| Favorable to theory but unfavorable to present laws ..... | 4 ..                  | 2,000                 |

"It will be conceded, even by unfriendly critics, that Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, is capable of sound and logical reasoning, and he recently stated: 'So far as I can discover, Prohibition has succeeded far more than it has failed, and is increasingly accepted. Disease, vice, crime, inefficiency, poverty, thriftlessness have decreased, according to statistics, and the efforts to excite the public against the law have been surprisingly small and futile.'

"'Australian' further states that, whereas prior to the operation of the Volstead Act, the young people of the United States drank only ice-cream sodas; now it is considered smart to drink alcoholic beverages. In the light of this statement, our 'Australian' informant stands convicted as a very unreliable guide.

"Walter C. Hughes, Secretary of the National Confectioners' Association, names the industries which have received the greatest benefit from the adoption of Prohibition as: (1) the savings banks; (2) soft-drink industries; (3) ice-cream industry; (4) moving picture theatres; and (5) the confectionery industry.

"To this information, which Mr. Hughes gave out in the form of a public statement, he added the following: 'The theory advanced that men addicted to the use of alcohol have become candy-eaters since the advent of Prohibition is based entirely on wrong premises. More candy is being consumed because the people have more money to spend, not alone for candy, but for everything else they want that adds to their comfort and pleasure.'

## PROHIBITION AND DIABETES.

Dr. Benjamin Jablons, New York physician, who has been quoted by the wets as saying that Prohibition has increased diabetes, writes to the World League Against Alcoholism as follows:

"In reply to your letter of recent date would say that the item published in several of the recent newspapers, making it appear that I was authority for the view that Prohibition is directly responsible for an increase in diabetes, is erroneous.

"While there is no question that there has been an increase in diabetes since the war, and that this increase is due, in part, to an intemperate use of food, it is evident that individuals accustomed to the intemperate uses of alcohol would, by the deprivation of that alcohol, resort to an over-indulgence in foods which would tax the metabolic organs of the body. This, in association with other features, could produce diabetes and could be overcome by abstemiousness with regard to one's diet."

More than 6000 new homes were built in America every month of 1922, making a total investment each month for that purpose of 112,285,000 dollars. This is more than five times the house building of 1918, the last wet year. During 1922, 25,279,000 dollars each month was expended in new school buildings, which is 14,300,000 dollars more each month than the record of the pre-Prohibition year of 1917.

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## FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3—

11 a.m.:

7.15 p.m.: Marrickville Baptist Church.

Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

11 a.m.: Springwood Anglican Church.

3 p.m.: Valley Heights Anglican Church.

7.30 p.m.: Springwood Anglican Church.

Mr. Chas. W. Chandler.

11 a.m. and 7 p.m.: Queanbeyan Churches.

Ex-Senator David Watson.

7 p.m.: Lugar Brae Methodist Church.

Mr. Phil Adler.

## MR. HERBERT CARROLL'S APPOINTMENTS.

Tuesday, Feb. 5—Town Hall, Leichhardt, at 8 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 6—Town Hall, Strathfield.

Thursday, Feb. 7—Mathison Hall, Croydon, at 8 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 10—St. Barnabas' Church services.

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

### AUSTRALIA'S DRY COMEDIAN

Reports splendid audiences at Manildra, Molong, Eugowra and other places in the western district.

The numerical strength of his audiences has been very encouraging to our "Fun Factor" and the receptions most gratifying.

The heat has been intense in many of the districts visited, and in view of the unsuitable climatic conditions we can honestly endorse Mr. Carroll's reports as highly satisfactory.

### EX-SENATOR DAVID WATSON,

Now in full swing with industrial work, has reported great interest amongst workmen at the lunch-hour meetings, and requests are repeatedly made for literature and other information dealing with industrial and Union life.

There is a unique field of opportunity here, and a unique and valuable ambassador is busily engaged in a work for which he is eminently suitable.



## OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

Address all correspondence re Bands of Hope, Y.P. Societies, and the "New Day Crusade" to "The Y.P. Dept., N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney." ('Phone, City 8944).

### N.S.W. BAND OF HOPE UNION.

Affiliation and registration forms, with full information re the many benefits, have been sent to all our Societies and workers. Which Society will be the first to affiliate?

Start the New Year well by thus linking up and making this a big Union. Our aim is 100 affiliations and 50 registrations for 1924.

Individual workers and friends may regis-

## "MAKE PARLIAMENT DRY."

The Leader of Australian Prohibition Party, will address

# Monster Meetings

in the Public Interest, which will

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MOSS VALE,

on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th,

at 8 p.m.

SPRINGWOOD

In SPRINGWOOD HALL

on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd,

at 8 p.m.

WENTWORTH FALLS

In SCHOOL OF ARTS

on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd,

at 8 p.m.

The Prohibition Party expects that every citizen will voice their emphatic protest at these meetings and elsewhere against continuance of the liquor traffic.

You must hear

R. B. S. HAMMOND,

The Popular Leader of the Prohibition Party tell you his reasons why Parliament must be dry.

Admission is Free. Collection.

ter and participate in many of the benefits. Write to the Hon. General Secretary, Y.P. Prohibition Council, for full particulars.

## VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.

We wish to notify superintendents and secretaries of Sunday schools and C.E. Societies that Mr. S. Terrill has offered us his services in connection with our "New Day Crusade." Mr. Terrill will be available for school visitation. He is the type of speaker that boys and girls like, and we have no hesitation in recommending his services. We would like the "New Day Crusade" to be introduced into every school, and we feel sure that any work accomplished in this direction will be beneficial to both the school and Y.P. Prohibition Council.

Please give three weeks' clear notice for these visits, and send all requests to E. Spurgeon Gilbert, Y.P. Prohibition Council, or Mr. S. Terrill, Badminton-road, Croydon.

## NEW DAY CRUSADE.

Quite a pleasant surprise awaited me on opening the first mail of the New Year. Over 85 signatures were received from suburban schools. We look to our Crusaders to make this a record year. Over 5000 signatures were received in 1923, about an average of 100 each week. Try to improve on these figures for 1924.

## "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 24/1/24, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-: Rev. C. L. Connor, 30/12/23; Mrs. Johnson, 30/11/24; W. Shoemark, 15/-, 30/12/23.

The following are paid to 30/12/24: H. R. Colborne, Miss B. Fenwicke, D. Burgess, W. Robinson, Andrew Graham, £1/3/-, Miss E. Campbell, Mrs. Oldfield, W. E. Collins, N. Barnes, Mrs. Conn, T. H. Stephens, Miss Arnold, J. McAlpine, Miss Willard.

Newspaper stories tell of the recent race in New York Bay of ships carrying aliens who sought admission to the United States, and how many thousands of these aliens tried in vain to get in, even though the quotas for their lands were exhausted. Ellis Island was filled to overflowing. These folks were all leaving wet lands and seeking new and enlarged opportunities in a Prohibition country.



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## ALCOHOL AND INSANITY.

A STUDY OF FIGURES BEFORE AND SINCE THE 18th AMENDMENT AND THE VOLSTEAD ACT.

(From the New York "Herald.")

In an address delivered last week at Atlantic City, Dr. H. A. Cotton, medical director of the New Jersey Hospital for the Insane at Trenton, is reported to have said that before Prohibition 20 per cent. of the patients in insane asylums were alcoholics, and that now alcoholics form 40 per cent. of the inmates of the institution.

Possibly Dr. Cotton was discussing a particular phase of insanity when he used these figures. They certainly do not present facts derived from the experience of hospitals for the insane in general or from the institution with which he is associated. The very opposite of what he said is true.

The Trenton Hospital shows the inaccuracy of the figures attributed to Dr. Cotton. In common with other institutions it reports to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene the number of patients admitted. Six hundred and twenty-five patients were admitted for the first time to the hospital in 1920. Of these just twenty-two were classed as alcoholic. This is less than 4 per cent., and not 40 per cent.

The records of the New York hospitals have been carefully compiled for years by Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, statistician of the New York State Hospital Commission. His studies show that a number of years prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment alcohol became a diminishing factor in producing insanity.

