

# Spirit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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Delegates from every Australian State to 7th Annual Conference of Australian Prohibition Council, Adelaide, June 15-17, 1923; photographed with Lord Mayor of Adelaide after the civic reception.

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## What the Current Magazines are Saying About Prohibition and Law Enforcement.

### FOR A DRIER EUROPE.

(Reviewed by EMMA L. TRANSEAU.)  
("The Survey," March 15, 1923.)

From every part of Europe comes evidences of the influence of American Prohibition on public reason and legislation.

In Belgium the war against drink has assumed the character of a crusade led by the king, who recently took part in a public meeting organised in its behalf by the National League for Social Hygiene, which is representative of all parties and religious denominations. The occasion was part of a campaign for the enforcement of the existing law, which is more stringent than anyone could have foreseen as possible before the war. The sale of liquor by the glass in saloons is entirely prohibited. Of the result of this law, M. Vandervelde, the former Minister of Justice, said at the meeting mentioned: "Our law has borne fruit. Before the war Belgium had 250,000 saloons; to-day there are only 141,000. The consumption of alcohol has decreased by more than one-half since 1913. In 1921, 7000 saloons were closed. The law has reduced crime, diminished alcoholic insanity, and if we could introduce total Prohibition, the gain in these respects would be even greater."

In Austria a new movement dates, not from the war, but from the period of excessive alcohol consumption experienced since the war. . . . The older temperance organisations, women's societies, church leagues, physicians, and workers' organisations have combined their forces in a great educational movement which is attended by all the arts of publicity to create a public recognition of the actual evils of alcoholism as at present in evidence. Beyond that there is a move for total Prohibition. A law prohibiting the sale of drink containing alcohol in any quantity to minors under 16 years of age was passed last summer. . . . The Austrian President, Michael Hainisch, and other influential citizens not only support the abstinence movement but have banished alcohol in every form from their tables.

Even in France, the anti-alcohol movement is making progress. The formation of the Friends of Hygiene itself marks a step in advance. The old organisation, the National League Against Alcoholism, likewise has recently extended its work in several directions. In addition to the publication of a multi-

tude of educational pamphlets, folders, and posters, and the weekly "Journal L'Etelle." Bleue," the League is now making a special effort to reach the children of the nation.

It is not uncommon for babies to be given wine to taste, and for school children to take it with their lunch in their satchels. The League is forming junior societies in the schools which are supplied with literature and exhibits. Many teachers have pledged their co-operation.

A branch of the League has been opened near the St. Lazare Station in Paris to carry on propaganda among railroad employees and at stations.

One department of the League is devoted to the popularisation of non-alcoholic fruit beverages, but the great difficulty encountered in this work is that these drinks are as yet rather expensive.

The League does not advocate total Prohibition lest it be completely ignored on account of so radical a move; but with its present programme it carries the support of the National Department of Hygiene, the army, and a large part of the medical profession.

### THE SALOON IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

(By JOSEPH V. COLLINS.)  
(New York "Current History," April, 1923.)

A demonstration on the part played by the liquor traffic in American political history in the past, and its influence now in seeking the return of beer and wine, the consequent nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment and its own return to power as a force for corruption and evil.

The liquor traffic entered politics as a result of the Internal Revenue Bill of 1863, opposed by Lincoln, who saw its dangers but signed it as an emergency measure to be repealed when the emergency was passed.

The revenue-producing power of the heavy duty was quickly shown and led municipalities all over the country to follow the Federal example for revenue. This brought the traffic into politics to defend its interests.

"The danger to democracy now lies in the chance that the saloons may come back in the form of a wine and beer saloon. . . .

"Can the torrent of propaganda from the wets be met by an equally forceful one from the dries? . . . Can the laboring class be assured that Prohibition is for its lasting good? . . . Be made to realise all the social

and economic evils that follow in the wake of the saloon? . . . Be made to see that purity in politics in reverse proportion to the influence of the saloon?

"Advocates of wine and beer say that they do not want the old saloon back, but would have these liquors sold in groceries. Is it not obvious that just as soon as a grocery begins selling liquor, it is sure to become a saloon? Can the masses who incline toward wine and beer be shown that to permit the return of these beverages is to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment? Wine and beer contain alcohol, and all that is necessary to get drunk on them is to take several glasses instead of one. Plainly, the great lesson is that, to make democracy safe for the world, the saloon as a political institution must be torn up root and branch."

"Current History" (April, 1923) also contains a summary of the cost of Prohibition enforcement. Kansas has the lowest proportionate cost of any State. Only 5 per cent. of the work of the United States District Attorney in that State is taken up with Prohibition cases.

There's a nest for rest in winter  
Where the glow of welcome gleams,  
And a world of warmth and gladness  
In "My Little House of Dreams."  
There's a dear one waits to meet me  
All my fond hopes to assure;  
And when colds prevail to greet me  
With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

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# Letters to the Editor.

## MR. T. J. LEY'S SPEECH.

To the Editor of "Grit."

Sir,—After reading Mr. Ley's speech in Monday's "Herald" I felt I would like to clap him on the back, but that not being possible I thought the next best thing was to ask you to insert a few words of thanks that we have a Minister of the Crown who has the courage of his convictions.

Candidates and members of Parliament can be found to speak like this, but I do not remember the case of a Minister ever having done so during my long experience of public men.

Evidently Mr. Ley is not a politician—he is something more.—Yours faithfully,

Miranda, 15/5/23.

H. NIXON.

To the Editor of "Grit."

Sir,—In the last issue of "Grit" there is a letter signed "George Street." Three years ago I was subscribing to the Gosford "Times," and seeing those "Published by Arrangement" articles I sent three letters in reply. I could not get any more in, as the editor said in a letter, which is now before me, "that at the last Conference of the Country Press Association, held in Sydney, October, 1919 (the editor was elected president), the matter of Prohibition propaganda came up, and was discussed, and it was decided that all articles on the question for and against should be charged for as advertising matter. The articles appearing in the 'Times' against the Prohibition Movement, and which you will note are 'Published by Arrangement,' are paid for. The Conference decided that all articles should be paid for. In the liquor campaign both sides will spend thousands of pounds, and the country newspapers have decided that they are not going to allow their columns to be deluged by partisan writers, on either side, unless they are prepared to pay advertising rates for the space so used." The preceding is only a part of the editor's letter. Three of my letters were published,

but I could not see my way to pay for any more as advertisements, so I have long ago stopped the paper; but this, I think, answers the letter of "George Street."—Yours, etc.,

Thornleigh.

