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Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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WHEN A FELLOW NEEDS A FRIEND.

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THE LAST WORD.

ENFORCEMENT THAT DOES ENFORCE.

With many more such vigorous and severe applications of the law as have been made on the premises of nine cabarets on Broadway, and especially if such things are done all over the country, there is likely to be a marked diminution of confidence on the part of those who are so fond of saying that Prohibition cannot be enforced. The closing for a year of buildings on Broadway for which high rents have been paid is a matter of the very keenest interest to those owners of real estate who hitherto laboriously have maintained a beautiful semblance of ignorance as to the sort of business done on their premises. At the clicking of a large padlock those owners will develop a keen and effective attention to the conduct of their tenants, and the latter probably will discover at once that no longer can they break the law as much as they please.—Editorial, "New York Times."

LIQUOR IS THE WORST ENEMY.

"The use of intoxicating liquor in any form has been a curse to the world. It has never brought any user money, honor or real pleasure; its mission is to degrade, debauch and finally destroy. The world's greatest leaders have always come from the laboring class of the people, their vision is broader and deeper than all others. In order to think properly and live righteously it is necessary to have a clear head and a strong body. Intoxicants in any form are the worst enemy of these two fundamentals. Our people favor a bone-dry world."—Ex-Governor Lee Russell, Mississippi.

PROHIBITION BENEFIT TO INDUSTRY.

The opinion that the Prohibition Amendment has been of benefit to industry was expressed by 93 per cent. of a list of business men who replied to a questionnaire conducted by Courtenay Guild of Boston, editor of the "Commercial Bulletin," who reported the result of the Unitarian Temperance Society at its annual meeting.

Mr. Guild sought information from miscellaneous industrial concerns, coal producers, bankers, railroad executives, publishers, packers, warehouse proprietors, and mill owners. He received 146 replies from various parts of the country.

More severe punishment of violators of the liquor laws was generally recommended, and many of the answers urged deportation of alien bootleggers. Four railroad executives testified to the helpfulness of the law. Only twelve of the 146 replies favored revision of the Volstead Act.—News item, "Washington (D.C.) Post."

COLLEGE LIQUOR BANISHED AS RESPECT FOR LAW GROWS.

Liquor is being banished from the colleges of the United States. Student opinion has turned upon it and is routing the friends of the hip-pocket flask. One major object remains to-day, it is pointed out, to confront those who would clear America's campuses of the refuse left in the wake of the saloon. That obstacle is the crime-conducting attitude of prominent citizens who, lending themselves to the purposes of the organized liquor traffic, openly advocate lawlessness.

A recent survey asked information from two sources in nearly 500 American colleges. The first of these sources was the college dean, under whose jurisdiction fall the problems relating to Prohibition. The second source was the president or chairman of the student governing body in the institutions. Thus, faculty and student opinion are recorded in these results. And both student and faculty spokesmen, with but few exceptions, agree to confirm the conclusions that Prohibition is working in the colleges, and that student opinion stands back of the Eighteenth Amendment, and believes in its enforcement.

Every section of the country and all except two States are represented in this survey. It is significant that in States where Prohibition was in effect prior to the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment the great majority of colleges reported that "drinking is not a problem here." It is significant, further, that only four colleges reported increased drinking, and the institution where this report was made most definite, the dean admits, after declaring that conditions have been made worse by Prohibition, that "the general student attitude toward Prohibition reflects the attitude of the fathers and old friends of the young men who are inclined to be quite contemptuous of any attempt to enforce the law."—News item, "Christian Science Monitor."

LESS LIQUOR SELLING IN PENSACOLA THAN IN HUNDRED YEARS.

A great many people have thought that the liquor laws cannot be enforced because there are so many people willing to buy liquor. But this is altogether wrong. There is less liquor selling in Pensacola than in 100 years.

There is going to be less, for Judge William B. Sheppard is showing the violators that the Federal laws must be respected, no matter how many purchasers there may be for bootleggers to satisfy. Judge Sheppard is giving the violators heavy money fines, jail sentences, and six or seven of them terms in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

As long as bootleggers have a notion that terms in Atlanta will be their reward, there will be few bootleggers, and for this reason Judge Sheppard is striking right at the root of Bolshevism when he upholds the laws.

Fiery orators never make anarchists, but inefficient officers do, and when judges cater to the whims of public opinion big crops of Bolsheviks are born over night.—Editorial "Pensacola (Fla.) Journal."

PUBLIC SENTIMENT GROWS STRONGER FOR STRICT ENFORCEMENT.

Public sentiment is an everlasting force in the enforcement of the Volstead Act which brought about National Prohibition. The sentiment was never better for rigid enforcement of the law than it is to-day. There never was a time when officers received more real support and encouragement in the enforcement of the liquor law than to-day. Men who try to belittle the present law, men who do not encourage its enforcement are

becoming less each month. The present liquor law is right, resulting in making the world better. Vermont occupies one of the first places, so far as States are concerned, in the enforcement of the Volstead Act, which is a credit of distinction and national honor.—Editorial, "Waterbury (Vt.) Record."

EXCELLENT RESULTS UNDER STATE ENFORCEMENT LAW.

During the last four years the State of Wisconsin has collected under the Mulberger Law (repealed in 1921) and the Severson Act a total of 1,391,417 dollars 7 cents, and expended 184,850 dollars 92 cents, leaving a balance of 1,206,566 dollars 15 cents, which represents the amounts collected in excess of the actual expenditures.

During the above period 9218 convictions were secured in State courts and 1,247,044 dollars collected in fines. This figure does not include fines collected for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, for driving an automobile while intoxicated, or those collected under city ordinances or by the Federal Courts, but includes all fines in State Courts for the unlawful manufacture, sale, transportation or possession of intoxicating liquors.

These facts reflect the growth of sentiment for the enforcement of the State Prohibition Act in the several counties for the four years since its enactment. Jail sentences were comparatively few during 1920, but were being more frequently imposed in 1921, although no data has been collected on that subject. Sentences increased to such an extent during 1922 and 1923 that figures were compiled showing a total of 354 years and 10 months.

Real bonded liquor has practically disappeared in this State except what may be obtained from druggists on prescription, and the unlawful manufacture and sale of real beer by dealcoholising plants (breweries) has to a large extent been eliminated. The two main problems that confront enforcement officers are the commercialised traffic in illicit liquor commonly called "moonshine," nearly all of which is of an inferior grade, and the unlawful traffic in grain alcohol, colored and uncolored, flavored and unflavored, diluted and undiluted, with and without forged labels and Government stamps, most of which is also of an inferior grade and most of which is imported from neighboring States.

The spirit of co-operation between Federal, local and State officers has constantly improved and very little friction has developed in any county of the State, and the fines and jail sentences reported are the product of the joint efforts of all three forces. Although the unlawful traffic in illicit liquor has not been suppressed in this State it is believed that conditions are gradually improving, and high Federal officials state that the traffic is as well controlled here as in any State of the Union.—Comparative Report of Herman V. Sachtjen, State Prohibition Commissioner.

PASS "GRIT" ON

CAPTAIN TRASK, OF R.M.S. SIERRA.

PROHIBITION AN IMMENSE AND WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

It is 30 years since Captain Trask, of the Sierra, first entered this port as the captain of a sailing vessel.

During this period and before he sailed the world, its seven seas offering few unknown ports to him.

He is a splendid type of manhood, standing 6ft. 2in. in height, courageous, straight, honest and open.

He is a good American—plus. He knows every country in the world and its ways.

By virtue of the education which comes from travel and contact with the world's humanity he is a sound judge of values.

INTERVIEW FOR "GRIT."

Asked what were his convictions regarding the value of Prohibition, he answered:

"The greatest thing that America has ever written into her Constitution is the 18th Amendment, under which our country went dry.

"The 18th Amendment means better civilisation, better government, sounder industrial economics, better home economics, better health economics, greater wealth, and all the things that mean a better America."

Captain Trask continued:

"I am amazed how little your people know about our position in the United States with regard to Prohibition.

"Over here they seem to think that the 18th Amendment was a legislative enactment unexpectedly imposed, whereas the facts are that 33 out of the 48 States in the Union were already under Prohibition by local and State enactment when the 18th Amendment was introduced.

"The 18th Amendment is not to be in any sense considered an experiment. It was not a leap in the dark. It was not a speculation. The American nation went dry because our leaders, our legislators, our scientists, our social welfare workers, our economists and every intelligent and honest citizen knew of the tremendous benefits which had followed Prohibition in these States where it had long been tried.

THE SALOON A CORRUPTER OF POLITICS.

"I have said that Prohibition has made for better government. This is an unchallengeable fact. In the old wet days the saloon was the stronghold of corrupt politics. The Tammany bosses and political managers used the saloonkeeper as a tool, and he doped and debauched the poor human trash which frequented the saloon, and these miserable creatures were then used by the bosses for their own ends.

"With the passing of the saloon this is all over, and represents one of the real gains of Prohibition.

"Another thing which has surprised me in this country is that your people believe the lies which they read in the newspapers regarding the alleged failure of Prohibition, and fail to realise that it is the propaganda of the Liquor Party.

"The Liquor Party have a wealthy and powerful organisation, which is directed at giving the world false information regarding Prohibition.

"In the States we know it is all dope, but your folk take it for gospel.

"When did the Liquor Party begin to be honest, anyhow? Why should they begin now, when fighting for their very existence?"

SUPERFICIAL THINKERS.

"It is true that liquor can still be obtained, and that the fact that it can be got clandestinely is an attraction to certain types of people, and many a traveller from this and other countries observed this fact, and see in it the failure of Prohibition. It is remarkable that they do not look around and find out what else has been happening during the period of Prohibition.