The diagnoses of patients who were admitted for the first time to New York civil hospitals show the following numbers and percentages classed as alcoholic during the period 1909 to 1921:

| Year.      | Number. | Percentage. |
|------------|---------|-------------|
| 1909 ..... | 561 ..  | 10.8        |
| 1910 ..... | 583 ..  | 10.5        |
| 1911 ..... | 591 ..  | 10.4        |
| 1912 ..... | 565 ..  | 9.8         |
| 1913 ..... | 572 ..  | 9.4         |
| 1914 ..... | 464 ..  | 7.4         |

|            |        |     |
|------------|--------|-----|
| 1915 ..... | 345 .. | 5.6 |
| 1916 ..... | 297 .. | 6.1 |
| 1917 ..... | 594 .. | 8.6 |
| 1918 ..... | 354 .. | 5.2 |
| 1919 ..... | 269 .. | 4.0 |
| 1920 ..... | 122 .. | 1.9 |
| 1921 ..... | 193 .. | 2.8 |

It is obvious from these figures that a notable increase in the number of patients whose insanity is traceable to alcohol began as far back as 1912. There was a slight increase in 1921, but taking the pre-Prohibition figures as a whole the proportion of cases of insanity attributable to alcohol was manifestly far greater in the days before the Eighteenth Amendment than it is now.

Another way of disclosing conditions is to be found in the records of the intemperate users of alcohol among those admitted to the hospitals for the insane. These compose a more numerous class than those whose insanity is charged to alcohol. In 1909 the New York institutions received 1598 patients who were addicted to the intemperate use of alcohol. They composed 28.7 per cent. of the entire number of first admissions.

With the single exception of 1917, a steady decline in the number of intemperate users of alcohol has been observed. In 1921 the number was only 822 and the percentage was 11.8.

So far as the facts are available these conditions and these tendencies are characteristic of the country generally. Figures covering the hospitals of fourteen States were collected by Miss Edith M. Furbish, statistician of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene. These showed a total of 3.1 per cent. of alcoholic first admissions during 1921. New Jersey with a percentage of only 2.2 was well below the average.

With such a record it is absurdly misleading to say that alcohol is a greater factor in producing insanity than it was before the passage of the Volstead Act.

## TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF COUNTY JAILS EMPTY.

Judge Gemmill says: "I have recently written to every prison in the United States, city and State, over three thousand of them, inquiring concerning the number of its inmates for each of the last six years. The results have not yet been fully tabulated, but enough is known to show that not for fifteen years has our prison population been so low as now.

"In several States 25 per cent. of county jails are empty. Nearly every city prison and workhouse in the United States shows a decrease in the number of its inmates of from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. Four-fifths of the State penitentiaries report a remarkable decrease since 1919, the last year before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Every juvenile court in the country shows a decrease in delinquent children. In Chicago the number of juvenile delinquents committed to detention homes and prisons in the last year is but little over 50 per cent. of the number committed from the same court fifteen years ago when the population of Chicago was only about one-half what it is now. The number of disorderly women in Chicago now is but a small fraction of the number there were fifteen years ago. The saloonkeeper, the brewer and distiller for two hundred years gleefully thought they were breaking every law intended to regulate the peace and good order of the communities. Now they are awake only to find that they were simply breaking themselves.

"Their piteous cry for light wines and beer is like the wail of a lost soul. Crime is not on the increase but nearly everywhere on the decrease. There is one exception, and that is in States that for years enjoyed Prohibition, such as Iowa and Kansas. Long before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment these States went dry, and crime in them in proportion to their population has since been less than half what it was for the same time in Illinois and New York."

## TO PARENTS.

Have you realised the importance of instructing your children in matters of sex which every child has a right to know in a clean, wholesome manner? If you want help write to us for some of our penny booklets, and send one shilling in postal note or stamps, with your full address. We can supply booklets for Parents, Boys, Girls, Youths and Maidens. You will never miss a shilling so spent, and your children in years to come will thank you heartily. Rev. R. B. S. Hammond has been using them for past 24 years.

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W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.

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## WHAT WALPOLE SAW.

### NOTED NOVELIST MAKES A STATEMENT.

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

Keen, observant, for it is his job, Mr. Hugh Walpole went from place to place in the United States of America. It was no short flutter, for ten months this English writer toured, lecturing on English literature, then at the end of last year he arrived back in his homeland, and he says some things about his trip. The London "Morning Post" sent a special representative to Walpole to find out his impressions. Here are a few:

"It is four years since I visited America and my main impression is that a sense and feeling for beauty are increasing in the community, like the opening of a bud to full flower."

Think of the above words when you read the next paid "by arrangement" article of the liquor traffic. Then Mr. Walpole goes on:

"Everywhere I went with an attentive hearing, which I attribute to the desire among the people to know something about the arts, just as they wish to know something of politics and other matters of general interest."

Keep in mind the fact that Mr. Walpole is a novelist, and then compare his view of the American people with those slanderers who are blind to their good points.

#### NO DRUNKENNESS IN THE STREETS.

The interviewer from the London paper must have heard a humming noise in his ears when Mr. Walpole came to his Prohibition opinions.

Those opinions are seen in the following statement:

"Mr. Walpole did not think that the accusations of increased drinking among the working class people as the result of Prohibition had any foundation. He disbelieved the stories of private distilleries in every home. Throughout his tour he met no drunkenness in the streets. But the results of Prohibition were not good among the rich young people. They could, and did, obtain liquor, and the restraint of Prohibition made them in practice drink more."

I wonder if the Labor people in England will take note of the above statement. While I write this the cables are bringing the news of the defeat of the Baldwin Government, and it seems Labor will have the chance to do something in Conservative England.

I do not want to see anyone suffer from alcohol, but any help given to the working class is the best help that any nation can get, for the following reasons: They are the hardest put to it to make ends meet; they are the most numerous; they have to be the great constructors—granted that brains and capital are necessary.

#### RICH YOUNG PEOPLE.

Look again at the statement:

Increased drinking amongst working people no foundation.

No drunkenness in the streets.

Prohibition not good amongst the rich young people.

There is a certain type of rich young people

#### OUR RECORD OF SHAME.

##### Convictions for Drunkenness. Central Police Court.

Three months ending December 31—

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| Males .....    | 2769 |
| Females .. ... | 529  |

Total ..... 3298

Week ending January 21, 1924—

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Males .....    | 159 |
| Females .. ... | 22  |

Total ..... 181

Signed Pledge—36.

in every country. I believe the people mentioned by Mr. Walpole are that type who have been born into wealth; they need not work, then they just moon about; this and that sensation is investigated, and that crowd never miss booze; it gets them. The number of remittance men and women in this country is great. The hotels here in Sydney get most of their money. A few days' luxury, then the gutter is the usual routine. The idle rich are cursed by liquor in every country, under license especially, "for it caters for them"; but when the bar closed that sold booze in America the class that benefited most was, thank God, the most numerous class, the workers.

#### TOURISTS, NOTE.

The idle rich give the propaganda material to the tourist to discredit Prohibition. Surely this is not fair. The general opinion of those who have really investigated is that Prohibition is sane, and that the great majority find it absolutely successful.

A sub-leader in the Sydney "Evening News" of 21/1/24 contains the following:

(Continued on page 10.)



#### BOND'S SYLK-ARTO HOSIERY.

An Improvement on  
Silk.

The qualities of PURE SILK—the Lustrous Sheen which is the most attractive feature of high-grade Artificial Silk—a capacity for wear such as you'd hardly deem possible in a Silken Texture—absolute distinction in Designs and Colorings—all these attributes are combined in BOND'S SYLK-ARTO HOSIERY with moderate price over the counter. For our own sake, ASK YOUR DRAPER to show you

#### BOND'S SYLK - ARTO HOSIERY

Made in Australia by GEO. A. BOND & CO. LTD.



THAT CHOICE FLAVOR—

# GRIFFITHS BROS.'

PEKOE  
TEA  
FLAVOURED

## Rhodesia, Newest Member of British Empire, Headed Straight for Prohibition.

HAS HAD REPUTATION OF BEING HEAVIEST DRINKING NATION ON EARTH;  
HAS LAUNCHED CAMPAIGN FOR LOCAL OPTION; HAS COMPLETE  
WOMAN SUFFRAGE; COUNT ON WOMEN'S VOTES.

(By W. E. (PUSSYFOOT) JOHNSON.)