C. GAMBLING.

To the Editor of "Grit."

Sir,—The writer is one of the organisers of a "Victory Prohibition Fete." Where?—doesn't matter. At the committee meetings (in a district studded with churches) we have not had one clergyman attend. Their written communications, too, are frigid—or (shall we say) of the Laodicean hot-and-cold type—"spewful," is it too hard a word? Consider, the most effectual moral crusade of the century—and the churches and clergy thus! All the preaching, and posturing, and stained glass—all the choirs, anthems, and organised "devotion"—come at last to this!

The hag-mother of poverty, squalor, insanity and crime, the focus of appetite, passion and waste, we attack that, in Christ's name—and the leaders of Christ's regiments turn a languid eye upon us—or mouth those cold half-truths and truisms about "moderation" and "liberty," which we have had hitherto ad nauseam from Tattersall's Club and the U.L.V.A. crew! The writer is a church officer and a "professed Christian." But he is strongly tempted to query how much the ethical leadership is passing from the churches. Astonishing, too, is a reflection on the blindness which does not observe how Prohibition will 'boom' the churches. In America that was the result. How could it have been otherwise—that the sweeping away of this foul growth on civilisation, beverage alcohol, should react in a turning to the nobler, purer stimulations of religion? An empty pub and a full church are co-relatives, surely. O, clergy and church, wake up, rub your eyes, look above, to where the horses and chariots of this sublime reform are ranked to aid. Help—for very shame's sake, even, help!—Yours, etc.,

ASTONIED.



## "Ah! How Warming!"

Now, as the weather gets steadily colder, warming beverages come in for more appreciation, and are even becoming quite necessary.

### EMPIRE COCOA

inspires the remark, "Ah, how warming!" It will delight you.

Because of its general superiority, this excellent cocoa is aptly named in being called "Empire." It is deliciously flavored, splendidly warming, genuinely nourishing—and also economical in price.

Try it just once; we know your judgment will be highly favorable.

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#### SELF RAISING FLOUR.

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

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#### MALT AND PEPSIN BREAKFAST MEAL.

Splendid for Dyspeptics and Invalids.  
N.B.—One grain of pepsin-Malt will digest two thousand grains of any ordinary Farinaceous Food.

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H. L. BUSSELL & CO., LTD.,  
WHITE WINGS MILLS,  
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### SAVE THE CHILD.

If we save the child, we shall save the man.  
If we save the men, we shall save the women  
and children and the nation.

If this strikes YOU, then send along to  
**THE AUSTRALASIAN WHITE CROSS LEAGUE,**  
56 ELIZABETH-STREET,  
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And ask for a copy of this year's report and  
literature for yourself and your children.

## PASS "GRIT" ON

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the Quality  
*Starch*  
For dainty women



# New South Wales Alliance

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

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Mr. Herbert (Pat) Carroll reports having a very successful tour. Residents of Kempsey, Wauchope and Frederickton proved not only sympathetic, but also sufficiently interested in Prohibition to supply splendid audiences at all meetings held.

Ex-Senator David Watson reports that, despite the very bad state of the north, still a large amount of interest is forthcoming on all occasions when Prohibition meetings have been held.

Mr. W. D. B. (Jack) Creagh also reports north-west tour (Quirindi, Gosford, Werris Creek, etc.) satisfactory.

## FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

7 p.m.: North Ryde Methodist Church.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

11 a.m.: Strathfield Methodist Church.

7.15 p.m.: Flemington Methodist Church.

Ex-Senator David Watson.

11 a.m.: Thornleigh Methodist Church.

7.15 p.m.: St. Peters Anglican Church.

Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

7.15 p.m.: North Sydney Church of Christ.

Mr. A. J. Fisher.

11 a.m.: Homebush Methodist Church.

3 p.m.: Children's Service, Alexandria

Congregational Church.

7 p.m.: Alexandria Congregational Church.

Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

7.15 p.m.: Putney Anglican Church.

Mr. C. W. Chandler.

## MR. CARROLL'S FIXTURES.

Monday, June 4—Arcadia Hall, Wingham.

Tuesday, June 5—Taree Theatre, Taree.

Wednesday, June 6—Victoria Hall, Dungog.

Thursday, June 7—School of Arts, Gloucester.

## MR. D. H. HARDY JOINS THE ALLIANCE STAFF.

### WILL HAVE CHARGE OF FIELD DAY ORGANISATION.

The resignation of Mr. H. Macourt from the position of Organising Field Day Services left a most difficult position to be filled, and it is with pleasure that we are able to announce that Mr. D. H. Hardy has been appointed Field Secretary of the Alliance.

## WAR SERVICES.

Mr. Hardy is a returned soldier with a splendid war record. For upwards of three years he was on active service, in the course of which he was wounded three times, and, generally speaking, wherever the fight was hottest he was there.

## PROHIBITIONIST.

Prior to going to the war and since his return Mr. Hardy, in spite of a responsible business position, has spent practically the whole of his spare time in Prohibition work, and it may be safely said that no voluntary worker in or around the metropolitan area ever did more or better work for Prohibition than he. Among his many activities in our work was the forming of the St. George Pro-

hibition Council, a body which has wielded a big influence throughout the St. George District. Apart from the work of a volunteer organiser, Mr. Hardy has rendered good service on the public platform, both indoors and in the open air. Several Prohibition pamphlets have come from his pen, and the readers of the local press of St. George know him as a doughty champion of Prohibition in the

## R. B. S. HAMMOND

will tell the story of

### HIS WORLD TOUR

### "Adventures In Prohibition"

at

### CHATSWOOD

### TOWN HALL

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 8 p.m.

This will be a great meeting.

You must be there, and bring your friends with you.

space in the papers set aside for letters to the editor.

## LEND HIM A HAND.

Mr. Hardy has undertaken a big job. If his work is to be effective he needs must have the sympathetic co-operation of all our friends everywhere. Keep in touch with him; let him know what organising is being done in your district, and if none is being done let him know that, and bring to his notice just anything that in your opinion will be of use to him in his work of organisation.

We very heartily commend Mr. Hardy to all our minister friends. He has had a wide and useful experience in active church work, and the ministers—to whom we owe so big a debt of gratitude for their unfailing assistance—will find in Mr. Hardy a man in whom they can place absolute confidence and trust.