"If it is true that an insignificant proportion of alcohol can still be got in the United States it is also true that, notwithstanding the element of lawlessness which is encouraged by this fact, the penitentiaries are emptying, the death rate is falling, hospital statistics are modifying amazingly, the children's death rate is going down, accidents are decreasing, industry is stabilising, and the general progress of the nation is undoubted.

"The amounts of liquor sold in the United States to-day with that sold in the best wet year is as a thimbleful to all the waters of Niagara, and, notwithstanding the amount still sold, wonderful are the results.

WHAT ABOUT THE FAILURE OF LICENSE?

"In any case, the continued sale of liquor in the United States is no sign of the failure of Prohibition. It is a sure sign of the failure of license and the calamitous character of the liquor business which seeks to override even the American Constitution.

"In any case," said Captain Trask, "what are your folk boasting about, anyhow? What about license in your State? It might interest your people to know that my crew can go off sober any night after 6 p.m. and come back at 11 or 12 o'clock in any stage of intoxication. Somebody breaks the law right here in Sydney. What about it? Wouldn't your folk be better employed seeing that their own law was maintained?"

"I am prepared to say Prohibition is an immense and wonderful success, and I cannot imagine that any of your intelligent women could fail to support that which makes for better homes, better fathers, better children, more food, more clothes, more pleasure, more happiness, more of those things which make life really worth living."

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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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New South Wales Alliance

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Phones: General Offices, City 157; Organising and Public Meeting Dept. City 8944.

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17.

11 a.m.: Coogee Anglican (St. Nicholas') Church.
7.15 p.m.: Long Bay Anglican Church.
Rev. S. W. Bazalgette.
3 p.m.: St. Ives Anglican Church.
7.15 p.m.: Wentworthville Presbyterian Church.
Mr. C. W. Chandler.

11 a.m.: Turramurra Methodist Church.
3 p.m.: Children's Service.
7.15 p.m.: Punchbowl Congregational Church.
Mr. D. H. Hardy.

11 a.m.: Granville Baptist Church.
7.15 p.m.: Maroubra Baptist Church.
Ex-Senator David Watson.

11 a.m.: Merrylands Presbyterian Church.
7.15 p.m.: Concord Baptist Church.
Mr. Charles E. Still.

11 a.m.: Merrylands Presbyterian Church.
7.15 p.m.: Concord Baptist Church.
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

REV. HENRY WORRALL'S PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Tuesday, Aug. 26—Literary Institute, Tenterfield.

Wednesday, Aug. 27—Town Hall, Glen Innes.

Thursday, Aug. 28—Town Hall, Inverell.

Monday, Sept. 1—Johnston Memorial Hall, Armidale.

Tuesday, Sept. 2—Uralla.

Wednesday, Sept. 3—Temperance Hall, Walcha.

Thursday, Sept. 4—Tamworth.

Monday, Sept. 8—Hazeldene Hall, Carlton.

Tuesday, Sept. 9—Town Hall, Marrickville.

Wednesday, Sept. 10—Masonic Hall, Lidcombe.

Thursday, Sept. 11—School of Arts, Epping.

Monday, Sept. 15—Masonic Hall, Dulwich Hill.

Tuesday, Sept. 16—Town Hall, Granville.

Wednesday, Sept. 17—Victory Hall, Lakemba.

Thursday, Sept. 18—Penrith.

PROTEST MEETING.

Tuesday, Aug. 19—Regent's Park (Hyde Park); Church of England Mission Hall, at 8 p.m.

Ex-Senator David Watson.
Mr. Duncan McInnes.

BRANCH MEETING.

Tuesday, Aug. 26—Sans Souci, Literary Institute.

Mr. H. C. Stitt.
Mr. D. H. Hardy.

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Commonwealth Platform Representative

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LITERARY INSTITUTE

TENTERFIELD

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 26th

at 8 p.m.

IN TOWN HALL

GLEN INNES

ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27th

at 8 p.m.

IN TOWN HALL

INVERELL

ON

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th

at 8 p.m.

Rev. H. Worrall during the last two years has traversed over 50,000 miles outside of Australia, and has seen much of many lands. From his personal experience and firsthand information, Australia's Prohibition Champion has built up a most inspiring and convincing message which will command your attention.

Hear Rev. Henry Worrall in your District.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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

* * *

Visitors Wanted.—The Director will be glad to hear from friends who would be prepared to undertake visitations to Bands of Hope, Junior Christian Endeavor, Juvenile Temples, Junior Rechabite Tents, and other Young People's Temperance Societies, as well as Sunday schools, in or near the district in which the visitor resides. A list of such societies that would appreciate a visit will be supplied to anyone desiring to assist in this great work on application, specifying localities for which the applicant is available.

Suitable Methods of Teaching.—Our Bands of Hope superintendents should devote much study and thought to suitable methods of teaching Temperance Truths to their membership. Before the child can intelligently take and faithfully keep the Temperance Pledge its mind should be informed, its feelings must be stirred, and its will should be directed along right lines. To accomplish these things successfully the superintendent should know something about the inner, subtle working of child nature. At one period, the old-time methods of teaching, it was assumed that the child's mind was empty, and that the teacher's chief duty was to force knowledge into it—often by the assistance of the cane—or by threat and by cajolery and bribery. Fortunately, that period has been superseded by the true method of teaching, wherein the child is regarded as the possessor of God-given faculties, which it is the teacher's duty to clearly comprehend, gently to call forth, and wisely to exercise, with a view to their full development. "Education" should, therefore, be literally a "drawing-forth" of what is already born within the child. I purpose continuing this subject in next issue.

Quotations, etc.—(1) Every day we see men of only average talent passing their brothers on the road to success, simply because they are possessed of that blessed trait of application.

(2) There is no bank account that can balance a sweet, gracious personality; no material wealth can match a sunny heart, an ability to radiate helpfulness and sweetness.

(3) I resolve to play fair, to speak true, to hold sacred my pledge, my friendships, and my obligations, not to ask another to do anything I would not, or dare not, do myself.

(Continued on page 16.)

INSULTING PROHIBITIONISTS.

THE CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND LIQUOR REFORM ASSOCIATION. CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

From time to time Mr. P. H. Coates gets into the press on a "win, tie or wrangle" effort.

Just lately he objected to a statement in the annual report of the New South Wales Alliance.

First of all he brazenly added an essential word to the statement, and by so doing changed it from a general statement to a particular one. He then named a special gentleman as adjudicator, and having "rigged" this unusual situation he offered to give £50 to some charity if he was right. The matter was submitted to an accountant of the highest standing, whose verdict was that "Mr. Coates was morally bound to pay the money over." This, of course, Mr. Coates did not do.

The correspondence appeared in the "Daily Telegraph," who finally printed a letter from Mr. Coates, adding, "This correspondence is now closed."

In the same issue Mr. Coates inserted a twelve-inch double column advertisement in the special columns of the "Daily Telegraph" at a cost of £30.

INSULTING PROHIBITIONISTS.

In Mr. Coates' letter, to which the "Telegraph" permitted no reply, he said: "The Association consists of many of the most prominent citizens of this State, including members of the professions, men of commerce and clergyman, who believe that temperance is the badge of self-respect and orderliness, and that Prohibition is the symbol of hypocrisy and deception."

You will note the word "clergyman," not "clergymen," for they have only one. We do not grudge them a clergyman. The dying should not be denied the attendance of a clergyman, and this Association is surely a dying concern, since its aims are of a bygone day.

We do take exception to the insulting

description that "Prohibition is the symbol of hypocrisy and deception."

We wonder if the lonely clergyman endorses this outrage.

CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Coates goes on to say "there are no members of the Association engaged in the liquor trade. They are ineligible for membership."

"Engaged in the liquor trade." Just what is meant by this? We define it as "rendering it some essential service or receiving from it direct financial advantage."

A shareholder in the liquor trade is a partner in it. Such shareholder provides the capital and participates in the substantial profits, and is undoubtedly "engaged in the liquor trade."

The following members of Mr. Coates' executive hold shares in breweries:—

Dr. A. J. Brady, 793 shares in Tooth's.

Mr. G. Cowley, 500 shares in Toohey's.

Dr. McMurray, 512 shares in Tooth's.

Hon. J. L. Mullens, 204 shares in Toohey's.

Lieut.-Colonel Rabett, 1669 shares, jointly held with Mr. Smith, a partner of the Hon. T. J. Ley.

J. F. Rofe, 1370 shares in Toohey's and 1859 in Tooth's.

This does not exhaust the list, but it proves that Mr. Coates' assertion is not sustained by the facts.

A SMACK AT THE PUBLICANS.

Mr. Coates, having insulted Prohibitionists, now takes a smack at publicans. He declares they are not eligible for membership. They are, of course, respectable citizens; they are, in 90 per cent. of cases, just the servants of the brewers to whom they are "tied." They do not get as much out of the liquor trades as the shareholders, but these snobs refuse to have in their Association those upon whom they depend for their big dividends.

"John Gilpin" was a wealthy "cit"
Of old-world London City,
Who loved to joke and drink and smoke
And sing some quaint old ditty.
To Edmonton he rode one day,
And lost his wig and lost his way,
And caught a cold, and died, be sure,
For want of Wood's Great Peppermint Cure.

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M1420

VIOLENT CRIME IN MELBOURNE.

THIRTY-ONE ASSAULTS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN THIS YEAR.