Rhodesia, the newest member of the British Empire, is headed straight for Prohibition. Rhodesia has been widely advertised as the heaviest drinking nation on earth, per capita, but that is the chief reason for her going dry.

On October 1, she inaugurated her new "responsible government" and started out for herself. And almost immediately she also launched a lively campaign for local option, and local option is heralded as the "thin end of the wedge." F. L. Hatfield, of Bulawayo, and J. Stewart, of Salisbury, both members of the temporary Legislative Council, and both of whom are quite sure to be members of the new permanent Assembly to be elected early in the coming year, are the leaders of the new drive to "start the country off clean," and much enthusiasm is in the air for "the new deal."

The whole business was precipitated by the whirlwind campaign conducted by Rev. A. J. Cook, General Secretary of the South African Temperance Alliance and myself. We arrived in Rhodesia a few days before "responsible government" was launched under a liberal constitution granted by the British Government. The dry missionaries were welcomed at Bulawayo by a reception in the Masonic Hall, at which the chief citizen of the colony was present, including the Mayor of the city, Sir Charles Coghlan, the Prime Minister, the clergy, the Jewish Rabbi, and the leaders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in force.

Rhodesia starts off with complete woman's suffrage, and one woman, Mrs. Tarse Jolley, is already a member of the temporary Legislative Council. This is one reason why the dries are so confident. Immediately follow-

ing the visit of Cook and myself to the chief centres of the colony where we addressed record audiences, preliminary meetings were held in Salisbury and Bulawayo, where the initial steps were taken to launch a national dry organisation.

The people are quite familiar with the referendum idea, for they have just taken a referendum on the question of uniting with the Union of South Africa, and voted down the proposal by a large majority, as they desired to run their own show for a while, at least. So the plan of settling things by referendum is both popular and familiar to the people.

Rhodesia is made up of two parts, Southern and Northern Rhodesia. It is Southern Rhodesia which has launched "responsible government," but it is certain that the Government will include Northern Rhodesia in a very short time, as soon as the country is a bit better settled.

In the past, the country has been administered by the Chartered Company, which company still administers Northern Rhodesia. Under the familiar policy of "farming out" the government to a private corporation, there was much unrest and the people kept clamoring until they succeeded in getting the power into their own hands.

While the country is almost wholly a high tableland, from 4000 to 6000 feet in altitude, it has a climate much like that of Southern California, in spite of its close proximity to the Equator, so Europeans can live there without the usual tropical troubles that pertain to that latitude.

Most of the people drink, but dozens came to us declaring that they were willing to dump their doubtful privilege of an occa-

## INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

### GRAND LODGE OF QUEENSLAND.

Applications are invited for the position of ORGANISER.

Applications, giving particulars of experience, and stating salary required, to be addressed to

WM. L. DUNCAN, Grand Secretary,  
Temperance Hall, Brisbane.

sional drink for the common good and were out for Prohibition.

Rhodesia is an enormous territory of endless resources, in all about 440,000 square miles. Of this, Southern Rhodesia constitutes about one-half. Rhodesia in area is about the same as the original thirteen American States with Ohio thrown in. Southern Rhodesia alone is about the same size as New England, with New York and Pennsylvania thrown in. There is very little waste land.

In population it is made up as follows:

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Europeans .....    | 33,620  |
| Natives .....      | 862,319 |
| Asiatics .....     | 1,250   |
| Mixed breeds ..... | 1,998   |
| Total .....        | 899,187 |

The revenue for 1921-22 was made up of the following principal items:

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| Native taxes ..... | £288,481 |
| Customs .....      | 437,250  |
| Stamps, etc. ....  | 87,142   |
| Postal .....       | 76,895   |
| Telegraph .....    | 78,297   |

It will be noted that while the natives pay about one-fourth of the total revenue, yet only about one-third of the amount contributed by them was expended directly for their benefit.

Of all the South African colonies, Rhodesia has been about the most enlightened in the treatment and protection of the native people. Because of the drastic laws against furnishing liquor to natives and its good enforcement, there is comparatively little drinking among the natives except their own native Kaffir beer. Selling liquor to natives or Indians is prohibited under a penalty of £500 fine, or six months' imprisonment for the first offence and a year's imprisonment for the second offence. The results of Prohibition of liquor to natives shows such satisfactory returns that the demand is vociferous to extend the same protection to the white population, many of whom need it much more than do the natives.

Sir Charles Coghlan, the Premier, is not a dry, but it is considered probable that he will not oppose the people in getting local option so that they can settle the matter for themselves. He is a man of much ability and progressive in his ideas. One of the reforms that he is now urging is the lofty one of spending all of the taxes collected from the natives for the special benefit of the natives themselves.



# A personal chat with my readers

## THE PRESS.

Yesterday the "Sun" newspaper sent a reporter to interview me. I have been so misrepresented and misquoted that for some time I have refused to be interviewed over the phone or to dictate any statement to a reporter, and insisted on giving them a written statement. When I found what the "Sun" man was after, I explained to him my reasons for being suspicious, and said that most newspapers had degenerated and were too often guilty of sacrificing accuracy to make "good copy."

The violation by some members of Parliament of the pledge for an immediate referendum has done great harm in lowering the standard of honor and providing a further reason for believing the worst about politicians. In the same way the frequent exposure of the inaccuracies of the press is responsible for a widespread contempt for journalism and a disinclination to believe anything the papers may say.

If the press and the politicians are under constant suspicion, they have only themselves to blame. I was asked for a brief comment on a cable message which expressed the opinion that Canada would go back on Prohibition. I wrote my statement and handed it to the reporter.

The "Sun" did not print it as written.

Their article was headed:

### TWO CURSES. DRINK AND NEWSPAPERS. HAMMOND HOLDS FORTH.

I expressed no opinion whatever on drink, which did not come into a discussion which was confined to an opinion of the value of the cable statement. I did not "hold forth," but merely extended to the paper the courtesy of replying to their request for a comment on a question of public interest.

I most emphatically did not say "the morning papers were specially guilty"; as a matter of fact they are not.

The reporter then makes a gratuitous insult; he says: "The reporter refrained from asking what Mr. Hammond knows of Canadian public opinion." The "Sun" evidently thought I might speak with some authority or they would not have sent a reporter. However, I refused to express a personal opinion, but wrote the opinion of the people of Ontario, as declared in the vote taken on October 20, 1919, after three years of Prohibition, when over a million people voted, and emphatically, by more than a quarter of a million majority, turned down four different proposals to weaken the Prohibition law. This the "Sun" did not print. This report in the "Sun" is unfair, inaccurate,

irrelevant, insulting, and is the kind of thing that creates the suspicions of a growing number of intelligent people, who feel towards the press as they do towards any other kind of a liar.

### FASHIONABLE SLY-GROGGERS.

The following note comes from "Observer": "This heading, which you use in your issue of 4th inst., is one which I think might be appropriately adopted by the Movement."

"How many of us realise these days that it is the fashionable sly-grogger who is the greatest menace of to-day?"

"A few weeks ago a seaside fashionable social rendezvous figured in a prosecution for sly-grog selling. The management publicly disclaimed all knowledge of the transaction, but it is curious to glance at the attractive posters on the hoardings advertising this same rendezvous—a man and a maid, and the tempting glass of wine!"

"In Sydney these days there is no need to go near the licensed liquor premises to obtain liquor. Fashionable restaurants and tea shops seem to have an unlimited supply behind partitions—days and night."

"Mr. Ley and Inspector Mitchell, a spasmodic prosecution doesn't alleviate the alarm that must be felt by the community at the growth of the sly-grogger: day and night, all over the city, anyone and everyone can see it with the naked eye."

The fact that many of the fashionable dance-halls have been convicted for sly-grog selling and all of them are under suspicion should cause decent folk to refrain from patronising them.

"La Corniche" is very fashionable. A constable took a "lady" there in a motor. The "Daily Mail" says:

"The constable had dressed himself in such a manner as to be in keeping with that of a gentleman taking his lady friend to dinner at a fashionable establishment."

"At dinner, the constable kept up his air of prosperity by ordering two bottles of champagne for himself and the lady, and a bottle of beer for his chauffeur, who was somewhere about the premises."