## ASK YOUR DOCTOR

And he will tell you that carbonate of iron, calcium, glycerophosphate, capicin, and cascara sagrada are an excellent tonic and strengthening compound. They are what you get when you buy Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts. If you buy these medicaments as a mixture you will pay 2/6 or 3/- for a bottle containing three or four days' supply. When you buy Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts you pay 3/- for a box containing 12 days' treatment—a clear cash saving of 6/-.

All reliable Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Commonwealth stock Nerve Nuts.\*

## OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.



### AMONG SOCIETIES.

Frederickton reports: Our Society is growing bigger. We have 80 members now. The Young People are very enthusiastic. Miss Bretts is working hard for Prohibition.

Mortdale Temperance Union held a successful meeting, when every Sunday school in the district took part in the programme. Mr. Gilbert's explanation of "The Crusade" was enthusiastically received.

Wentworthville Band of Hope had the cinema recently. As a result of the visit many Young Crusaders enlisted.

Sunday Schools have been visited at Auburn, North Auburn, Petersham, Hornsby, Marrickville, Hurlstone Park, Stanmore, Drummoyn and Lidcombe, with a splendid interest at each place. Volunteer speakers have rendered great help in this way.

Surry Hills children met in the Friends' Meeting House for a lantern lecture. Good interest was shown.

Gladesville J.C.E. came in full force to the Methodist Church for a lantern lecture. Their feature was the splendid singing of the children.

Mascot Society enjoyed the cinema. Miss Low has a red and blue contest in operation, which creates great enthusiasm.

## "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 24/5/23, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.:—Miss E. Wood, 2s. 6d., 28/5/23; W. Simmons, 15s., 30/1/24; S. E. Vickery, £1, 30/12/24; G. Bunfield, 21/1/24; John T. Smith, £1, 30/12/24; Mrs. H. F. Browne, 13/5/24; Hugh McDonald, 15s., 30/6/23; Mrs. A. M. Johnson, 28/2/24; P. R. Newbery, 5s., 30/6/23; W. Carey, 30/1/24; Eric Lane, 30/12/22; H. A. Brown, £1, 30/12/24.

The following are paid to 30/12/23:—F. Burns; H. W. Rowe, £1 18s. 11d.; W. Courtenay Pratt, £1 17s. 1d.; C. Hardy, 10s., and 10s. educational; L. Hall, 11s. 8d.; A. R. Wilson; F. Ralph; N. E. Savage; J. E. Hellawell, 6s. 4d.; T. H. Oates, £1; Mrs. Alex. Shepherd; W. Palmer; J. R. C. Higman; W. H. Winn; Mrs. J. H. Anderson; P. S. Tapp; E. S. Nankivell; L. Leplastrier, £1 12s. 7d.; W. T. Dangar, 9s. 2d.; Rev. J. Keith Miller, 11s. 8d.; F. C. Moore; Rev. E. L. Panelli; J. Hargraves; R. Barnett; P. C. Lawry, £1; Mrs. W. Moxey; Mrs. E. G. Wallace, N.Z., 11s. 6d.; George Lewis, 30s.; R. L. Morris; Mrs. Welch; A. Taylor, 11s. 6d.; W. Scott; C. G. Wilks; R. T. Beatty; Miss McKern, 7s. 6d.; W. E. Wilson; H. L. Towner; A. N. Broadfoot; Canon Cranswick; Mrs. R. B. Trindall; S. R. Scott; Mrs. W. J. Harding; Miss G. Norton, 8s. 4d.; Robt. Malcolm.

## SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.





## DRUMMOYNE DISTRICT TO HAVE FÊTE—SUBSTANTIAL DONATIONS—TIN CAN JAZZ BAND.

Here is a startling announcement in connection with the Botany-Mascot Fete. There will certainly be fun and bargains at this Fete. Help to make the Victory Fete a success by sending along a parcel of goods.

### TIN CAN JAZZ BAND CONTEST.

To be held in connection with the Botany and Mascot District PROHIBITION FETE

Which will take place in Botany Town Hall on July 6th and 7th.

#### The Prize for the Winning Team:

Great	Great	Great
Surprise	Surprise	Surprise
Sack.	Sack.	Sack.

All boys of the district are invited to form bands and enter for the above contest.

**Conditions.**—A band must contain not less than four and not more than eight performers. No proper instruments to be used. Instruments must be improvised out of tins, boxes, etc. Bands must play any one well-known item. If not more than six competing bands, the winner will be chosen by the public at the Fete on July 6 at 9 p.m. If more than six bands compete a preliminary contest will be held, and the N.S.W. Alliance shall nominate the judge. The six best bands will then play at the Fete and be judged by the people present.

Competitors in the bands may be dressed in humorous costumes, and points will be awarded for this.

The entrance fee for each member of each band is 3d. Entries should be lodged by the Bandmaster with Mr. F. Low, "Winscombe," Brussels-street, Mascot.

**THE PRIZE THE PRIZE THE PRIZE**  
will be a mysterious, but well filled great SURPRISE SACK,

with something in it for each performer in the winning band.

Enter Now. Enter Now. Enter Now.

**More Fine Parcels Received.**—A goodly assortment of children's things has come to hand from Mrs. Phelps, Mills-street, Hurlstone Park, and this, of course, will be

handed to the Dulwich Hill-Hurlstone Park District Fete Committee.

By the next post a parcel of very useful articles arrived from Nurse Putland of Macksville. These are specially booked for the first Fete at Botany in July.

### DRUMMOYNE DECIDES WISELY.

The meeting to inaugurate Drummoyne District's Fete was held on Monday, 21st, and the delegates were enthusiastic. To avoid clashing with the many church functions which are to be held this side of Christmas, it was decided to hold the Fete in February, 1924, and to ask Gladesville to co-operate.

An announcement was made at the meeting that Mrs. J. M. Ada, of Bridge-street, Drummoyne, had generously contributed £5 towards the Fete, the money to be used to help the W.C.T.U. stall. The next meeting of all interested in the Fete will be held in Drummoyne Methodist Hall on Monday, June 18th, at 8 p.m.

\* \* \*

### FETE FIXTURES.

**Botany-Mascot Fete.**—Botany Town Hall July 6 and 7. Hon. Secretary, Miss E. Low, "Winscombe," Brussels-street, Mascot.