Revolting Case in Sydney.—Murder at Cessnock.—Wine Bar Scandal. Curious Story from Taree.—Torchlight for Sixpence.—An Illicit Still. Drunks in Montreal.

VIOLENT CRIME. There is a fresh crop of violent crime in Melbourne and Sydney, but despite the fact that Sydney is supposed to receive much more of the flotsam and jetsam of humanity than the southern city, which has always prided itself upon being more respectable than we are, it is becoming quite evident that Sydney is not "in it" as compared with Melbourne for serious crime. The Federal capital is out on its own for thugs, garroters, perverts and murderers, and is now dubbed by one newspaper "The City of Terror." That journal seeks an explanation for the position in the aftermath of the police strike. "Melbourne's temporary experience of vigilante law has left its mark," says one of its correspondents. "When the police went on strike, their place was taken by a special constabulary, which was a loose military patrol. These special constables, at a moment's notice on slight provocation, would have charged down any street with pistols or clubs or machine guns. It is a truism in criminal study, that where the vigilante spirit reigns, crimes of violence and gunplay become abnormally numerous. Apparently this happened to Melbourne. The defeated Victorian Government would have done its citizens better service by granting the increased pay, preventing the strike, and escaping the rough vigilante period."

POLICE INEFFICIENT. We do not think this explanation is the true one. It is very doubtful, in the first place, whether the system in vogue in Melbourne after the police strike can be justly compared with the vigilante system of America. In the second place, there was a great deal of serious crime in Melbourne before the police strike. The true explanation is to be found in the palpable inefficiency of our detective forces, as at present organised, to cope with serious crimes. The long list of undetected crimes mounts up and is a grave reflection on the competency of the police to do more than arrest drunks and threaten small boys. We have more than once pointed out that certainty of retribution is, on the admission of all criminologists, the most effective deterrent to serious crime, but here it seems that the chance of not getting found out is greater than that of detection, and so criminals take chances they would not otherwise take. Moreover, it is said that Melbourne's underworld is more closely organised than Sydney's. It contains a criminal corporation, or brotherhood, who by mutual encouragement become more daring as they savagely prey upon society.

VERY SERIOUS. However these things may be, certain it is that the crime wave in Melbourne is very serious indeed, especially as regards indecent assaults upon women, and that it calls for urgent consideration. It is startling to read that since the beginning of this year there have been no less than 31 offences against women and children by sexual perverts in the southern capital, and that, in many cases, the children involved have been much under ten years of age. In a large proportion of these cases no arrest has been made. Many of these assaults are made under the influence of drink, and that consideration alone ought to startle the conscience of the community as to the evils of the drink traffic in our midst. The cumulative evidence which is published from week to week in "Grit" is enough to put out of court all the special pleading on the other side. Fact outweighs theory and vague generality every time. And now we have another horror which recalls the Gun Alley murder in all its revolting detail. A little girl, Irene Tuckerman, 11 years of age, has been foully murdered after being outraged by some man. When, O God, will these horrors cease?

SYDNEY NOT IMMUNE.

Although the position is much worse in Melbourne, Sydney is not quite immune from offences of the same sort. A most revolting case came to light the other day at Campsie as a result of which a young man, 22 years of age, was arrested at Merrylands and charged with a criminal assault upon his sister. The circumstances are described in one newspaper as follows: "A resident of the Campsie district was walking through some heavy scrub at 2 p.m. on Saturday, August 2, when he came upon a young man and a girl of about 12 years of age lying in a small clearing. The actions of the younger man so incensed him that the stranger gave his opinions in no uncertain terms. A fight followed, during the course of which heavy blows were exchanged on both sides. Eventually the younger man wrested himself from the other's grip, and made his escape. The child was taken to the local police station, where the statements of the man who brought her were of such a serious nature that medical attention was sought, and instant action decided upon. After the child had been taken to her home, Police Headquarters were advised, and Detectives Alchin and James were despatched to make inquiries. They were assisted by Constables Cameron and Parker, from Burwood, and Constables Smith and Hollis, from Bankstown."

CESSNOCK TRAGEDY.

A tragedy has occurred at Cessnock as a result of which a man appears to have been brutally murdered, and here again drink played its fell part. The body was found in a waterhole with every evidence of foul play. It has since been identified as that of Patrick Murphy, who was locked up at Kurri some time previously for drunkenness. As usual, no arrest has so far been made. It appears that about two months ago two men doing work which mostly falls to the lot of tinkers were visiting houses in Cessnock and district in search of work. Towards the end of May they were noticed along the road one evening, not far from the scene of the tragedy, engaged in an argument. According to one witness, the men appeared to have had liquor, and as the quarrel was more of an angry than a violent nature, little notice was taken then. The finding by children of a bloodstained hat and hammer in the vicinity about that time strengthens the suspicions which have been formed. Apart from minor injuries about the head, the post mortem examination revealed that the neck had been broken. A large pool of blood was found some distance from the waterhole, and it would appear that the victim's assailant left the body to lie for some time, and then returned and carried it to the waterhole.

THE LICENSING ACT.

Apparently the "spooks" are doing something after all. It seems that their appointment has resulted in the centralisation in Sydney of administrative powers previously exercised by the licensing magistrates ex cathedra. A message from Dubbo states that in a case under the Licensing Act it was discovered that the resident magistrate has been stripped of his power, and that unless a magistrate comes along from Sydney certain business must stand over. A wine licensee, W. J. Mitchell, wished to transfer his license from Church-street to Macquarie-street, but when his application was made before the Dubbo Licensing Court, Mr. Meeson, L.M., stated he had no jurisdiction to deal with the application. The case was adjourned to enable one of the "spooks" to come up from Sydney to deal with a matter that was in the past dealt with satisfactorily by the licensing bench, which was recently dispensed with.

A CURIOUS STORY.

A curious story of alleged police interference with a man in a hotel bedroom comes from Taree and is being ventilated in Parliament. Last week, in the House, Mr. Jaques drew attention to the alleged methods of the police at Taree, where, he stated, the police visited a hotel, went to a man's bedroom, made him get up and dress, and then go into the street, where they arrested him for drunkenness. The man was convicted by a magistrate, but on appeal Judge Mocatta quashed the conviction. Mr. Jaques asked whether the Minister approved

(Continued on next page.)

of those methods being adopted by members of the police force. Mr. O'Halloran asked whether the Minister would approve of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the police force. The Chief Secretary said he was unaware of the incident at Taree, but he would have immediate inquiries made. He certainly would not approve of the appointment of a Royal Commission.

"MOST DEPLORABLE CASE."

Our laws certainly require amendment as the following story goes to show. It refers to extraordinary conditions of depravity discovered by the police on the premises of a wine bar in Waterloo. In a backroom they found a drunken woman and a man lying side by side on the floor. The woman presented a pitiable spectacle, and two little children, aged about four years, were playing about the room. As a result of this discovery, John Sullivan, licensee of premises known as the Australian Wine License, Waterloo, was charged at the Redfern Court with permitting misconduct on his premises. Sullivan got out of it! He said he served the man with two glasses of wine and did not know what he had done with them. Mr. Abigail, who defended the accused, said there was no evidence to show that he had permitted improper conduct or that there had been any impropriety! It was true that the man and woman had been found in a compromising situation, but the onus was on the Crown to prove misconduct. The magistrate was obliged to uphold this contention. "It is a most deplorable case," he said, "but in view of the evidence I have no option but to dismiss the information." Well, well. And there are people who say wine bars are not an evil.

TORCHLIGHT FOR SIXPENCE.

Much joy has prevailed among the unregenerate during the past week as the result of an announcement in the newspapers to the effect that, following upon certain negotiations, the public may now obtain a nobbler of Australian whisky for sixpence in public and saloon bars. Well, of course, some people are not hard to please. They agree that there is no bad whisky (as the Scotsman said), the only distinction being that some whiskies are better than others. Knowing what we do of publicans, we venture to assert that any whisky they sell for sixpence belongs to the brand in respect of which it may be said there are better brands. Moonshine is consumed by some people who like to send a torchlight procession down their throats, and so long as imported case whiskies are sold at tenpence a nobbler (or whatever the price may be) it is quite certain that the sixpenny kind is the kind that will cause most trouble. We have said more than once, and we repeat, that if we had our way we would make the minimum price for a nobbler of whisky £1 by law. The quality then would not signify—nobody would drink whisky.

MODEL HUSBAND.

He never came home at night. Well, that is perhaps a slight exaggeration. He came home on one night in five months. When he did he made himself unpleasant. He abused his wife, threw a loaf of bread at her, threatened to cut her throat, and finally chased her into the street. That is why Stanley Percival Williamson appeared at the Goulburn Court in response to a pressing invitation from the police. In giving evidence, the wife explained that her husband advised her to starve herself, and then began the pranks already enumerated. A ten-year-old boy corroborated the facts, and the magistrate imposed a fine of twenty shillings. What is the good of that? Here is a man so entirely lost to all sense of decency that he grossly abuses and ill-treats his wife in the presence of their child, and all that happens to him is that he is fined a pound. It is an outrage that he could escape so lightly, and so long as such paltry fines are imposed in similar cases so long shall we have a periodical recurrence of a state of things involving utter misery for a household.

ILLICIT STILL.