"All the liquor, it is stated, was provided."

"The meal over, the constable and his lady friend were enjoying a jazz, when Sergeants Russell and McKay and Sergt. Keith, of Manly, made an appearance."

"Then the premises were searched for more liquor, and it is stated that about 40 bottles of champagne were taken possession of by the police."

We used to look for depravity in the slums; we now find it most flagrant in Society.

# GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.  
Assistant Editor—R. J. C. BUTLER.  
Address: Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.  
Office: N.S.W. Alliance, Macdonell House,  
321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Change of Address or non-delivery of the paper should be promptly reported to the Manager.

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### NEW ZEALAND SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscription, 11/6 per annum, in advance. New Zealand Postal Notes and stamps cannot be cashed in New South Wales.

You may send your subscription c/o Rev. J. Dawson, Westminster Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington.

Remittances should be made by Postal Notes, payable to Manager of "Grit," or in Stamps.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1924.

### UNADULTERATED AUDACITY.

The "Life of Faith," in its November 28 issue, says, in an editorial:

"The other day, for example, a large advertisement in the "Glasgow Herald" made an appeal to the "women of Scotland" to "stand firm for liberty." Then follow reasons "why you should vote against Prohibition." Why? Here are some of the reasons: "Because you want to hand on liberty to future Scottish generations. Because you want to mother a nation of characterful people. Because you want to develop national and individual morality by the exercise of self-control. Because you want to keep down taxation. Because you cannot admit that Scotland is a drunken nation. Because you know that the Scottish people can make good use of liberty. Because you do not approve of class legislation unfair to the working people. Because your Scottish blood rebels against loss of liberty. Because you know that Prohibition has failed to cure any social evils, but has produced worse conditions than obtained before."

It is not easy to write temperately of this mixture of exaggeration and humbug. To put forward such an array of "arguments," all of them in direct opposition to facts, is nothing less than an insult to the intelligence of the public. Liberty is surely in desperate need of defenders when the manufacturers of intoxicating drinks stand forth to do battle on its behalf. "O Liberty! Liberty!" quotes Macaulay in one of his essays, "how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

*The Editor*



## OUR NEW ALLY.

### "GRIT" WELCOMES "THE LABOR DAILY"—BECAUSE?

"Grit" offers its congratulations to Labor in this State upon the appearance, at long last, of a daily newspaper definitely devoted to the interests of the largest section of the community.

"The Labor Daily" is capable of becoming a great force for the betterment of the community of Sydney and New South Wales.

"Grit" does more than offer its congratulations. It welcomes, for the first time in its history, the advent of an ally in the field of local journalism.

"Grit," of course, has no politics, and is not primarily concerned with "The Labor Daily" as a Party political organ. "Grit" stands for certain ideals which should be the common property of all parties and all newspapers, and would claim as an ally any journal, whatever its political color, which stood openly and fearlessly for those ideals. It is because "The Labor Daily," in its first issue, claims to do this, that we open our arms to our new confrere and welcome it as our one and only ally in the Sydney press.

Let us particularise a little.

In the first issue of the new daily there appears an article entitled, "A Word to Our Readers about Ourselves and our Objective." Some of the statements therein contained deserve to be quoted. Our readers will readily recognise their close application to "Grit." Take this, for instance:

"Our advent has been awaited for many years, because every other big interest has arrayed itself through the press and elsewhere against the great democratic movement in Australia. The story of misrepresentation and suppression need not be repeated."

The story of misrepresentation and suppression! How much the cause for which "Grit" stands has had to suffer from misrepresentation and suppression is partly known to all its supporters; but wholly known only to ourselves, and we applaud the advent of a daily newspaper, no matter what its politics may be, which is avowedly out to suppress nothing and to misrepresent none. Again:

"Our policy will be moulded to tell the truth fairly and fearlessly on every subject of concern to our daily lives. It will primarily strive to attain the highest human standards."

Is not that the policy for which "Grit" has always stood during the many long years of its existence? It is the only policy for an honest journal which claims to be a guardian of the public welfare. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth: that is what we have ever asked for in reference to ourselves and the movement for which we stand, and what, hitherto, we have never secured from the liquor-bound press of this State. We welcome the advent in our midst of "The Labor Daily," if for no other reason than because it proposes "to tell the truth fairly and fearlessly."

The inference to be drawn from the two declarations of policy quoted above is, of course, obvious:

**"The Labor Daily" is out to tell the truth fairly and fearlessly about Prohibition. It will not suppress the facts of Prohibition, nor will it misrepresent the position with regard to Prohibition."**

Thus a new age in the history of daily journalism in Sydney is inaugurated. For the first time a daily newspaper is pledged to give Prohibition a fair go in this State.

That, however, is not all. **The Labor Daily is pledged to support Prohibition**, for it tells us that primarily it will strive to attain the highest human standards. The continuance of the liquor traffic is, of course, wholly inconsistent with such an aim.

We proceed:

It is the aim and object of "The Labor Daily," as it has ever been the aim and object of "Grit," to prosecute "a programme of social advance," and "to raise our social standards to the highest possible plane." That, of course, should be the overriding purpose of any newspaper claiming to serve the cause of society. Unfortunately the purpose halts when sectional interests acquire control of great organs of public opinion, and, in particular, when policy has to be subordinated to considerations of advertising revenue. If "The Labor Daily" is out to uplift humanity, it is out as our ally, and it is out in the cause of Prohibition.

Consider this again:

"Men and women cannot any longer be the playthings of fortuitous circumstance, or be a factor, like wheat and meat, in the money or selfish speculation of other men or interests. The hovel and the palace picture extremes which are the outcome of industry's service to other than human ends, and against which no voice has been raised in criticism or rebuke. The hovel MUST GO, if Australia is to be, in the best sense of the word, an Australian Commonwealth, giving in full measure its very best to the people. . . ."

The hovel must go! If so, the liquor traffic must go, because it is that traffic more than anything else which has created the hovel, and not only created the hovel, but brought many a palace down to the level of the hovel.

Thus, once more, "The Labor Daily" marches with "Grit." How often have we said that men and women are not pawns to be played with by the money interest or legitimate victims of speculation! Our voice has too often fallen on the wilderness. Would it have done so if all the newspapers of Sydney had combined to say the same thing, and to say it resolutely and fearlessly until some result occurred? This community would have advanced much further on the path of progress had that been so. However, at last we welcome an ally in the daily press

ready to stand for the things for which we have stood so long.

"The Labor Daily" says:

"Whatever is 'clean' in public life we shall support."

That is final and conclusive. "The Labor Daily" is out to secure Prohibition for this State, for if there be anything that is unclean and unholy in public life it is the drink traffic!

"Whatever is 'clean' in public life we shall support." That, above all, is what every reputable newspaper should stand for. There is a sad need for a thorough cleansing of the Augean stable, and now that at least one daily newspaper in Sydney is ready to stand for purity in public life, as we have ever stood for it, there is some hope of greater progress. "The Labor Daily" will be persecuted and misrepresented, even as we have been times out of number, but if it sticks to its guns it will survive, as we have survived, and will eventually triumph over the forces of selfishness and greed to the lasting advantage of the community which, along with "Grit," it seeks to serve.

### PROSPERITY.

Prosperity of the people of any commonwealth may be seen in reports of the savings banks and building and loan associations. There is more money in these institutions in Ohio than at any other time in the history of the State. The report of the State superintendent of building and loan associations, made June 30, 1923, shows an increase in assets for the past year over the previous year of \$6,210,869 dollars, breaking all records. Assets increased from \$64,348,517 dollars to \$65,559,376 dollars. The money put into these associations is going into homes in Ohio.

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## What Walpole Saw—

(Continued from page 6.)

### LAW AND CRIME.

The growing number of indecent and criminal assaults upon children, and the murderous attacks upon policemen, are alarming all good citizens. Many causes may account for the increase in crime, but certainly one of the causes is the leniency which sways courts in imposing punishment. The public conscience has been outraged by some recent light sentences for hideous offences.

It is time that the Judges remembered that punishment must be a deterrent. Otherwise, the public may take matters into its own hands. Lynch law is not desirable.

It is strange that many papers, the "News" included, when they refer to crime in U.S.A. give Prohibition as the cause of it, meaning that the people getting so much liquor under Prohibition makes for crime.