**Hurstville District Fete.**—Hurstville Masonic Hall, August 10 and 11. Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Saunders, 99 Woniara Road, Hurstville.

**Hornsby District Fete.**—Hornsby School of Arts, August 24 and 25. Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. R. Crittenden, Albert-street, Hornsby. Next meeting, Hornsby Methodist Hall, May 28th, at 8 p.m.

**North Shore Fete.**—St. Leonards to Wahroonga, Chatswood Town Hall, September 7 and 8. Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. Lean, Anderson-street, Chatswood.

**Dulwich Hill, Hurlstone Park, and Lewisham Fete.**—Next meeting: Dulwich Hill Methodist Hall, Tuesday, June 5th, 8 p.m.

**Goulburn Children's Fete** to be held in St. Saviour's Hall, Goulburn, on Tuesday, June 26th. To be officially opened by Mrs. Radford.

**Bankstown-Punchbowl Fete.**—Next meeting: Bankstown Council Chambers, Tuesday, May 29th, 8 p.m.

## WHEN YOU TAKE OFF YOUR HAT.

Summer time brings out the best and the worst in woman's looks. The warm weather tempts us to throw off our hats and enjoy the sun and breeze on our bare heads. But what a pitiful revelation the removal of a pretty hat can be! Too often the hair beneath is thin and dull, and the pitiless sun searches out every split hair and faded streak. Yet beautiful hair is the right of every woman, young and old, plain and pretty.

We all start with equal chances in the matter of hair, but through ignorance or neglect, numbers of women let the condition of their locks deteriorate in an alarming manner. Most people are dreadfully careless in the choice of a shampoo. Many shampoos dry up the roots of the hair and cause it to become thin and brittle.

A perfect shampoo is pure stallax, obtainable from most good chemists. It has the unique property of acting as a tonic as well as a cleanser. Instead of drying up the natural oil supply of the hair, it re-charges the cells with all that they have lost by coming into contact with water or other injurious agents.

If you use this simple shampoo, you need have no fear of exposing your hair to the most searching light; the sun will do no more than show up its beauty and lustre.



THE DOUGLAS is a complete family cooker, with the advantage of one swing burner, which heats the oven, or the oven and two pots at the same time as required. Saves gas and cooks perfectly. We also stock:

Fletcher Russell's English Cookers  
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MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

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455 Pitt St. 3 Macquarie Place  
172 King St. (opp. St. James')



# Good Cooks use **GRIFFITHS BROS.'** **BAKING POWDER**

## MORE PUNGENT EVIDENCE. AGAIN, AND YET AGAIN.

By W. D. B. CREAGH.

"This enemy, the evil spirit of alcohol, has had sentence of banishment cast against it. Where men are needed there is no place for its nerve-shaking, sight-blurring, muscle-weakening, mind-muddling poison."—Rev. Father W. J. Lockington, S.J.

The above statement of the Rev. Father was further supported by the evidence that came forward during the last few days; and just as the liquor press articles endeavor to sidetrack people's minds from the real issue here, so those fighting in the cause of humanity should with the same zeal endeavor to put before the public the reasons for alcohol's banishment.

The following bit of evidence came out at Newtown Police Court recently:—

### STARVING CHILDREN.

#### WOMAN'S PITEOUS PLEA.—FORGIVING PROSECUTOR.

"I've got four children, one four months old and another eighteen months. I've got a drunken husband, who, though he is working, never gives me any money, but belts me instead," pleaded a shaking, delicate-looking woman, in the Newtown Police Court, after admitting having been responsible for a rather unusual theft.

Mr. Shevill: If you can avoid sending her to jail I'll give her a helping hand. I would like to put her on her feet.

Mr. Camphin: Is this all true what she says?

Sergeant Leonard: Absolutely.

Remarking that if he imposed a fine her children would suffer, and advising her to consult the Children's Court authorities, Mr. Camphin then sentenced defendant to imprisonment until the rising of the court.

The same old story—starving women and children. But in this case the woman was lucky, for the children saved the woman going to jail. But I know of many who did not get the sympathy and kindly interest such as Mr. Camphin extended. Mr. Shevill gave the woman a chance. Prohibition will give thousands a chance.

### INJURED SPINE.

#### FROM CELLS TO HOSPITAL.

Frederick Tyser, of Crown-street, Darlinghurst, fell down a flight of stairs at the corner of Clarence and Margaret streets.

Sergeant Spring took him to Sydney Hospital, where he was treated for scalp wounds, and then removed him to the Central Police Station. A charge of drunkenness was preferred, but before he went to the cells it was seen that he was in a bad way.

A constable accompanied him back to Sydney Hospital, and he was X-rayed. Subsequently he was admitted suffering from compression of the spine.

Perhaps the next fall will add another mould in the cemetery.

### "WAR CRY" LASSIES.

#### INSULTED IN HOTEL.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Salvation Army lassies often defy convention and enter places where it is not usual to see women. Wherever they go they are usually treated with the utmost respect.

That is why a case which came before the Fitzroy Court is most unusual. Thomas Mooney, a seaman, was fined £3, in default 14 days, for having used indecent language, and £2, in default seven days, with costs, for using insulting language to arresting constables.

One constable gave evidence that Mooney spoke in filthy terms of the two lassies who entered a hotel distributing the "War Cry."

I wonder if the police made any effort to prove that the licensee took precautions to prevent drunkenness.

It is not generally understood, but the public bars of hotels are public places, and if every clergyman was to occasionally pass through these public places—"well Prohibition would be much nearer."

Adelaide gets many thrills through alcohol. Last week it got another. Will the wine boosters claim this bit of evidence to push their wares? Note the ages—Man 23, his wife 21:

### WINE—THIS IS THE CAUSE OF IT. HUSBAND'S DRAMATIC DECLARATION.

Angry voices! Two sharp flashes of light that pierced the surrounding darkness, and simultaneously two loud reports! The frenzied screaming of a woman! A thud as a body fell to the footway!

Such was the scene in a terrible tragedy that shocked pedestrians in Twelfth-street, Bowden, South Australia, on the evening of May 5.

Later the same evening, a man walked into the Hindmarsh Police Station, coolly remarked, "I have shot a woman," produced a full bottle of wine, bumped it down on the table, and added, "This is the cause of it!"

His name was Edward Frank Applebee, 23 years of age. Some hours afterwards, he was charged with having murdered his wife, Gertrude Susan May Applebee, 21 years old.