The more we read the newspapers the less are we impressed with some of the arguments which are commonly advanced to prove that Prohibition has failed in America. Everybody, of course, who knows the facts knows that it has not failed. Nevertheless, we are asked to contemplate the amount of liquor lawlessness—sly-grog selling, illicit manufacture, and so on—that goes on in the United States. The trouble is that the same thing goes on, only more so, under license. Sydney has a thousand pubs open for twelve hours a day, and yet there are hundreds of sly-grog shops all over the city. Now, we have a case of an illicit still. A telegram from Innisfail describes how three Italians were brought before the local court charged with having unlawfully manufactured excisable goods, and with having excisable goods on their premises. It was alleged that they had been running an illicit still at South Johnstone, the scene of operations being in a dense bush. The constant vigilance of a local constable led to an armed police raid into the secret retreat, and now the Italians are cooling their heels in jail on remand, bail having been refused.

TOO MUCH BUNG!

The lorry was travelling at fifty miles an hour. It was swaying dangerously from side to side. It was doing this on the Parramatta road, a thoroughfare far too busy to permit of such vagaries. So the police took a hand in the proceedings and, as a result, William Duncan Martin was charged with driving a motor lorry whilst under the influence of liquor. Sergeant Rowe said that Martin staggered off the seat and explained, in a thick voice well laden with drink, that "the exhaust was choked with waste." Another man on the lorry was also drunk and

LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

"KING" TEA

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Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

was armed with a bottle of beer. The lock-up keeper explained that Martin, in a burst of confidence, admitted having had twelve beers at Windsor. Martin's companion vouchsafed the information that the engine went "bung, bung." That decided the magistrate, Mr. McMahon, S.M. "That's just what we are complaining about," he said, "too much bung, bung." So he fined Martin three of the best, which, as we have remarked so often before, is totally inadequate for this sort of offence, involving, as it does, danger to life and limb for everybody in the vicinity. Drunken drivers should be sent to jail without the option.

DRUNKS IN MONTREAL.

In view of the fact that so many people are concerned to prove that black is white where liquor is concerned, and that Prohibition is not a success in America, despite the testimony of such impartial observers as Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. W. M. Hughes, it is worth while to direct attention to a cable message which appeared in the newspapers a few days ago from Montreal. "There are more drunks to be seen in the streets of Montreal in a few days than in the streets of New York in a year," is the opinion of Miss Ruby Andendorff, a South African 'dry' worker, sent to America under the auspices of the South African Temperance Union to study conditions. In making a final report she will advocate total Prohibition rather than Government control." The evidence multiplies.

A MAD MINER.

A shocking story of the effect of drink in converting a miner into a raving lunatic comes from Dennyloanhead in Shropshire, Scotland. According to the London "Sunday News," George Bennie came home at half-past four one morning, attacked his wife, who was asleep, with an axe, wrecked his cottage with explosives and then took his own life. When the explosions took place there were fourteen people in the house, including Bennie's wife, twelve children and their grandmother, who was over eighty years of age. The roof of the cottage was blown off, all the windows were shattered and the occupants were injured by falling plaster and woodwork. Mrs. Bennie was taken to the hospital in a critical condition. It was stated at the inquest that the man had been drinking heavily for some time past.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

A Personal Chat with my readers

For the issue of August 21 **NEXT** Governor Pinchot, one of the **ISSUE.** outstanding figures in American life, a man of remarkable personality, clear vision, magnificent courage and steadfastness of purpose, has written a special message to the readers of "Grit."

This message is of the greatest worth to all Australia.

Weigh every word of it.

Will you order at least five extra copies at once, and we will post them to you or direct to five of your friends for one shilling?

Will you urge your local paper to print this great message?

When a great man does this for us we ought to make the most of it. Now, then, let us do it.

I hope at least one hundred readers will want 100 extra copies each. That would cost you only fifteen shillings, and it would do a great amount of good.

Why not make one of the 100?

Be a sounding board for this wonderful man's voice and it will bring Prohibition nearer.

THE NEWSPAPER CURSE. At King's Weigh House, London, Dr. Orchard, in the course of a sermon on the disease of pessimism, bade his congregation beware of the picture presented by the daily newspapers, in which the evils of the world tended to be magnified out of all proportion. He says that for the most part the newspapers in general gave us an entirely false impression of what was going on in the world. They emphasised its tragedies; they made little mention of its happiness. "I was getting very miserable myself, so I gave up newspapers for three months, and it did me a great deal of good. I confined myself to looking at the placards of the 'Morning Post,' feeling that then at least I knew the worst! Since then I have been reading the 'Times,' a paper which has no scare headlines, and in which you cannot even find anything about the bungalow mystery without searching every column from end to end. But if you continue to read those newspapers which every morning stab you in the most sensitive part of the brain you cannot help getting a wrong impression of things."

He did not believe in newspapers which excluded all ugly facts—that was an ostrich game. But the ordinary newspaper reader should remember that the ordinary newspaper was never telling him the whole story.

If a half-truth is the worst of all lies, then most of the modern newspapers are an unmitigated curse.

IN A SENTENCE.

The American papers have a habit of putting news up in sugar-coated tabloid form. It has become a fine art with them. It has been well said that many men can talk easily for half an hour, but not one in a thousand can say anything in two minutes—that is also true of writers. Take these "news tabloids":

"It is stated that steam laundries do not kill germs. If we may argue from its effect upon our linen the operation must at least make the average germ feel dreadfully giddy."

"Many people have resolved to take their holidays late in the season to avoid the rush of people taking their holidays early in the season to avoid the rush."

"Sulking, squandering, smoking, swigging and spooning are poor substitutes for grandmothers smiling and saving and sewing and sweetening and sanctifying."

"God made the country, but the car in front makes you eat it."

"It appears that what we were assured was John Barleycorn's death-rattle was, in fact, a gurgle."

"A man who can speak six languages has just married a woman who can speak three. That seems to be about the right handicap."

"Anyhow, the Japs. can't expect us to go to war until next fall. We simply can't bother about a war until the baseball season is over."

"A doctor says that a man may be drunk through suffering a severe shock. So that you need not even drink the whisky. It's sufficient to pay for it."

"Nature is wise. In arranging mortal's hinges she knew he would have little occasion to pat himself on the back."

Try you hand at this "news tabloid" business and send me a sample.

HOW TO KILL A REFORM.

Very few causes, however admirable, escape the penalty of a lunatic fringe, and the forces which seek to establish Prohibition are no exception. Our fringe has been generally acclaimed both wide and long, and there are those who hold it to be the most evident part of the fabric.

It is really not more true of the Prohibition cause than other causes, but it is certain that our cause is not exempt from those who for varying reasons do not assist it to success. If you view the past you will see it strewn with wreckage of great movements killed by the crucifixion of the leader and by the lunacy of those who had the power to hinder and hurt without any compensating powers to help. There are several ways of killing a reform.

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.
Address: Box 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.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1924.

First, let political consideration overshadow the moral issue.

Second, let unworthy money-raising methods supplant the demand for sacrifice.

Third, overwork your best helpers and overpay any of them.

Lastly, select some glaring failure and turn it over to a sensational-loving press, and they will do the rest.

Prohibition is now in the backwash in New South Wales.

Our present liquor bill says we may not vote till 1928; if we succeed it will not operate until 1930.

If we fail we can't vote again until 1933.

This is very comforting to the liquor crowd. There is no way of changing this except by becoming a major factor in the next election. The election must be held before next March, and we need to concern ourselves in the candidates in whose hands the fate of Prohibition rests.

The keyword for Prohibition success is co-operation. The promise to co-operation is that it will influence the next election.

The urge to this is the growing drunkenness and the sinister influence of the liquor interests in public life.

Some time ago a "moon-shine" plant was unearthed near George's River. The press now inform us that a big still has been seized in Queensland. The interesting thing is that such liquor-making efforts are supposed to be the product of Prohibition.

The fact is that when Prohibition comes to Australia it will be the same old lawless boozemakers and sellers that will be proclaimed as a shocking evidence that Prohibition does not prohibit. Regulation does not regulate, and the more this is emphasized the better, and Prohibition at its worst is far better than regulation at its best.

The Editor

AN APPEAL TO DECENT DRINKERS.

By GIFFORD PINCHOT, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Frankly this is the kind of an article that I like to see stand out in Hearst's "International." It goes to the very centre of a problem that all of us are thinking about. It makes us look deeper into our hearts and consciences. Governor Pinchot is not talking about whether Prohibition is wise or unwise. He is talking about the poison we are spreading through our national life when we conspire to beat the law by crime. For example, read these sentences:

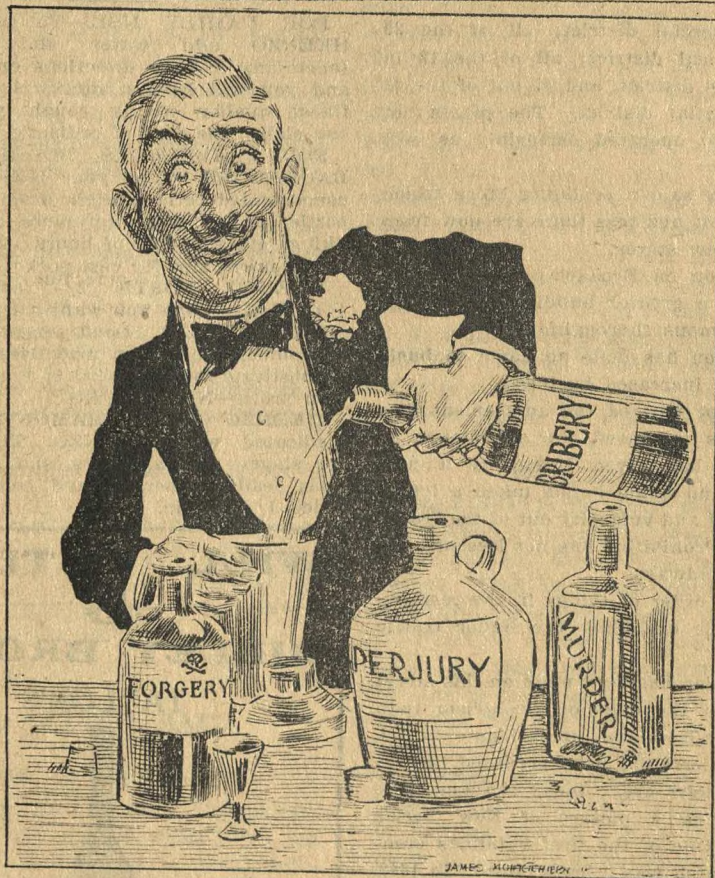
"Do they never consider that every drop of liquor they buy illegally comes to them tainted with some man's perjury, some man's forgery, some man's liberty, or perhaps with all these crimes? Do they never consider that the man who perjures himself, or bribes or forges, commits his crime for them? How many men if they stopped to think would pay a fellow man to break a law? We know there are some who would, but what do we think of such men?"—Editor Hearst's "International."