When they refer to an actual increase of crime in their own State, they, the press, are silent as to the chief cause—alcohol drunk under license and police control.

### SOME CRIME FIGURES—AND A CHALLENGE.

The New South Wales Police Report, 1922, the latest published, contains the following:

| Charge.  | Convictions. |
|--|--------------|
| Riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening or insulting conduct ..... | 8227         |
| Using profane, indecent or offensive language .....                  | 5972         |
| Assault, common .....  | 2155         |
| Assaulting officer in execution of duty .....                        | 513          |
| Assaulting females .....   | 574          |
| Indecent assault on girls under 16 ..                                | 35           |
| Murder .....   | 18           |
| Attempt to murder .....  | 21           |
| Manslaughter .....   | 44           |

Total ..... 17,559

The above list is appalling, and I challenge the "News" or any other paper to disprove my statement.

"That most of those convicted for the above offences were under the influence of alcoholic liquor when they committed their crime."

A further challenge is this:

Will the "News" publish the fact if my statement is true, also will they give their reason why they attribute crime to Prohibition in America the while closing their eyes to alcohol's part in crime here in New South Wales?

### MONEY-SAVING COUGH AND COLD REMEDY.

The cost of cough mixture amounts to a considerable sum with many folk, but since the discovery of HEENZO, the expense has been reduced to a minimum in thousands of Australian homes. Heenzo, added to sweetened water, produces a family supply of splendid mixture for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throats. A like quantity of ordinary mixture would cost about 12/-. HEENZO costs only 2/-, and is obtainable from chemists and stores.

Heenzo Cough Diamond Jubes soothe sore throats and sweeten the breath.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

## MORE BOOZERGRAMS.

By T. A. CUSACK.

The drunkard is like a ship without a rudder: he drifts wherever the stream of alcohol flows strongest.

\* \* \*

Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "If we could pour all the phlegm into the sea it would be all the better for mankind and all the worse for the fish." The same truism may be applied to spirituous liquor.

\* \* \*

The flotsam of life is the human wreckage that floats on the ocean of booze.

\* \* \*

The vice of drink is a social disease; a moral cancer eating into the heart of society. Prohibition is the only cure.

\* \* \*

Some social reformers think palliatives can make the drink trade respectable, but the drink traffic is inherently bad. A dead drink traffic is the best.

\* \* \*

The plea of moderation in drink doesn't justify itself, because it is the starting point of every excessive drinker.

\* \* \*

Prohibition interferes with the liberty of the licensee for the liberation of his victims.

\* \* \*

The germ of drunkenness is sown in the glass of moderation, and brought to fruition in the barrel of excess.

\* \* \*

Alcohol is a stream of poison flowing through the veins of our national life, and vested interests is the obstacle which prevents democracy from applying the antidote.

\* \* \*

Our highest national ideals and personal aspirations are so affected by the question of Prohibition that we cannot escape the force and logic of its appeal to humanity.

\* \* \*

Prohibition is a short cut to national efficiency; continuance of booze the path leading downwards to degeneration and decay.

### CATHOLICS UPHOLD LAW.

At the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Illinois resolutions unanimously adopted declare for strict enforcement of Prohibition. "We appeal to all to keep the flag unsullied," the resolutions say. "We again endorse the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. Prohibition protects the industrious against the waste of the dissipated; the innocent against the crimes of the guilty; the home against the merciless hands that destroy it; and generations unborn from the inheritance of weakness, poverty and vice which is ready to overwhelm them."

"Take special care that thou delight not in wine."—Sir Walter Raleigh.

## VICTORIA ANTI-LIQUOR LEAGUE.

### STATE DIRECTOR REQUIRED.

Applications are invited from gentlemen competent to fill the position of State Director of the Victorian Anti-Liquor League, as from 1st May, 1924.

Qualifications necessary: Public Speaker, accustomed to conduct religious services, Administrator, Financial Organiser, Literary Gifts.

Applicants should state full qualifications, age, salary required, and furnish copies of references.

Applications endorsed "State Director's Appointment," to be addressed to the President, Victorian Anti-Liquor League, P.O., Box 53, G.P.O., Melbourne, and must be received not later than February 29th.

Judge Gessner, of the Municipal Court of Youngstown, Ohio, a great industrial centre, gave the "knockout" to the statement that young people are taking to drink under Prohibition. He says that intoxication has decreased by 1000 cases per month, "but far more significant than this is the fact that so few are young men. Practically all are 'the old fellows' who acquired the habit in the days of the open saloon." Figures from other States point in the same direction.

# SUNLIGHT SOAP



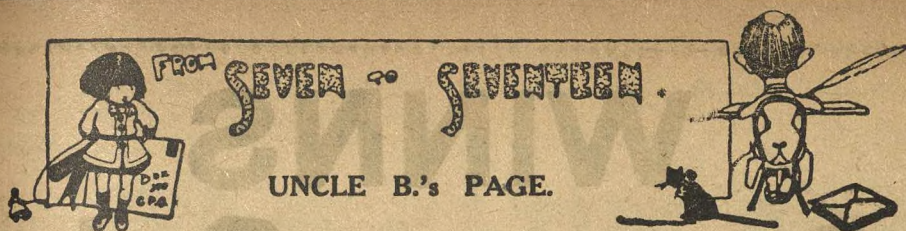
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## UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

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

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

### WHAT IS YOUR LIFE LIKE?

There are waterholes, creeks, and rivers. They are all the result of rain from Heaven. They are all the result of rain from Heaven. They are all the result of rain from Heaven. They all receive help from the drainage and underground sources. Now the waterholes may become stagnant and poisonous, and finally dry up. That is because of two things, first, it is not fed from the hills; and, secondly, it has no outlet. The creek is shallow, and becomes a string of waterholes, and this is due to the fact that it did not start high enough up among the hills. The river grows broader and deeper; it becomes more useful and more beautiful until it is received into the ocean. Which of these is your life going to be like? If you start high enough up, that is if God is your Friend, and your prayers are real and continuous, and you have an outlet in the service you render, then your life will be like a beautiful river, something wonderful, ending in the greatness of the embrace of God, as the river ends in the embrace of the ocean.

—UNCLE B.

### OUR LETTER BAG.

Jack A. Robinson, Taradale, Anderson-street, Chatswood, writes: I hope you have not forgotten me, because I have not written to you for such a long time. My grandmother passed away the Saturday before last, and I have not been able to write to you. We are taking my grandfather away to Tasmania on January 2. I was first in the class for history the last half-year, and I have gained 100 per cent. for my English essays.

(Dear Jack,—You will have a job to beat that 100 per cent. for English. Make your ideal to be 100 per cent. man and the world will be blessed because you have lived.—Uncle B.)

Desmond Creagh, Pittwater Road, Mona Vale, via Manly, writes: By now I must be well behind in the black list, but please cross my name off. I will persevere in the future to write regularly. I am on holidays now, and I thoroughly enjoy fishing and swimming down Broken Bay, besides surfing on the Mona Vale surf beach. I won a prize at school for arithmetic and algebra, two nice books—"Jack Rangers' School

Days" and "The Heroes." We have two weeks' holidays in which to enjoy ourselves. I am, at any rate. "Grit" is an excellent paper in my opinion. I read it whenever I obtain a chance to do so; I find it very interesting at times. I am a firm believer in "Prohibition." Best of luck.

(Dear Desmond,—I agree with you that "Grit" is an excellent paper, only I must not say so. Go ahead and win more prizes this year.—Uncle B.)