The general public do not get all the good things. The following dividend speaks for itself:—

### CARLTON BREWERY DIVIDEND.

#### INCREASED PROFITS.

The directors of the Carlton Brewery, Limited, have decided to recommend to shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting to be held on June 8, payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital paid, or deemed to be paid, and a further dividend of 2/- a share, both payable after the above meeting. When the debentures issue matured on January 1 last, anticipations were that at the end of the financial year a readjustment of capital involving a proportion of the huge reserves would be announced. A hitch, however, occurred regarding the rights of holders of the 17,500 shares paid to 10/-, but at the annual meeting in February the chairman said that as soon as this matter had been settled the dividend would be declared, and the readjustment of capital would quickly follow. It is probable, therefore, that at the forthcoming meeting the desired announcement will be made.

Note how they juggle with the money, also the statement regarding the huge reserves. They are worse than profiteers, but the public will wake up some day.

### THUS THE SHELDON COURSE OF BUSINESS SCIENCE.

"Do not let a drop of alcohol enter the system; it is a vicious poison. Physiologists and physiological psychologists have proved by many experiments that alcohol is not a true stimulant, that it only seems to stimulate, while it really lowers the efficiency, endurance, activity and accuracy of everyone of the positive qualities of body and mind."

### THUS THE ALEXANDER HAMILTON MODERN BUSINESS COURSE.

"Alcohol is a poison, a drug which produces abnormal changes in the tissues of the body and cells of the brain. There are plenty of people who will tell the young business man that a moderate use of alcoholic beverages is not harmful. A young man should give no ear to such talk. The moderate use of alcohol is harmful; it lessens all the powers of a man."



# The Odd-Job Man's



## OF TRAINS—TRAVELLERS—ADELAIDE—A.P.C. CONFERENCE.

### TOWARDS BEAUTIFUL ADELAIDE.

I hate making journeys by train. My ideal in the matter of living is to be able to anchor somewhere—away from a city and trains—and to "stay put." That being so, I suppose it is natural that life should decree that I should spend a third of my time in trains. Life enjoys such little jokes against we human beings, and I, having a sense of humor, chuckle over the joke against myself. Hence I board the train at Sydney for Adelaide to attend the Annual Conference of the Australian Prohibition Council. I am lucky. H. M. Hawkins, a V.-P. of the Alliance, is going my way. He is a splendid companion, and makes the journey pleasant and easy. At Melbourne I find several interesting people in my railway car. Rev. Walker, of the Men's Own Movement, is aboard. C. J. De Garis comes along, and we have a yarn about Kendenup. De Garis is the target of much criticism just now, and lots of abuse is coming his way. In spite of that he is very cheerful, and in his presence one catches something of his optimism and vision. De Garis is a man with a big idea, a wide outlook, and an indomitable courage, and whatever he makes will be big—mistakes or successes. I personally wish him luck.

### ADELAIDE IS REACHED AT LAST.

At ten o'clock on Sunday morning, welcomed by the cheerful sounds of church bells, our train drew into the Adelaide station. On the platform were Lieut.-Col. Smeaton, President S.A. Alliance; Victor Stanton, S.A. Secretary; Mr. A. Keeling, and other friends. Of course they were not there to meet the Odd Job Man; others were on the same train, the big guns, and these latter brought the local big guns along. From the moment of arrival until the time we left our South Australian friends simply showered kindness upon us. Lest I make you envious, I will not dwell on the pleasure side of the trip.

### THE STAFF IN CONFERENCE.

On Monday morning the staff conference met. Lieut.-Col. Smeaton welcomed delegates, and then Mr. C. M. Gordon, M.A., B.D., took charge. C. M. Gordon is naturally a good chairman. His method is definite and more pugnacious than persuasive. The little

child who suffers, the mother whose heart is broken, and the poor weak man, all victims of alcohol, make a strong appeal to his sympathy, and I can imagine him fighting for these unfortunates in his public addresses. Others at the Conference included Arthur Toombes from Queensland. Toombes is of the type who have a passion for organising. His precise mind is annoyed when things are disorderly. The liquor traffic is a disturber, and Arthur Toombes cannot tolerate disturbers in the social life, and he is going to organise the traffic out of Queensland.

John Dawson, of New Zealand, was there as a visitor. John Dawson is a kindly, rugged fighter, who in spite of increasing years retains his youthful optimism.

W. F. Finlayson was one of Victoria's delegates. His trip to Adelaide was in a dual capacity—that of a happy honeymooner as well as a delegate. Good luck to Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson.

### OTHERS WHOM I MET.

Of our Adelaide friends I could fill "Grit." Mr. Victor Stanton, General Secretary of the S.A. Alliance, was always on deck, and has the happy knack of doing the right thing at the right time. Mr. Albert Keeling is one of nature's genial hosts. His particular job is to organise Field Day services for S.A.; his general occupation is a happiness-maker for all and sundry. I dare not attempt to mention others by name. To me it seemed that the people of Adelaide conspired to make their visitors' lives a constant round of satisfying pleasure, and they succeeded and set a standard which other cities, when visited by A.P.C. Annual Conference delegates, will find difficult to reach.

### CONCLUSIONS AND COMMENTS.

From a medley of thoughts and impressions which press upon my mind as I consider in retrospect the meeting of the Australian Prohibition Council's Annual Conference, is one dominant note. It is my widened vision. We are all tempted to narrow life down to the prescribed limits of our everyday experiences; it is natural we should do so. It is good, therefore, that we should get out of the narrow ruts and places of limited vision and obtain a wider outlook. By attending the Conference at Adelaide I did that. Here in Adelaide I thought not

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The Beautifully Illustrated

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in terms of N.S.W., but in terms of Australia. In conference with men from every State I realised the bigness of our movement, and at the close of the proceedings I was a bigger and better equipped Prohibitionist than before the Conference opened.

### MR. HENRY MACOURT WAS THERE.

Mr. Macourt, who was faredwelled a few days ago on his departure for Tasmania, was at the Conference. It was his final appearance—for the time being—in an official capacity for N.S.W. He attended as one of N.S.W.'s delegates. On the Adelaide station I bade him good-bye, and promised to convey to his friends in our State his messages of goodwill. He goes to Tasmania with the brightest hopes and loads of good wishes. At Melbourne, as I boarded the train, the Chief told me that he had just seen Mr. Macourt hurrying to catch the Tasmanian boat, and had time to say "Cheero."