Two kinds of persons violate the Volstead Act. The mercenaries—bootleggers and others—violate it for money. We need not argue with them. They are criminals and know it. But there is another class of liquor law-breakers who are even more dangerous to society than the bootleggers. They are more dangerous because they are more numerous and more reputable. I refer to

I believe most men want to do right if they know what right is. I address myself now to those who, in violating the Volstead Act, believe that in doing so they are at least doing no wrong to anybody else.

BREAKING FAITH.

The first great wrong they are doing is breaking faith with their fellow men. Let



WHAT IS IN A COCKTAIL.

those who break the law to indulge themselves.

Most of them are not bad men, as men go. They are blind men. They do not realise what they are doing. Most of them probably think that they are only pouring liquor into their own bodies and that it is nobody else's business. Others believe that in violating the law they are fighting for "personal liberty" and are therefore, in the social sense at least, doing right.

that sink in. It is not a nice thing to break faith.

They are breaking faith because we who live here together in the United States have pledged each other that we will play the game of life according to such rules as we have made or shall make. That is what Rousseau called the "social contract," without which there could be no such thing as self-government. Those who founded this government explicitly made this agreement

among themselves. We who have inherited what they founded have accepted the obligation to keep faith with each other—to play the game of life according to such rules as we ourselves may make. If we had not accepted this obligation, we could have no republic.

The Eighteenth Amendment and all Acts passed to make it effective are products of the agreement made so long ago by our forefathers. Each of them came into being in the way we had agreed such things should be done. The amendment was added to the Constitution in exactly the manner that Washington, Madison, Hamilton and the others who sat in the Constitutional Convention in 1787 said the Constitution should be amended. The Volstead Act was passed by a Congress elected as the Constitution said a Congress should be elected, and signed by a President of the United States who was chosen as the Constitution says a President should be chosen. To the same degree, every enforcement Act passed by a State Legislature was in accordance with the rules we have inherited and accepted.

If there be any such thing as an agreement among free men and women to play the game according to the rules—to respect and obey such laws as the majority may make—then each of us is under the most solemn obligation to obey the Volstead Act.

The Constitution tells us how anything in it may be taken out, but it does not tell us how anything in it can be flouted.

If we were to let the Eighteenth Amendment go by the board through failure to enforce it, what would be the effect upon those who still believe that Americans can trust each other? The whole fabric of law crumbles the moment public confidence in law disappears. Yet what would be the

(Continued on page 12.)

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TRY IT

Striking Results Depicted in New York Survey.

WORLD LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM REPORTS VALUES OF FORMER BROADWAY SALOONS HAVE INCREASED 27,230,000 DOLLARS.

New York, June 21.—Quickly following the announcement of the new liquor propaganda bureau established in Times Square that it will go into the highways and byways to fight the Prohibition laws, comes a survey of the great thoroughfare of Broadway made by the World League Against Alcoholism, showing in word and picture the remarkable way in which prosperous businesses, providing manifold employments, have risen where intoxicants were once the chief merchandise.

Candy shops, restaurants, banks, jewellery stores, automobile establishments, hat shops and many other sorts of businesses have sprung up in the renovated quarters once occupied by saloons. The survey shows that since 1914 the number of saloons along Broadway has dwindled from 186 to 15, and these latter ostensibly engaged in dispensing none but soft drinks. The 61 additional places that sold bottled liquors have vanished.

VALUATIONS ALMOST DOUBLED.

With the establishment of the new businesses, property values have almost doubled. The total assessed valuation of the properties that once housed saloons was in 1916 39,423,000 dollars. In 1923 it was 66,653,000 dollars.

The survey was made district by district, beginning with the financial section at the lower end of the thoroughfare, and passing uptown through the commercial district, the amusement district, automobile row and the residential neighborhoods further north. A summary is given, which says:

1. At the end of the four years of Prohibition, June, 1923, of the 146 saloons licensed in 1918, 89 per cent. had been discontinued.
2. Of the 32 liquor stores licensed in 1918, 100 per cent. had discontinued.
3. Of the 41 drug stores with alcohol license, 12 per cent. had discontinued.
4. Prohibition has eliminated every saloon in the financial district; 26 out of the 27

in the commercial district; all of the 29 in the theatrical district; all of the 13 in the automobile district, and 47 out of the 61 in the residential district. The places not eliminated are operated ostensibly as soft drink places.

5. For every saloon or liquor store which has gone out of business there are now from one to five new stores.

6. Prohibition on Broadway has been responsible for a greater building activity all along this famous thoroughfare.

7. Prohibition has done no harm to business, but has increased business.

8. It has not harmed the amusement district, but has increased the attendance at theatres. It has given Broadway a new moral tone, and while it has taken a lot of the coarseness and vulgarity out of the "roaring forties," Prohibition has not lessened the gaiety of Broadway.

9. The new order of things in the residential district is excluding the liquor traffic completely.

10. Prohibition has done more on this street to circumvent the evils of alcoholism than all the former laws and regulations ever did.

Robert E. Corradini, who prepared the report, shows how great these changes have been by giving a picture of New York's early days. One of the first buildings erected by the Dutch was a brew house. In 1642, when New Amsterdam had but five buildings, one of them is shown on the old map as the Town Cavern. Not only was No. 1 Broadway originally a tavern, but the house next door, No. 3, was also selling drinks. Both sites housed saloons from these early times down to the enactment of Prohibition.

The proprietor of No. 1 Broadway was also a burgomaster of the town. This connection between the liquor traffic and politics continues to the present, the late Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, having been a saloonkeeper.

The survey in describing the changes that have come to the amusement centre, from Thirty-Fourth to Fiftieth streets, says:

While some cabarets and restaurants went out of business because they had little to offer a sober population, many closed their doors because the rentals increased from 100 to 300 per cent., and these institutions were not in a position to meet the exigencies of the new day. The 5200 restaurants in the city one year before Prohibition had increased to 12,000 by 1921.

THEATRES MORE PROSPEROUS.

The theatres report unanimously that the coming of Prohibition has increased their door receipts. The more expensive amusement centres are better patronised, especially at the matinee performance. This is particularly true in big motion picture palaces which accommodate several thousand patrons. That Prohibition has helped is the unanimous verdict of the amusement interests on Broadway.—"Christian Science Monitor."

THERE ARE TWO WAYS OF USING HEENZO.

FOR FAMILY USE.—To a bottle of HEENZO add water and sweetening (according to easy directions on the label), and you will have a family supply of the finest quality family cough medicine at one-eighth the cost of ordinary remedies.

FOR TRAVELLERS, BOARDERS AND BACHELORS.—Take your HEENZO in its concentrated form straight from its original bottle. A few drops (or more, according to liking) every couple of hours. The bottle is a convenient size for vest pocket or handbag.

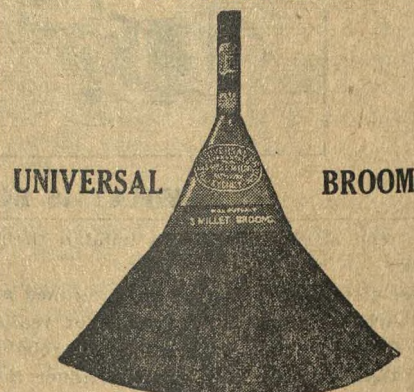
HEENZO COSTS 2/- and SAVES POUNDS.—When you want a cough remedy ask for HEENZO. Don't accept substitutes. Remember the person who tries to sell you a substitute for HEENZO is doing so for his own profit—NOT YOURS.

HEENZO COUGH DIAMONDS are jubes medicated with HEENZO. They are fine for singers and speakers, and are used by most leading operatic and concert artists. Price, 1/- per tin.

WILL OUTLAST
3

MILLET BROOMS

TAYLOR'S

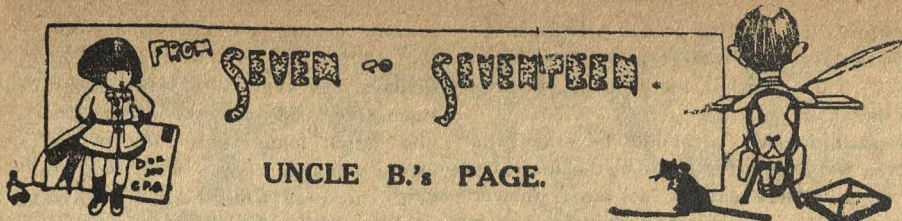


UNIVERSAL

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Obtainable at All Grocers and Ironmongers.

Buy one to-day and Save Money.



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.

DON'T MIX GNATS AND CAMELS.