Hilda Robinson, 18 Parkview Street, Waratah, Newcastle, writes: It is a long time since I last wrote, and I am sure I am on your scallywag list. Please cross my name off. I often think of writing, but there has been so much to do. I have to practice longer at my music now, and I have been practising for two concerts. The school concert is over, but our comradeship concert is not until February. My brother, aged seven, broke his top jaw three months ago. He jumped from the fence on to some thin wire and cut right across the roof of his mouth, cutting two teeth out. He was in the hospital for three weeks, and had to wear a plate across the break until a month ago. My little brother, just two and a-half, has had measles; then he was in bed for three weeks very ill. He was like a baby learning to walk when he got up, and now he is just over congestion and pneumonia, so I have had to help mother. Now, Uncle, I will tell you some of the good things that have happened. Our Sunday School picnic was at Jesmond, but it rained, so we came home, and, of course, it got fine, so we finished it in the School Hall and the Park. Our State school picnic was at Blackall. It was a lovely day, so all went well. Our Sunday School anniversary is also past. I got a nice book for first prize in fifth class of girls, and another big book for best album in Christian Endeavor, and I won the gold medal that was given for the highest marks in the Sunday School. I got 611 marks. I was very pleased to win it. I went up for the Sunday School examination, and got 81 marks. The books were given to those who passed. I got "Good Wives." I think I am a lucky girl, don't you? I sent you a small parcel to-day. I addressed it to you at the Alliance Office, so I hope you got it. It is only a few little things that I am sending for your poor. I am also sending two shillings (enclosed). We all wish you every success and happiness for the New Year.

(Dear Hilda.—Your name is scratched off the Scallywag list. Thanks for parcel and donation. It was very kind of you to remember my poor.—Uncle B.)

Gertie Williams, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, writes: We have been having very hot weather up till now. We kept Pioneer Day up on the twenty-third of October. Mrs. Greenwood, who is one of the old pioneers, came to the school and told us all about the pioneers' time. She told us all about when she was small until she grew up. There used to be a terrible lot of blacks about where they lived. We have two little pigs at home, and a nice flower garden. We have ten acres of peas in and eight of beans in, but all the peas are picked and sold, and the beans are ready to pick now. My father has 40 acres of oats, and he has cut it, and it is all stooked. For our breakup picnic we are going to the back beach by boat, and it is lovely over there. We have a nice tennis court at our school, and we have four rackets to play with.

(Dear Gertie.—Pioneer Day is a splendid idea. I lift my hat—old as it is—to the splendid men and women who pioneered our wonderful country.—Uncle B.)

Frank Duncan, Clytham, Byron Bay, writes: I suppose I am a scallywag by this time. Since I wrote to you last I have been to Thulimbah to my sister's place. We went in Lynn's mail car to Tenterfield, where we stayed at a boarding-house for the night. Next day the bus came and took us down to the station, and we went in the train to Wallangarra, then changed trains and got out at Thulimbah, where they grow fruit and vegetables. We went to church nearly every Sunday. We had a little over three miles to drive. It takes about 25 min. to go from my sister's place to Thulimbah. My brother-in-law has a spraying plant with which he sprays the fruit trees for codlin moth. They use arsenate of lead for woolly aphis, which is a great pest. You use "black leaf forty." I went with him one day when he went out spraying. Mother and I went down to Warwick for a couple of days. We had a terrific storm. The hail on the council verandah was six inches deep. We came home through Brisbane. Crossing the Downs we noticed they were very dry. The fields were brown and bare. We saw quite a number of dead cattle. When we reached Forest Hill we found that a truck had run off the line, and we had to wait three and a half hours. At Rosewood there had been a storm, and we were again delayed for a further two hours. We arrived at Brisbane at 11.45 p.m. Going along the Tweed River we saw a lot of pelicans, and near Murwillumbah the Condong Sugar Mill. When we got to Murwillumbah we got a train and came to Byron Bay.

(Dear Frank.—Now that was a real holiday. When I was a boy there was a pest which attacked fruit, and spraying was useless to stop it. Some people tried "straffing," but I'm afraid that did not check the pest. Wonder if your uncle has any of that sort around his orchard.—Uncle B.)

PASS "GRIT" ON.



## "THREE DAYS HARD LABOR."

### HOW A MAN PAYS FOR A PINT

By T.R.H.

I had had plenty of warnings. Not only had I been warned in church and in hospital, but also in the "drunks' yard" of the Central Police Station.

But it was all in vain. The pitcher went to the well once too often—and got full of wine instead of pure water.

I sat on one of the benches in the park to recover and promptly fell asleep. I was awakened by a heavy hand on my shoulder—the hand of a big Sydney policeman.

"Come on," said the man in blue, "jump in!"

The police patrol had collected me and deposited me a few minutes later at the Central Police Station.

The next morning about twenty of us were hauled before the magistrate, and, as I had been previously warned, I was sentenced to "ten shillings or three days."

As it was Saturday morning we went away early, the first part of the journey being made in the police patrol to the Darlinghurst lock-up. Here we were placed in a tiny little yard and given not even a drink of water.

About 1.30 p.m. the jail tram arrived and we were packed like sardines into the little compartment-boxes. These were nearly dark and terribly stuffy. I never experienced such a long tram ride.

But everything has an end, and we reached Long Bay at last.

Then the trouble began in earnest. All the warders seemed to take for granted that all of us were "old-timers" and knew exactly what to do.

We were marched to the bathroom, where each one of us had to answer more questions in five minutes than I have asked in the whole course of my life. And all the while a senior warder (who ought to have known better) kept up a running fire of coarse sarcasm. Mr. Urquhart, the Comptroller-General of Prisons, should tell him that it is no part of an officer's duty to taunt prisoners. Next came the order of the bath. It was the only redeeming feature of the whole three days. But even that was spoilt by the prisoner-bathman continually crying: "Come on, hurry up, don't stay there all day!"

This prisoner was a long-sentence man and evidently thought he held shares in the jail.

After the bath we donned the horrible jail clothes—a grey coat and vest, white trousers and clod-hopping boots. Then we were marched to our cells. There was some trouble about these as the jail is practically full, but at last I was allotted cell No. 216 in B half. This is really the boys' department, and very said it was to see young

(Continued on page 16.)

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G.IZ2.—Maids' or Small Women's Linene Frocks, nicely piped with White, long waist, belt, and ends of self, in Green, Brown, or Sand. Lengths, 42 and 45 inch. USUALLY 9/11. SALE PRICE ..... 5/11

G.P.3.—Ladies' Navy Figured Print Coveralls, with plain facings, belt at waist, pocket at side. USUALLY 3/11. SALE PRICE ..... 2/11

G.P.4.—Ladies' Black Sateen Aprons, with facings of floral sateen, large pocket in front, small sizes. USUALLY 2/3. SALE PRICE ..... 1/6

G.P.5.—Ladies' Tussore Silk Bloomers. USUALLY 4/11. SALE PRICE ..... 2/11

G.P.6.—Ladies' Longcloth Nights, embroidered front. USUALLY 3/11. SALE PRICE ..... 2/11

G.Q.7.—Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests. USUALLY 1/6. SALE PRICE ..... 1/-

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G.Q.9.—Infants' and Little Girls' Colored Linene Frocks, scalloped neck and sleeves, in Brown, Pink, V. Rose, or Sky. USUALLY 3/6. SALE PRICE ..... 1/11

G.Q.10.—Infants' White Voile Frocks, trimmed Val. insertion, 18-inch only. USUALLY 3/6. SALE PRICE ..... 2/6

G.R.11.—Ladies' D. and A. Corsets, in strong White Coutil, low bust, long skirt, 4 suspenders, rustproof. Size, 22 to 32 inch. USUALLY 11/11. SALE PRICE... 8/11

G.R.12.—Ladies' D. and A. Corsets in good White Coutil; very low bust, long skirt, four suspenders. Sizes 20 to 22 inch. USUALLY 5/11. SALE PRICE ..... 2/11

G.R.13.—Berlei Brassieres, in good tested calico. Sizes, 34 to 42in. SALE PRICE ..... 1/6

G.14.—White Washing Elastic, 3-in. wide. SPECIAL SALE PRICE, 6 YARDS FOR 7d.

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**\* PUT SALT ON THEIR TAILS.**

Coca: "Have you read 'To a Field Mouse'?"

Cola: "No, how do you get 'em to listen?"

**\* HONEST JOHN.**

"Position wanted," reads an advertisement in a Shanghai newspaper. "A young Chinese with four years' experience in English seeks place as junior clerk. Salary no objection."

**\* QUALIFIED.**

"We want a man for our information bureau," said the manager. "He must be a wide-awake fellow and accustomed to complaints."

"That's me," replied the applicant. "I'm the father of twins."

**TOO MUCH.**

"I say, y'know, all these bills are dated months before we were married."

"Yes, darling, I know they are."

"Well, it's a bit thick to expect me to pay for the bait I was caught with."