And now the Conference is over and our train has pulled into Sydney, and I murmur, "There's no place like home."

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## SCOTLAND HOPEFUL.

### PROGRESS AND THE UNION OF FORCES.

By THE EDITOR.

When a man gets a lot of letters it is an unworthy thing to complain, or be anything but thankful that he gets so many more than he deserves. However, in reading the life and letters of Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in England during the great war, there is a story that appealed tremendously to me. "The volume of silence that I get," says Mr. Page, "is oppressive. You remember the old nigger that wished to pick a quarrel with another old nigger? Nigger No. 1 swore and stormed at Nigger No. 2, and kept on storming and swearing, hoping to provoke him. Nigger No. 2 said not a word, but kept at his work. Nigger No. 1 stormed and swore more. Nigger No. 2 said not a word. Nigger No. 1 frothed still more. Nigger No. 2 still silent. Nigger No. 1 got desperate and said: 'Look here, you kinky-headed, flat-nosed, slab-footed nigger, I warns you 'fore God don't you keep giving me none o' your darned silence!'"

It is too late now, but I wish this story could have been read several times in several places—for I have at times felt very much like Nigger No. 1.

#### A GREAT JOY.

The most delightful part of my brief trip to the old land was my visit to and my welcome in homes, some member of which had become my friend either through the work at the court or the men's meeting.

A night at Burslem will be long remembered. Two dear people in the evening of their life find great joy and pride in the remembrance of a son who, by the Grace of God, wiped out all the sad stains that had made any previous memory of him a bitter sorrow. Next day I had lunch with an Australian friend, and it was a very pleasant experience.

Then at 10 p.m. I arrived at Glasgow. The genial Mr. Allison, of the Scottish Temperance forces met me, and I was at once made very comfortable. Scotland! The land where my mother was born. The country of theology and whisky! Every minute was full of interest.

#### SUNDAY IN GLASGOW.

In the morning I was taken to the Langside Hill United Free Church, of which the Rev. W. W. Gauld, M.A. is minister. It is a large church, and I faced a splendid congregation and greatly enjoyed taking the whole service.

At 2.30 I took another service some distance away, and at 6.30 p.m. I had the great privilege of addressing some 4000 people in St. Andrew's Hall. This gathering is the result of the unique personality of Walter Freer, and is under the auspices of the Glasgow Temperance Crusaders. It was a day of privilege, and nowhere have I had a better hearing, or a more generous response to my arguments, or a more ready appreciation of a story.

On Monday I was taken to Galashiels, and was the guest of delightful people, and the next day was taken to see what is known as the Sir Walter Scott country. Two famous abbeys were deeply interesting, and every tree and stone seemed to have historic value.

Tuesday, Edinburgh. And here, as in Glasgow, the sun shone, and my preconceived ideas of the weather in Scotland received a pleasant correction. Here again historic places like the castle and the city itself were most interesting, and meeting the temperance enthusiasts was a great privilege.

Next day, at Bo'ness, I was the guest of the Rev. Mr. Alexander, whom I knew when he was the minister at Kiama.

Back to Glasgow to meet workers, and then off to Dumfries, the town so closely associated with Robbie Burns. I left after the meeting for London. This visit was most valuable to me, and the generous kindness, the hospitality, the carefully planned preparation, made at such short notice, the company of Mr. Mackay, Mr. Gillies, and Mr. Allison—all fighters who for many, many years have done truly great service—made the visit truly a pleasure. These people are big of good hope and with much reason. This visit was arranged by cable through the kindness of Mr. Munro, and to him I am indebted for this pleasant introduction to Scotland.

#### STEADY PROGRESS.

In 1864 Scotland obtained Sunday closing, which has proved a boon. In 1897 the hours of sale were fixed at 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., the seven large cities being exempt.

In 1903 the seven cities were brought into line with the rest of the country as to the hours of sale.

In 1913 the hours were fixed at 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

During the war spirits were prohibited, and the hours of sale reduced to 5½ a day.

In 1920, in spite of the unfair handicaps of a three-fifths majority and other deplorable drawbacks, 41 areas obtained no-license, 37 obtained a 25 per cent. reduction, and 431 drinking places were closed. There were 301 areas already without license, and Scotland thus has 342 areas from which they draw great encouragement.

#### A HAPPY UNION.

The Scottish Temperance League aiming more directly at personal abstinence, and the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association working primarily for legislation, have side by side supplemented one another's efforts for very many years. Now they have found a splendid basis for uniting their forces and occupy the fine offices at 226 West George-street, Glasgow.

The Scottish Temperance League for some 80 years has played a great part in the Temperance fight in Scotland, and for 40 years

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AND PROHIBITION

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1923.

the Secretary, Mr. Gillies, has been an active and successful leader. Mr. Allison, his co-secretary, has devoted his life to the cause of social betterment, and in the hands of these two capable men, and with the backing of the Hon. President, the Right Hon. the Lord Rowallan; the President, the Right Hon. Lord Maclay; and Mr. Robert A. Munro, Vice-Chairman of Directors, the fight at the end of 1923 will, in spite of all handicaps, give them results to be proud of. Already half a million people in Scotland have recorded a vote for no-license, and they will not be denied a full and permanent victory. May this union inspire the workers in England and elsewhere, and let us remember the noble words of Cardinal Gibbons, in his address to the Parliament of Religions, to whom he said:

Let us do all we can in our day and generation in the cause of humanity. Every man has a mission from God to help his fellow beings. Though we differ in faith, thank God there is one platform on which we stand united, and that is the platform of charity and benevolence. We cannot, indeed, like our Divine Master, give sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, and strength to the paralysed limb, but we can work miracles of grace and mercy by relieving the distress of our suffering brethren. And never do we approach nearer to our Heavenly Father than when we alleviate the sorrows of others. Never do we perform an act more God-like than when we bring sunshine to hearts that are dark and desolate. . . .

(Continued on page 12.)



# THE AUSTRALIAN PROHIBITION COUNCIL.

## ANNUAL CONFERENCE MEETS AT ADELAIDE.

### REPRESENTATIVES FROM EVERY AUSTRALIAN STATE WELCOMED BY LORD MAYOR.

When the history of this age is written a special reference will be made to the remarkable progress of the particular social reform known as Prohibition. Within the memory of living men Prohibition has grown from what was considered to be a harmless fad to a question which challenges the attention of statesmen everywhere, and has been adopted and applied to whole nations and States. Evidence of the fact of this progress was demonstrated in the city of Adelaide on Monday, May 16, by the Lord Mayor of that city tendering to delegates to the Annual Conference of the Australian Prohibition Council an official welcome on behalf of the people of beautiful Adelaide.