Do you know a small thing when you see it? You say, "Of course." But let us inquire. You are evidently thinking of size when you answer so readily.

Now a pearl is not so large as a potato, but yet it is bigger in its worth.

A man is not so big as an elephant, but he really is bigger in all that he can do.

A penny is bigger than a sovereign, but it is a much smaller coin after all.

You can think up many more illustrations.

Now the Lord Jesus said, "Watch out lest you say you can't swallow a gnat and then promptly swallow a camel."

He meant that we make a fuss about little things and then do some big one equally wrong.

The first four commandments are placed first because of their importance—they are bigger than the last six.

We have a proverb that says, "Penny wise and pound foolish." Do you know what that means?

Lots of people are busy over things that don't matter; they do not know a trifle when they meet it.

Fancy wasting time picking specks out of rotten apples!

Well, that is what some people do, or they at least do something just as useless.

When there are a lot of things to do, always do the difficult ones first. This is an infallible rule to success.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

BACK TO MILTON.

Gordon Porter, Kendall Dale, Yattayattah, writes: I was very pleased when I saw my letter in "Grit," so I thought I would write another. We are having some westerly winds here and it is very cold. We held a "Back to Milton Week" last month, from the 18th to 25th June. I went two days. There were sports, rifle shooting, football matches, woodchops and a fishing contest. There was something different every day. My uncle came first in the woodchop. The football team from Jervis Bay College came and played Milton; the scores were: Jervis Bay 8 and Milton 3. The Nowra footballers also came, but it was very windy and not many turned up. There were dances, euchre parties, con-

fetti fights, concerts and pictures at night. On the last night we were going to have a bonfire, and while everybody were away at their tea some boys lit the fire, and when the people got there it was all burnt. When it was all over they cleared over £200, which went towards the council.

(Dear Gordon,—So you have had a "Back to Milton Week." Well, it was a good idea whoever started it, and they are having such efforts all over the State. It is nice for old friends and good for the town.—Uncle B.)

* * *

A PUZZLE.

Ellen Hawke, "Lynton," Gunningbland, writes: I have been a reader of the children's page for some time, so I thought I would join your large family if there is any room. I am in fifth class at school and am nine years of age. I was sick yesterday and to-day. We have just had a nice fall of rain; our total is 105 points. Lovely, isn't it, Uncle? The rain will make the things grow, won't it? My brothers, Percy and Norman, write to you. I have one younger brother and he has just started school. I will give you a riddle now: How many feet has 40 sheep, the shepherd and his dog? Do you know, Uncle?

(Dear Ellen,—You are welcome to my family. I know there is some catch in your riddle, but I am not good at guessing them, so I must wait till some of my clever family solve your puzzle for me.—Uncle B.)

* * *

WELL AGAIN.

Norman Hawke, "Lynton," Gunningbland, writes: When I last wrote I was in the hospital at Parkes. My bad leg is all healed up again. Percy came home for his holidays and enjoyed them very much. We sold our old car and got a new one; the name of it is Rugby. We want rain very badly up about here; the ground has hardly any moisture in it. Dad finished cropping a good while ago and has started to fallow. I will close now, wishing Prohibition every success.

(Dear Norman,—We are all pleased to hear your bad leg is now a good one again. I hope to have a ride in the Rugby some day.—Uncle B.)

* * *

OUR "CUB."

Otto Walpole, "Lorana," Pt. Frederick, Gosford, writes: I hope you are well. I am not very good at letter writing as I don't do much of it. Last time I wrote to you you didn't put it in "Grit" but answered it personally, and I have still got it, as I like to keep my letters. How is the hundred thousand getting on? My sister Lorna will be singing in it in January. I have joined the Scout troop in Gosford, which is just

started. I am only a cub, as you can't be a Scout till you are eleven; but still we have a uniform which consists of a blue jersey, skull cap, navy blue trousers, green garters, scarf, lanyard, Scout's whistle, belt and knife. Next time I will tell you the rules, etc.

(Dear Otto,—So you are a "cub." I do not know if I have any more "cubs" in my family, but we will all be interested to know what is the best thing about being a "cub."—Uncle B.)

* * *

THE CAR THAT DOES NOT NEED A HORN.

Edna Goddard, 26 Alfred-street, Mascot, writes: I was glad to see my last letter in "Grit." I joined the Lifesaving Guards, and I am going to get my uniform soon. My brother is getting on nicely now; he started school again on Monday, but was sent home again on Wednesday and had to go to the hospital on Friday and Saturday morning. My father bought a new Dodge motor lorry the week before last. We have had a nice lot of cold weather lately. Our Sunday school examination is about next month.

(Dear Edna,—Do you know why a Dodge car does not need a horn? Well, it is because it says on the front of it, "Dodge Brothers," and they do.—Uncle B.)

* * *

A MISSING LETTER.

Billy Pickard, Warwick, Shepherd-street, Bowral, writes: It is a long time since a letter reached you from me. I wrote a letter and it could not have been posted, and I have been waiting to see it in "Grit." I have just had my holidays, and I enjoyed them very much. I went out in Mr. Sherington's car to Aylmerton, a neighboring town. After the holidays I was put up to second primary at school.

(Dear Billy,—Letters do go astray, some have no addresses on them, some get stuck in the cover of a newspaper or a parcel and go, as one I knew about, on a long journey. This one was a postcard asking a friend to come to church the next day, but the postcard went all the way to England and returned eleven months after it was due.—Uncle B.)

HOLLAND.

The Lower Chamber of the Dutch Parliament has passed, by 44 votes to 30, a bill Rutgers, authorising communal electors to forbid the sale of distilled liquor in their commune (so-called local option system). The bill passes to the Upper Chamber, where it will probably be accepted.



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An Appeal to Decent Drinkers—

(Continued from page 9.)

use of going through campaigns, massing majorities and enacting laws if the minorities were to break faith by refusing to yield obedience to the laws made by the majority?

AMERICA IS "DRY."

Let nobody deceive himself by believing that the American people are not back of the Eighteenth Amendment. The great cities are wet, but the rest of the country is not. America is dry. The wets should not forget that more than half of the States had outlawed booze before the nation did.

I am aware, of course, that many of those who violate the law declare that they yield to nobody in their acceptance of the principle of majority rule. But they assert that minorities have rights that no majorities, however great, have a right to abridge—and that the right to drink alcoholic beverages is one of them. Without going into the great question of where the rights of minorities end and the rights of majorities begin, I may say that the line that divides them is not a fixed line. It shifts as public opinion shifts. It is not to-day where it was yesterday, and to-morrow it may be somewhere else. It is only about one hundred and fifty years ago that men arose in the British House of Commons to protest against any infringement of the rights of pirates to raid the high seas, arguing that pirates had made heavy investments in ships and equipment and that it was an invasion of their rights to interfere with them.

It seems to me quite likely that the American public is now in the act of shifting the line that divides the rights of majorities and minorities in the matter of alcoholic beverages. Certainly everybody in America had a legal right to drink before any Prohibition laws were passed. Just as certainly the majority declared that nobody had a right to drink after the Volstead Act was passed. In the days of local option, which for years prevailed in many American communities, the general majority permitted minorities to take drink or leave it alone, but when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted the majority thereby removed alcoholic beverages from the list of minority rights.

There had been signs for almost a hundred years that this thing might come about. The first Prohibition speech made in America was a warning that the day might come when the majority would deny the right of the minority to drink. Maine and Kansas went dry about fifty years ago, still the personal liberty advocates did not feel alarmed. When the Southern States began to go dry it was apparent that a great storm was blowing up.

And the next day the minority read in the Eighteenth Amendment that in the matter of alcoholic beverages it had no rights.

FROM PRIVATE TO PUBLIC.

While those who brought Prohibition about did not feel that it came suddenly into being, there can be no doubt that the minority was dazed. Almost between suns a new line of conduct had been drawn for it. The break with yesterday was too sudden for it to

understand. If drinking was a private matter yesterday, why was it a public matter to-day? That is what most of the controversy is about now.

The drinking of alcoholic beverages is legally a public matter because the majority says it is. There can be no other answer to the question of why any private Act is deemed a proper subject for public legislation. The public itself decides what it will legislate about and how it will legislate. In a given case the majority may be right or wrong, wise or foolish, but in a democratic republic the proper vocation for an aggrieved minority is in winning over to itself enough adherents to make a majority while continuing to obey the law so long as it is the law. Play the game. Keep faith. Obey the rules. In no other way may a people long govern themselves. Once tolerate minority rule, and the minority may soon whittle itself down to one or a few.

There is but one right way to run a republic, and that is for the minority to obey the laws passed by the majority. Nor is this any form of slavery. In every civilised society, everybody must give up a little of his liberty to protect the rest of it. No law can please everybody. One might think that the laws against murder would be an exception, but they are not. Murderers break faith with the rest of us and kill. They refuse to play the game of life according to the rules. They are in a minority, but the majority does not grant them the right to be exempt from the operations of the laws against murder. Nor do we excuse forgers, swindlers or any other kind of evil-doer whose classification in the social order is well defined and generally recognised. Which is but another way of saying that when this time of transition shall have passed—when time and events shall have made plain the determination of the majority that no minority shall have the right to violate the Eighteenth Amendment—those who violate it will be held to a strict social and legal responsibility.