**\* POOR FISH.**

Wife: "How many fish was it you caught on Saturday, George?"

Husband: "Six, darling—all beauties."

Wife: "I thought so. That fish market has made a mistake again. They've charged us for eight."

**\* NOT GUILTY.**

First Steno: "The idea of your working steady eight hours a day! I would not think of such a thing!"

Second Steno: "Neither would I. It was the boss that thought of it."

**\* TOO GREAT A RISK.**

Life Insurance Agent: "One moment, sir, before I fill in your application. What make of car do you drive?"

Client: "I don't drive any—I hate them!"

Life Insurance Agent: "Sorry, but our company no longer insures pedestrians!"

**\* TURN ABOUT.**

A man who worked in the packing department of a large store recently resigned and said he was going into business with another man.

"Don't you think that's rather a risky thing to do nowadays?" said the foreman, when he heard about the new venture.

"Ah, that will be all right!" said the other.

"Jim and I will make a success of it. I will furnish the experience and he will furnish the capital."

"How long do you expect that plan to succeed?" asked the foreman.

"Oh, about five years," was the reply.

"By that time, if all goes well, I'll have the capital and he'll have the experience."

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### SUNDAY.

"Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward."—Ex., 14, 15.

#### AID YOURSELF, AND GOD WILL AID YOU.

"Aid yourself, and God will aid you."

Is a motto that I hold  
Should be written not in letters  
Wrought of silver or of gold,  
But upon our hearts be graven—  
A command from God in heaven.  
'Tis the law of Him who made you—  
Aid yourself, and God will aid you.

Aid yourself—you know the fable  
Of the wheel sunk in the road,  
How the carter was not able  
By his prayers to move the load,  
Till, urged by some wise beholder,  
Moved the wheel with lusty shoulder.  
Do your work—your Maker bade you—  
Aid yourself, and God will aid you.

It is well to help a brother,  
Or a sister when in need.  
But believe me, there's another  
Not to be forgotten creed.  
Better law did never science  
Teach to man than self-reliance.  
'Tis the law of him who made you—  
Aid yourself, and God will aid you.  
—"Young England."

### MONDAY.

"I will receive you."—2 Cor., 6, 18.  
"This man receiveth sinners."—Luke, 15, 3.

Do you feel that you have lost your way in life? Then God Himself will show you your way. Are you utterly helpless, worn out, body and soul? Then God's eternal love is ready and willing to help you up, and revive you. Are you wearied with doubts and terrors? Then God's eternal light is ready to show you your way, God's eternal peace ready to give you peace. Do you feel yourself full of sins and faults? Then take heart, for God's unchangeable will is to take away those sins and purge you from those faults.—Kingsley.

### TUESDAY.

Remembrance—the better kind  
Not myself, but the truth in life I have spoken,  
Not myself, but the seed that in life I have sown,  
Shall pass on to ages—all about me forgotten,  
Save the truth I have spoken, the things I have done:  
So let my living be, so be my dying;  
So let my name lie—unblazoned, unknown;  
Unpraised and unmissed, I shall still be remembered;  
Yes—but remembered by what I have done.

—Dr. H. Bonar.

### WEDNESDAY.

"The fool hath said in his heart there is no God."—Ps., 14, 1.

As the man of pleasure, by a vain attempt to be more happy than any man can be, is often more miserable than most men are, so the sceptic, in a vain attempt to be wise be-

yond what is permitted to a man, plunges into a darkness more deplorable and a blindness more incurable than that of the common herd, whom he despises and would fain instruct.—Colton.

Scepticism is a dark and doleful land. Let me say that this Bible is either true or false. If it be false, we are as well off as you; if it be true then which of us is safer?—Dr. Talmage.

### THURSDAY.

#### "BE STRONG."

Despondency is not a state of humility. On the contrary it is the vexation and despair of a cowardly pride—nothing is worse; whether we stumble or fall, we must only think of rising again and going on in our course.—Fenelon.

What can we do, o'er whom the unbeheldden  
Hangs in a night with which we cannot cope.

What but look sunward, and with faces golden,

Speak to each other softly of a hope.

Can it be true, the grace He is declaring?

Oh, let us trust Him, for His words are fair.

Man, what is this, and why art thou despairing?

God shall forgive thee all but thy despair. Truly, He cannot after such assurance,

Truly He cannot, and He shall not fail. Nay, they are known, the hours of thine endurance,

Daily thy tears are added to the tale.  
—Myers.

### FRIDAY.

"To obey is better than sacrifice."—1 Sam., 15, 22.

Let thy child's first lesson be obedience, and the second will be what you will.—B. Franklin.

To be a Christian is to obey Christ, no matter how you feel.—Beecher.

From obedience and submission spring all other virtues, as all sin lies from self-opinion.—Montaigne.

It is foolish to strive with what we cannot avoid; we are born subjects, and to obey God is perfect liberty; he that doeth this shall be free, safe, and happy; all his actions shall succeed to his wishes.—Seneca.

The history of the great characters of the Bible is summed up in this one sentence: They acquainted themselves with God, and acquiesced in His will in all things.—Richard Cecil.

Prepare thy soul calmly to obey, such offering will be more acceptable to God than any other sacrifice.—Metastasio.

### SATURDAY.

#### "THY WILL BE DONE."

Thy will be done, O Master, for I see

The essence of Thy will  
Is always love, and nought but love to me,  
Therefore Thy will fulfill.

Thy will be done, yea, in and through me,  
Lord,

And life to me shall be one long thanksgiving word.

—Fairlie Thornton.

## YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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

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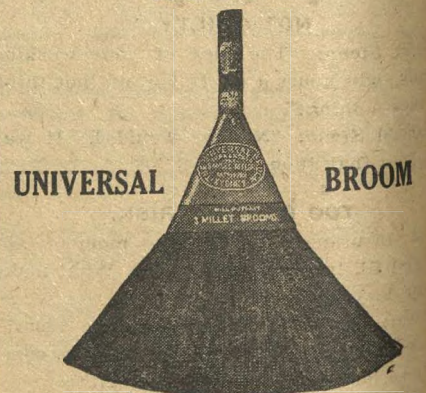
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## BEER AND LIGHT WINES.

By A COUNTRY BANKER.

To my desk come each morning two city papers which I look over—I will not say that I read them—as a part of the day's routine. I scan the record of crime—not, alas! to be escaped—the market reports, political and foreign news, now and then an editorial; also I have of late taken to noting everything bearing upon the still insistent issue of "wet or dry." In other matters these two sheets differ, but I have found that they are quite agreed that the Eighteenth Amendment was a regrettable blunder, somehow "put over" upon the nation, that it is doing no good, and that its repeal or the extraction of its "teeth" is the desire of all right-thinking people.

Our views are in large measure the product of what we read, and by this continual dropping my once dry opinions might well be moistened but for three considerations, one of them perhaps worth amplifying.

First, I see occasionally, though only occasionally, other publications, which tell a different story.

Second, the "news" in the two dailies mentioned is always news on the same side. If there is held a conference of Governors to consider the enforcement of wet and dry laws and the Governor of Maryland is strongly opposed to the laws now existing, the views of the Governor of Maryland appear in detail, while those of his associates are left to our conjecture. If a reporter grows humorous, his humor is always directed at the laws' minions, and never by any chance is such as to offend the sensitive feelings of the bootlegger. Indeed, to find any account of honest, efficient enforcement of a dry law is almost as difficult as it would be to go through the files of 1918 and select recorded instances of German clemency and international good-will. The conclusion to which I have sadly been forced is, therefore, that when I read of wet and dry things in these sheets I am not reading news, but propaganda.

And, thirdly, there is my own individual experience of my own individual community. Here was I born, here have I lived for forty-odd years—omitting only the years of college studies and one year spent in France; here have I come into contact, more or less intimate, with almost every one of the five thousand people who make up our population; and it needs no urban daily, one edition of which devastates acres of smiling woodland, to tell me what the Eighteenth Amendment has done to this community. I know, and, as accurately as possible, I would here set down my findings.