#### THE LORD MAYOR.

Adelaide's Lord Mayor, the Rt. Hon. L. Cohen, is a young man of 74 years of age. His welcome to delegates was simply delightful, and he was most ably supported by the Lady Mayoress. Representatives from each State responded, also the President of the A.P.C. Mr. Hammond's speech was a masterpiece of diplomacy, and obviously pleased the Lord Mayor.

#### THE CONFERENCE.

The first session of the Conference was opened at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, May 16. The President, R. B. S. Hammond, in his opening address said he wanted to stress the bigness of the undertaking of the A.P.C. It must never be forgotten that the work of the official Prohibition party was to educate millions of people in Australia. "Our job," said the President, "is indeed a big job; it calls for big men, it demands big generosity, and big devotion. Prohibition touches and has a direct bearing on every question which agitates the public mind. No problem of our social life can be properly considered if the effects of alcohol are ignored."

#### POWER OF OPPONENTS.

"One thing we must not do," Mr. Hammond said, "was to under-estimate the power and resources of our opponents. The liquor people were fighting with the recklessness of dying men; no moral scruples held them in check, and no sense of decency governed their actions. The money power of the liquor party was tremendous, and money from all over the world was poured into the fight where the issue was before the people."

#### QUEENSLAND.

All eyes at present were centred on Queensland, and Mr. Hammond reminded the Conference that the result of the Queensland vote—to be taken in October next—would be of national and international importance. It was the duty of the Prohibition party of Australia to put forward every effort and make great sacrifices to achieve a victory in Queensland.

#### AT THE CONFERENCE TABLE.

The delegates to the Conference were the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond and Messrs. H. M. Hawkins, R. J. C. Butler, and H. Macourt (New South Wales), Messrs. C. M. Gordon, M.A., B.D., H. R. Francis, and H. Wilson (Victoria), Rev. A. G. Smith and Messrs. A. Toombes and W. F. Finlayson (Queensland), Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Smeaton, Pastor I. Paternoster, and Mr. V. Stanton (South Australia), Mr. J. W. Langford (Western Australia), the Revs. C. B. Cockett, M.A., and W. Corly Butler, and the Hon. J. W. Cheek, M.L.C. (Tasmania); Secretary, the Hon. S. Manger (Victoria).

The business paper of the Conference was a heavy one, and demanded the close attention of every delegate. Matters of vital importance were debated and decisions arrived at with commendable despatch. The outstanding feature of all discussions was the good temper and good sense of the delegates.

Following a report to the Executive of the Alliance a detailed account of Conference business will be printed in "Grit."

#### DELEGATES ENTERTAINED AT BREAKFAST.

##### HOPES AND DISCOURAGEMENTS.

A breakfast was given by the South Australian Alliance to the delegates to the Australian Prohibition Council Conference at the Grosvenor on Thursday morning. There was a large attendance, which included South Australian supporters of the movement.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Smeaton presided, and after the breakfast welcomed the Interstate delegates and the Adelaide sympathisers with the Prohibition movement. The Conference was important, he said. The issue before them that day was more important than any known before. There was one State which that year might give them the first leg in for the whole of the Commonwealth. Their Conference, therefore, would centre itself in giving all the help it could to that State, so that it should gain Prohibition.

Mr. M. Hawkins wondered whether their friends, the enemy, ever looked in the glass to see their own features when they called Prohibitionists killjoys. They were not. He had heard more jokes in that company than anywhere else in the same time. Prohibitionists took an Imperial view of everything, and that was their strength.

Mr. C. M. Gordon said two preachers one day argued about the best method of preaching a sermon. One of them was in favor of careful preparation, and the other urged extemporaneous preaching. The latter said when a sermon was being prepared the devil was at a clergyman's shoulder, reading what

he wrote, and making plans to counteract it. In his own case he wrote nothing, and the devil himself could not know what he was going to say. That was his own position. (Laughter.) He thanked the South Australian Alliance for its hospitality.

Mr. A. Toombes said the Prohibition Council had an immense responsibility this year. If Queensland could not obtain Prohibition at the poll this year it would be because the proper sentiment had not been spread widely enough. That State's legislation was fair in every detail. At the poll in 1920 the Prohibition vote surprised everyone, and he believed they had a greater opportunity this time. They were in a better financial position this year, and the staff selected to conduct the campaign was stronger. They had also improved their morale. Many people had not realised last time there was such a good chance of victory, but 95 per cent. of their friends looked for success this year.

The Rev. C. B. Cockett said most of the people interested in the movement in his State felt the main argument for Prohibition was the welfare of the child. They did not hope to see all its blessings in one generation, but trusted it would create a new world. Prohibition would lift all the children to a higher and more noble level of life. (Applause.)

#### DISAPPOINTMENT IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Rev. J. Dawson said there had been a long and strenuous fight in New Zealand, but never had a fair poll been accorded them. They always had a handicap of some kind, and that handicap was imposed by the Legislature. They had the three-fifths vote on compensation at one poll. At present they had three issues on the ballot paper—continuance of the liquor traffic, State control, and Prohibition. They had to get a majority for Prohibition over the two other issues to obtain success. They believed that quite a number of those who voted in favor of State control would vote for Prohibition if the middle question were not on the ballot paper. Their fight now was about the ballot paper and the electoral roll. At the last referendum there were 8000 more names on the electoral roll than there were adults in New Zealand, and that showed that their fight was not only the straight-out one against the liquor traffic. At the last referendum they put up the greatest fight ever known in New Zealand. They did not increase the vote for Prohibition so largely as the liquor trade added to its supporters, but it was the greatest vote known for Prohibition. They had to oppose the misrepresentation of the liquor trade, the help given to it by the press, and the Prime Minister's subtle attempt to create doubt as to the

(Continued on page 15.)



## HAMMOND TALKS TO ADELAIDE PRESS.

### THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN—AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL'S NEW POLICY—POLITICAL ORGANISATION DESIRABLE.

The people of a State should be given a right at any time to record or reverse a decision in favor of Prohibition, says the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond. Prohibitionists will trust the people absolutely and demand a referendum as a right.