Meanwhile, those who to indulge themselves are violating the law are stabbing in the back the country they profess to love—the country that, in fact, they do love. Do they never consider that every drop of liquor they buy illegally comes to them tainted with some man's perjury, some man's forgery, some man's bribery, or perhaps with all of these crimes? Do they never consider that the man who perjures himself, or bribes or forges commits his crime for them? Do they never realise that they pay him for committing these crimes when they pay an exorbitant price for their beer, whisky, or whatever it may be? How many men, if they stopped to think, would pay a fellow man to break a law? We know that there are some who would, but what do we think of such men? Do we not regard them as the lowest of the low—more cowardly than as if they broke the laws themselves?

PAYING OTHERS TO COMMIT CRIME.

Now most of the men who, by illegally buying alcoholic beverages, pay others to

commit crimes are not the lowest of the low. They are men who, in all other particulars, are average citizens. They respect themselves and are respected by others. But how much longer can they respect themselves when they know what they are doing? Who can read what I am now writing and continue to violate the law without having an exceedingly uncomfortable moment the next time he reads of a bootlegger murder? What man who violates the law can escape the consciousness that he himself is as guilty as the man he hires to break the law? Who wants to feel partly responsible when wives and children are left to suffer because their husbands and fathers were sent to prison for committing the crime of forgery, bribery or perjury in connection with the outlawed liquor traffic?

Men who want to respect themselves must soon choose between their appetites and their desire to do right. This is not a mere difference of opinion about Prohibition. In discussing this matter I seldom use the word Prohibition. It is a matter of law-enforcement. It is a question of whether a minority in America will or will not voluntarily obey the law. It is that and nothing else. Except for purposes of repeal, the time for debating Prohibition ended when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted.

Let no one believe that Prohibition is failing. It is succeeding. It is gaining ground. It is not over the mountain top, but it is fighting its way. To-day it is battling in the clouds among the crags. To-morrow it will be over the top. The law will be vindicated because the American people, by a large majority, are an orderly people who believe in obeying the law.

Those who have become so defiant since the Volstead Act were ready to follow whatever cue came out of Washington. The law would have been respected if Washington itself had respected it. Instead, the word went down the line that nobody need be afraid to violate it because the determination of the administration to enforce it was not very sincere.

The result has been just what we might have expected. Politics, with its fingers crossed, has taken charge of enforcement. Men have been appointed to execute the law who were themselves against it. The National Civil Service Reform League said in a letter to President Coolidge the other day that "the Prohibition enforcement service is honeycombed with the most unmitigated scoundrels in the world" and that the administration of the law is "ineffectual, blind-eyed and blackmailing." I know it is the common belief in Pennsylvania—and I share the belief—that certain agents of the Federal Department not only wink at violation of the law but have served or are serving as collectors of the six dollars or seven dollars a barrel graft money paid by brewers for immunity.

(Continued on page 15.)

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A GRAMMATICAL PUZZLE.

The grammar lesson proceeded smoothly enough until the teacher asked a small boy what kind of a noun "trousers" was. "It's an uncommon noun," was the reply, "because it's singular at the top and plural at the bottom."

LOYAL TO HIS COUNTRY.

A Scots boy in an English school, when his class was asked where Shakespeare was born, replied, "In Scotland, sir." "What makes you say Shakespeare was born in Scotland?" said the schoolmaster. "Because of his abeility, sir," was the answer.

THE DEAR THING.

A young woman went to the bank and asked for a new cheque book. "I've lost the one you gave me yesterday," she said. "But it doesn't matter. I took the precaution of signing all the cheques as soon as I got it—so, of course, it won't be of use to anyone else."

BEATING THE CLOCK.

Business Man (engaging girl): "I think you'll suit. However, I hope you're not the kind of girl who is everlastingly looking at the clock?" Girl: "Oh, no, sir. I've a wrist watch."

TALKING BY THE HOUR.

Said the club bore: "Oh, dear, I wonder how long I've been talking; my watch has stopped!" Said his unwilling audience: "You'll find a calendar in the hall." As Captain Cuttle would say, "The point of this remark is in the application of it."

WORKERS' SPARE TIME AND THE FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.

The International Labor Conference, now in session at Geneva (June 25, 1924), is studying, amongst other matters, the question of the utilisation of the workers' spare time. It will have to discuss a draft recommendation on this subject which lays, among other things, stress on the importance of private efforts and legislative measures against alcoholism as conducive to a wise employment by the workers of their leisure time. The International Labor Bureau, which drew up the text of the recommendation, is supported by the results of an inquiry addressed to the Governments. All, or nearly all, recognise the importance of the fight against alcoholism as contributing to the welfare of the working population, and declare themselves to be in favor of this fight.

WHY WAIT?

"You may refuse me now," said the persistent suitor, "but I can wait. All things come to him who waits!" "Yes," replied the dear girl; "and I think the first thing will be father. I hear him on the stairs."

CRUEL.

Mr. Hardfax: "If you don't think two can live as cheaply as one, let's try it." Miss Manchaser: "Oh! this is so—" Mr. Hardfax: "You name one woman and I'll pick out two men and lay you two to one on the men."

MAY BE SO.

Some people never miss an opportunity for contradiction. Which fact recalls the story of the woman who was travelling through "Wild Wales." "My, ain't them mountains high!" exclaimed a fellow passenger. The contradictory one looked out of the window to see the summits of the lofty hills, and sniffed, "Only the tops of them is," she protested.

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SUNDAY.

And God blessed the Seventh Day and sanctified it, because that in it He had

rested from all His work."—Gen. 2, 3.
Jesus, Master, through this day,
For THY BLESSING I would pray.
Let me live to praise Thy name,
Be Thy glory all my aim.

Bless each step which I shall take;
In Thine house, O be Thou near,
Speak Thou through Thy servant Lord
Unto those who hear Thy word.

Bless each step which I shall take;
May I do all for Thy sake.
Guide Thou still my wandering feet,
And in peace my spirit keep.

Bless the influence I use,
May my life a light diffuse,
May Thy love my heart o'erflow,
Kindling all around a glow.

Bless the thoughts I entertain,
Let them not be false or vain.
All my inmost feelings keep,
Lest o'er them sin's trail should sweep.

Bless me, Saviour, through this day,
For Thy blessing now I pray,
Let this day be sanctified,
For the sake of Him who died.

MONDAY.

"When Israel was a child then I loved Him, and called My Son out of Egypt."—Hos., 11, 1.

Yes, this is as true of you who are now reading this page as of the Israel of old. We are all little children to Him—the great Father. To a mother a son is always a boy—HER boy, however old or big he may have grown. Has she not tended him from babyhood, and known him better than he knows himself. God who is infinitely greater, compares Himself to the mother in His care for us. The Egyptian bondage was typical of the bondage of sin, and it was from this He has been calling us since childhood. "You have heard, beloved, that gentle call, speaking to you as it speaks to all." From this bondage He would free you to-day, for this the Son of God left His Father's throne. Are you willing to leave sin, go forth, and follow Him? He calls us to leave nothing but sin, and what would lead us into it—sin, the hard task-master which makes life such a burden. The land of milk and honey lies before you. Heed not the voice of the doubter who tells you giants great and many will meet you there. "He it is that doth go before you, He will not fail you nor forsake you." He will fight for you, only be strong and of a good courage. He will lead you into the Promised Land? Will you heed His call? "Today if ye hear His voice, harden not your heart."

TUESDAY.

"And He said to them all, if any man will come after Me let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow me."—Luke 9, 24.

"For My yoke is easy and My burden is light."—Matt. 11, 29.
What is the cross that I to-day must carry,
O Master, after Thee?
Let me just wait, and at Thy footstool tarry,
For Thee to speak to me.

It may be only some small self-denial
For sake of others made,
Or it may be perchance a larger trial
Upon my shoulders laid.

It may be just the hasty word unspoken
To some to-day I meet,
Or some prized box of alabaster broken
At Thy dear pierced feet.

Or just the sympathy which I must render
To feel another's woe,
Or some self-love I must to-day surrender,
Some selfish plan forego.

Or should it be some bitter disappointment.
Some cherished hope laid low,
Just to remember it is Thine appointment
Will lighten it, I know.

It will be AFTER Thee that I must bear it,
The heaviest end on Thee,
Whate'er the cross, O Master, Thou wilt
share it,
And make it light for me.

WEDNESDAY.

"Take My yoke upon you and learn of Me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest for your souls. For My yoke is easy, and My burden is light."—Matt. 11, 29, 30.

One would think that to take a yoke upon one's self was not the way to find rest. A yoke is a thing laid upon the shoulders of animals to couple them together for carrying burdens. We read in Scripture of "the yoke of bondage," that is, the yoke the enemy lays upon the shoulders of all who do his bidding and carry the burden of sin. We are all carrying one yoke or the other, although we may be unconscious of it. "I have broken the bands of your yoke," the Saviour says when he sets the prisoner free from the bondage of sin and Satan. Then He gives in exchange His yoke, the heaviest end of which is laid upon Him, so that HIS yoke is easy, and His burden light. By having his meek and lowly spirit, the restlessness of nature ceases, the striving for mastery, the pride by which cometh contention, the haughty spirit which is ever defending its own rights, the selfish spirit which is continually taking offence and being wounded by the slights of friends or enemies. "Learn of ME, and ye shall find REST for your souls."

THURSDAY.

"If a man shall purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel unto honor, sanctified, and meet for the Master's use, and PREPARED UNTO EVERY GOOD WORK."—2 Tim. 11, 21.

Do you think that He will use me, such a faithless child as I?

Will He condescend to own me? He will surely pass me by.

There are many able workers in His vineyard here below,

There are many who can labor better far for Him I know.

Will He condescend to take me, and to do His work by me?

I, whose strength is utter weakness, what use to Him can I be?

He could do as well without me, and His work would still be done,

Do you think that He will ever stoop to such a worthless one?