Once, overseas, when a French lieutenant asked me to explain the amazing phenomenon of Prohibition, I gave to the task a weary and almost profitless two hours, and then, in a single descriptive phrase, attained my remote objective. For twenty years my native town, I told him, had been run by beer—and German beer at that. I will admit that I exaggerated, and yet what I said was more than half true; because years ago local opinion would have given us a dry town had it not been for the incoming foreigners, most of them home-loving and industrious, most of them temperance people in the old sense of the word, but practically none of them knowing or able to imagine a community in which no liquor was to be had.

Always we had one or two dry aldermen, for our "best people" were temperance people in the new sense of the word, but there was never any doubt as to the prevailing sentiment of our City Council—our hyphenated citizens saw to that. A license tax might be raised, a particularly notorious saloon might be warned or even closed up, but the saloon was as much an institution of our community as the garage—with the differ-

ence that the saloon never took seriously laws passed for its regulation. Law demanded Sunday closing, and, with one possible exception, every saloon ran wide open. How could they close? public opinion demanded. It was their best day. The law forbade sales to habitual drunkards, and our habitués kept on habituating. The law forbade sales to minors, and any known child could bring home the family beer pail. Our crimes of violence were few—ours is not the blood set crazy by liquor—but our saloons were always lawless, and all our people knew it and all good citizens wished an improvement.

To go through our community and, in terms of individual homes, tell what the saloon did could not but seem like following the painful and discredited method of the old-time temperance lecturer with his "horrible examples." And yet we had many examples, and not a few of them horrible. As thus: Exhibit A—A mother of six young children deserted by a husband who found that maintaining a home interfered with his drinking. Exhibit B—The brightest physician in our town and my closest friend. Twenty years ago he disappeared under a cloud. When I last heard of him, he was a hobo. Could he have let drink alone, he might have been of incalculable service to our community. Exhibit C—A sad-eyed woman of forty who waited twenty years hoping the man she loved could keep sober long enough so that she might dare to marry him. Exhibit D—A prosperous young butcher with a saloon next door. The saloon got him; he died, his wife went into the factory, and every child went to work as soon as the law would let it. Exhibit E—But why go on? I could give names for every instance cited and I could cite dozens more. They would be monotonously similar. And as I set them down I find myself growing angry; for, setting aside the question of social service, it was so utterly futile, this business that ran our town. Forty or fifty saloonkeepers I have known—many of them carried their accounts with us—and I cannot name one whose business ever made him any money. They put in long hours, they brought endless misery into uncounted homes, and at the end not one of them had anything to show for it. Sons of hard-working farmers or men from the shops in search of easy jobs, they were, most of them; merely the "hired men" of the breweries, and in the case of most of them the business that got their patrons in the end got them. I have known some mighty likable men among these saloonkeepers; I have never known one who could retain both his business and his likability.

Year after year wet and dry forces met in battle, and in the later encounters the wets were always victorious. Certain dry leaders had died and others had grown discouraged. Some who hated the saloon most, and had most reason to hate it, feared it even more than they hated and cringed before it rather than brave its wrath. Our hyphenates could always be swung by some roorback, it mattered not how absurd. Though, it should in fairness be added, not all our wets and not all our heavy drinkers were hyphenates. Native Americans contributed their quota.

And then the nation went dry, and we, perforce, went dry with it. Prohibition came and brought—not, I confess, the millennium. Nor can I truthfully say that it has launched our community on such a wave of prosperity as we have never before known. There are too many factors that enter into such a problem. But when, in terms of individuals, I size up our community, I realise that the

dry Amendment has changed it, and that the changes are for the better. We still have with us, and in comparative good health, several conspicuous, if not prominent, citizens who, in the opinion of their neighbors, would now be filling drunkards' graves were it not for the prevailing aridity. Nor am I willing to admit that we would be quite as well off without these landmarks. Their families patently value their presence, and, deprived of liquor, some of them have achieved a certain economic value.

I will grant freely that they still drink now and then. Prohibition has not induced among us such dryness that when a citizen would mail a letter he must use a pin to affix the postage-stamps, but for these one-time inebriates it has at least fulfilled the prediction of Mr. Dooley: it has made drink "wrong to take, hard to get, and turr'ble bad whin ye get it."

The business of our three ice-cream parlors has been much increased, and they are all "straight" places. We have also two good moving-picture theatres, and men who once spent their evenings and their earnings in the saloon now come to these places and bring their families.

We of the bank force were always dry—most bank officials are—but our books show a situation that even we would not have been optimistic enough to predict. And here again I do not mean in volume of deposits (though these are satisfactory); I speak in terms of individuals. Man after man, once judgment-proof and dead-beat, now has his savings account. One or two such have gone into business and are doing well. Some have acquired homes, and to not a few such we have made loans and had them promptly paid. I could present here, if need were, another list of exhibits.

That there has been some illicit selling and some home brewing I would not deny. Some of the saloons still linger as "soft-drink parlors" and require watching. But, in the opinion of proprietors, patrons, and the disinterested, the old days are gone for ever. "It has been months," our leading merchant said to me the other day, "since we have had a drunken man in the store. It used to be —" But I knew what it used to be. I know that conditions are vastly better, and (to recur to my city dailies) I find it hard to believe that a piece of legislation which has done so much good here should elsewhere have proved so harmful.

To all of which it may be remarked: And what has all this to do with beer and light wines? This, at least, that for their return there is, I have satisfied myself, no insistent local demand, although I am not sure that we might not be stampeded by outside influences. Whisky and the saloon are to-day everywhere friendless; even in my urban dailies there is none so poor to do them reverence. But if to us beer and light wines come back, they will come back to be served by the old "whisky crowd" over bars where once fire-water flowed. It may be the chastening influence of three years of Prohibition has reformed men who never before obeyed restraining laws. It may be that, given the right to sell beer and light wines, they will sell them and nothing else; but I have yet to find a local man confiding enough to believe it.

I know conditions in only one town, but, from my knowledge of that one, and from what I hear and read of other similar towns, I have reached this conclusion: That by our country communities beer and light wines are not demanded. The cry for beer and light wines is a city-made cry, megaphoned across the land by a few great metropolitan newspapers. We of the country have no such megaphones, and hence, save for an occasional weak and anonymous voice—even as this one—we in large measure remain inarticulate on this subject.



### "Three Days' Hard Labor"—

(Continued from page 12.)

fellows—nearly all of them highly intelligent looking—from 16 to 25 doing long sentences.

My cell was furnished with a wooden stool, a tin dish and pannikin, three blankets, a canvas hammock, some salt, a towel, and the book of Common Prayer. The cell had a wooden floor, but was quite clean. "Tea" consisted of a tin dish of hominy which I could not eat.

After "lock-up" I made up my bed for the night but could not sleep.

"This is truth the poet sings  
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow  
Is remembering happier things."

At 6 a.m. the jail bell awoke us and we washed, had some more hominy, and then went out for exercise.

We walked round and round a yard like so many circus horses. Then back to our cells, which we had to scrub out and then clean our tinware.

In the afternoon I went to church, where the clergyman preached on the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The remainder of Sunday was spent in the cells, but on Monday the real "hard labor" began.

I was still in a highly nervous state, known to doctors as "post-alcoholic collapse." In that condition I had to clean brass work and go down on my knees and scrub concrete floors. That may not sound very hard work, but—just try it with the mocking voice of a warder (whom you dare not answer) continually "nagging you." The mental torture of listening to coarse jibes and holding one's tongue is dreadful. The warders know this and take a delight in inflicting it—especially on an educated man.

But at last 4.30 p.m. came and we put on our own clothes and were discharged. But what a strange hour to release a penniless man from jail! It is nearly 6 p.m. when he reaches Sydney. How is he to honestly earn any money at that hour of the night?

As I left the jail another journalist entered it—Grant Madison Hervey—to serve two years. May God help him!

### WETS OUTNUMBERED.

How foolish the hopes of beer and wine advocates as to getting through something in Congress are may be shown by recitation of the fact that in the 68th Congress, which will sit until March 4, 1925, there are 299 dry members of the House of Representatives as against 132 wet ones, a majority of 167, and the Senate is even proportionately drier. In the election of 1922 the wets gained not more than half a dozen members in both Houses combined. Actually, they gained three in the House and one in the Senate. No election will be held until November, 1924. If the wets make progress as at present, counting no losses, they might get a majority in nearly 50 years.

### PASS "GRIT" ON.

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