Yes, if you will yield Him wholly all your little worthless powers,

He will stoop to take and use them, and improve your life's brief hours.

Only give yourself entirely into His dear loving hands,

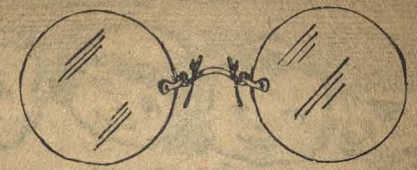
His own strength shall hide your weakness, whilst you follow His commands.

Not a life of weary struggle will this life of thine then be,

But a life of rest and gladness in a blood-bought liberty.

He will condescend to own thee, and His work will thus be done,

By Himself, through thee, His servant, thee, though such a worthless one.



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FRIDAY.

"I have planted, Apolles watered, but God gave the increase. So then neither is he that planteth anything, neither he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase."—1 Co., 3, 6, 7.

How unwilling are men to learn this truth. So much is made of the man and so little of the power behind the man. How many fall down and worship an image in the shape of a man. "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit," said the Lord. How slow are even Christians, and Ministers of the—well perhaps—not of THE GOSPEL—but preachers of the present day, to acknowledge the truth of this. Vain are all efforts apart from the Spirit of God. One may hear the grandest discourse ever penned, polished sentences, grand rhetoric, eloquent phrases, but all falls on the surface, and never takes root in the heart, unless inspired by the Holy Spirit. It may please the ear, some may even profess to have gained comfort from it, but there is no lasting fruit. It is true God will not work without a human instrument, and that faith without work is dead; but it is true also work without faith is dead. The sower of the seed of God must wait upon God, and listen for His voice, must spend more time with God than man, if he is to sow seed which shall bring forth fruit to perfection. Power in the pulpit means power on one's knees alone with God. Paul may plant, Apolles water, but God alone can give the increase.

SATURDAY.

"I in them."—John 17, 23.

As the trees are swayed by the passing breeze, or bend 'neath the wind's great power,

As the earth sucks in the dews of heaven, or drinks the refreshing shower,

As the flowers absorb the light of heaven, and reflect the colors there,

So may Thy Spirit in me work, and I His nature share.

As the river rushes to the sea, and the tides the moon obey,

As the planets move around the sun, and the earth revolves each day,

As the whole creation never strays from the laws which Thou has made,

So may my spirit turn to Thee, and by Thy will be swayed.

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An Appeal to Decent Drinkers—

(Continued from page 12.)

LAW CAN BE ENFORCED.

It is nonsense to say that this Government cannot enforce the Volstead Act if it wants to do so. Nothing within reason is beyond the power of this Government. It is within reason to say that the Government, backed as it is by the great bulk of the American people, can compel a few hundred thousands of violators to obey the law.

If bootleggers could not buy they could not sell. Obviously, the first thing Washington should therefore do is to shut off the bootleggers' supply. Most of their supply comes from within our own borders and is wholly within the control of the National Government. No beer can lawfully be brewed in the United States without a Federal permit. A Federal permit is required to produce alcohol. All whisky and alcohol in storage is solely under Federal control and cannot be moved without a Federal permit. A Federal permit is also necessary for the use of denatured alcohol. The Government has a strangle-hold on every domestic source of supply. Its control of permits is the valve with which it may shut off the flood.

The Government is not using its power. It is permitting the abuse of permits. This conclusion cannot be escaped. Illegal beer could not exist if breweries were not violating their Federal permits. Don't say that it is impossible to supervise so many breweries. It is not impossible, but if it were, the thing to do, instead of letting the Eighteenth Amendment go to smash, would be to reduce the number of licensed breweries to the point where they could be supervised.

Much so-called whisky is made from denatured alcohol, which is re-distilled to take out most if not all of the poisonous matter. Denatural alcohol permits are being misused before the Government's very eyes. Look at these figures covering releases by Federal permits of denatured alcohol in Philadelphia for a period of years:

Year ending June 30, 1920 ...	576,135 gals.
Year ending June 30, 1921 ...	380,818 "
Year ending June 30, 1922 ...	975,353 "
Year ending June 30, 1923 ...	2,359,756 "

Please note how the withdrawals have increased. Does anyone suppose that the use of perfumes and flavoring extracts has increased to such an extent? Any man of commonsense knows that increased withdrawals of denatured alcohol in Philadelphia and elsewhere account for much of the whisky flood. Prosperous law-breakers have their whisky chemically analysed and turn it back to their bootlegger if the analysis shows that re-distillation has not removed from it all of the poison. Law-breakers who are not so well off drink the stuff as it comes to them, and if there is poison in it they are poisoned. That is something for gentlemen to think of who set an example of lawbreaking to others. Does anyone like to think that his determination to indulge

himself cost another man his life or his health?

Shut off the domestic supply of illegal alcoholic beverages. That is the first thing to do. The Federal Government has never yet done it, but it can do it any time that it wants to. It should do it now. The same constitution that contains the Volstead Act also requires that the President shall "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The Volstead Act is a law. The constitution requires that the President enforce it.

No law is likely to be well enforced if subordinates are appointed who do not believe in it. Counterfeiting might be as thriving an industry as bootlegging if counterfeiters were appointed to the secret service to stop counterfeiting. Enforcement officers should therefore always be men who believe in enforcement. There are enough of such men in the country. It is a scandal and an outrage that so many of the other kind have crept into the service. Politics is to blame for that. Politics has often been in league with liquor and in many States is still in league with it. The State and the Federal machines in Pennsylvania are still wet. For years the liquor power and the Republican Party were side partners in Pennsylvania. For years the liquor power and the Democratic Party were side partners in New York. For years liquor has paid the bills of the dominant party in State after State throughout the country. Liquor never pays anything without expecting to get something. Politics, by hamstringing the Volstead Act, is paying a debt to liquor. It was politics that caused 1300 saloons in Philadelphia to remain open when they were ordered by both the Federal and the State Governments to close. The Philadelphia police could close those saloons if they were told to.

The States have a proper function in the enforcement of the Volstead Act, but they can not stop the illegal sale of liquor so long as the National Government permits them to be flooded with booze. To flood the States with great consignments of illegal alcoholic beverages and then expect the States to find and close each place in which the liquor is sold is not the way to enforce the law. It is like throwing a pound of shot on the floor and expecting us to pick it up, grain by grain.

THE LARGER QUESTION.

When the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted the subject that it embraced was merely Prohibition. It has long since become much larger than that. The failure of Washington whole-heartedly to enforce the law and the consequent emboldenment of a minority to defy it have converted the Prohibition question into a law-enforcement problem. We are on trial before the world to determine whether we are a law-abiding people. Our very capacity for self-government is involved. The minority who are violating the law are holding us up to the

contempt of the world. No people are worthy of respect who have so little veneration for law and so little self-restraint that they will obey only such laws as they happen to approve. The minority who are challenging the Eighteenth Amendment are heaping upon America the deepest disgrace that ever has come to it.

Men and women who really cherish the good repute of their country will cease violating the law. It is time to put a stop to this scandal. And it is time that the National Government used its full powers to enforce the law and vindicate the constitution.

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PASS "GRIT" ON.

Our Young People's Department—

(Continued from page 4.)

A Cheering Message.—From Mrs. M. L. Moppett, Hon. District Organiser, Greenwich, I have received a message informing me of a successful concert, under the auspices of the "New Day" Crusaders (Greenwich United Branch), which was held in the Presbyterian School Hall, Greenwich-road, on Saturday, July 26. An excellent programme was rendered, every item reaching a high standard. Miss Whyte, who organised the concert, is to be congratulated on the results of her efforts. A drinking fountain, to be erected in the Greenwich-road, will be the outcome of this and previous entertainments, and it is hoped that it will be in a position before September 20, 1924, on which date the Director of the Y.P. Department, N.S.W. Alliance, will be present to declare it open. He will probably be accompanied by the members of his Executive Committee. It is hoped that a large gathering of friends and residents will take part in this unique ceremony, further particulars of which will be given in this column. The Director would like very much to receive similar reports from other Branches. We should be able to provide, under the heading "Branch Reports" interesting and helpful reading in our column in "Grit." I invite my co-workers to forward reports of doings of their Branches.

The State Superintendent.—Mr. H. C. Stitt, who has recently been appointed by the N.S.W. Alliance as State Superintendent, comes to us with good credentials. I tender him, on behalf of the Young People's Department, a most hearty welcome and good wishes for his success in his high and important position. Reading through his suggested policy, as submitted to the Campaign Committee of the Alliance, I am exceedingly gratified to notice that his policy includes "appointment of visiting committee for the purpose of forming a connecting link between all kindred associations, including Young People's Societies, Sunday schools, Bands of Hope, Christian Endeavor, etc." His work along these lines will be highly appreciated, I am sure, by superintendents of Bands of Hope and kindred societies. Let us open our doors, and our hearts, to one who comes to us in this spirit!

Poetry.—"Love's Sympathy."

I sing for the breathless runner,
The eager, anxious soul,
Who falls with his strength exhausted,
Almost in sight of the goal.
I sing with a tearful cadence
For one who stands in the dark
And knows that his last best arrow
Has bounded back from the mark.

—E. W. Wilcox.

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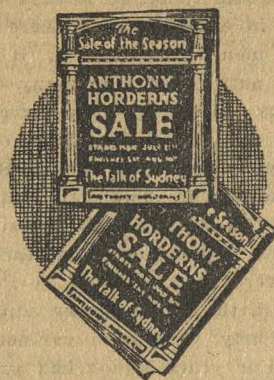
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