Mr. Hammond, when interviewed on Tuesday morning, stated he had come to Adelaide as President of the Australian Prohibition Council, and also as head of the New South Wales division. His mission was to attend the annual meeting of the Australian Prohibition Council, which was being held in Adelaide. He lost no time in attending the meetings, for he went straight from the Melbourne express to the Council in Willard Hall. He had had a strenuous trip from Sydney, for he broke the journey at Cootamundra, where he preached three sermons on Sunday.

In reply to a question about the proposed activities of the Prohibition Council, Mr. Hammond said: "We consider that the present unsatisfactory position in Victoria and Western Australia is due to the fact that the politicians there are the great protectors of the liquor trade. The people in those States are not given a chance to express their opinions on the Prohibition issue. Unfortunately, they have had no chance in this State, either, to express themselves since the poll about 6 o'clock closing. Any vote to alter the 6 o'clock closing system has been absolutely refused by Parliament. The Premier (Sir H. N. Barwell) has refused to receive a deputation, which desired to request a referendum on the liquor issue. He and the Parliament are withholding from the people the right to express themselves on a great public question. That attitude is driving the temperance forces into becoming a great political organisation. They will not form a party, but a political organisation."

Can that be done without attachment to a party?

"It can be done, and it was done in New South Wales during the latest elections in that State. The Prohibitionists went to the country with about 32 candidates favoring their proposals, and the result of the elections was that 55 out of 90 legislators returned were pledged to grant a referendum on Prohibition. That success was quite irrespective of any party conflict. The Prohibitionists backed any man, no matter to which party he belonged, so long as he was in favor of a referendum, with power to a bare majority to decide the question. We did not ask any man to be a Prohibitionist, but we did demand that all should grant to the people the right to express themselves on the question. A man who favored a referendum might vote as he pleased with regard to Prohibition. Our intention now is to remove from public life those who refuse to trust the people."

#### REFERENDUM BOTH WAYS.

Is the attitude of the Prohibition Council one of refusing a referendum to reverse any of its successes?

"No. We are democratic, and say that the people must be given a right at any time to recede from Prohibition if they desire it. The Council stands by the referendum, and if the people after an experience of Prohibition reverse their decision we must teach them better. We believe, however, that an experience of Prohibition will confirm them in their opinion. Prohibitionists are absolutely democratic, and will abide by any decision, because no civilised people can afford to break any law; if it be irksome they must alter it. Prohibitionists ask no favors at the hands of the politicians; they desire only the right of the people to express themselves."

Is Prohibition making headway in New South Wales?

"In that State the National Government granted the right to a referendum on Prohibition, but they lost office almost immediately afterwards. The Labor Government, who succeeded them, refused to grant a poll, so there was a delay of a few years. The present Government are pledged to a referendum, and are doing their best to keep their promise. They intend to grant a referendum on Prohibition early next year. That is one result of the Council's policy during the elections. Its first success after the elections was an Act passed last year to place more restrictions on wine shops, so that they would be less of a menace to the community. It is a peculiar thing that in a wine-making land like Australia we cannot have wine-shops conducted decently. Their management has been attacked by Prohibitionists and our opponents alike for years, and we hope for an improvement now."

Did you derive any encouragement from your recent experiences in America?

"In my third visit to America, from which I returned lately, I was not there merely as a visitor, but as an investigator. I went through more than 100 of the largest cities in 35 States, and found that the Prohibition law was working just as well as any other. As the founder of a home for inebriates at Surry Hills, which I kept open for 14 years, I was naturally impressed by finding that more than 300 such institutions had been closed in America during the period of Prohibition. One evidence of my faith that Prohibition will do what my home has failed to accomplish is that I have sold it and have given the total proceeds to the Prohibition cause. That was done because I believe that one year of Prohibition will accomplish more in the direction of reclaiming inebriates than a lifetime of such institutions."

What is to be the policy of the Australian Prohibition Council?

"The aim of the Australian Conference this year will be the strengthening and perfecting of our machinery to make ourselves a political force. We can see that nothing else we can do will be effective. No matter what we teach and no matter what the sentiment of the public may be, it can be nullified by the Legislatures. New Zealand on three consecutive occasions gave a majority for Prohibition, but it has not gained that ideal. That means that the liquor trade has a bigger representation in politics than the public."

#### POSITION OF SOLDIER SETTLEMENTS.

Does the growth of wine grapes on the soldier settlements affect your activities?

"No. Doradilla vines were planted on the soldier settlements by a Government who were the tools of designing men. The soldiers did not plant them, and Prohibitionists consider that a hardship was imposed on the soldiers when they were not consulted in the matter. They are given 10-acre blocks, all of which are planted exclusively with Doradillas. There is only one possible market for Doradillas, and our contention is that the Government should compensate the soldiers for the loss Prohibition would impose on them. The Government should enable the soldiers to convert the Doradillas to other types by grafting table or drying species on the stocks. The soldiers would require 18 months before getting any return after grafting, and the Government should shoulder the burden for which they bear the responsibility."

Would enough alcohol be needed for power to make the Doradillas useful?

"Undoubtedly alcohol is to be a power fuel of the future, but it is a very grave question whether a small holding of 10 acres could support a man who grew only Doradillas for (Continued on page 16.)

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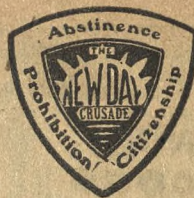
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## The Great Crusade Procession and Demonstration



Saturday, May 12, was a day of beautiful sunshine, inspiring many enthusiasts with hopes of the sunshine of the New Day of Prohibition. All who had been busy preparing for the great procession and rally were now putting the finishing touches on the plans for the day.

### IN THE DOMAIN.

District Scoutmaster C. F. Jackson, with his troop of Boy Scouts, was early on the scene, allocating places for the sections, which soon began to assemble along the road. His task was greatly lightened by the Indian cycle and side-car placed at his disposal by Messrs. Blden and Roberts. From North, South, East and West the young folk came—by lorry, bus, motor, tram, train, and on foot. Gradually the sections were formed, and at 2.30 p.m., headed by the Dulwich Hill Army Band, the march commenced.

### ON THE MARCH.

At the very head of the procession marched a Scout with a banner worded: "For happy children and a sober nation." Then followed in regular march a group with the Union Jack and Australian flags, after which came the band and Executive cars. The Crusade pageant attracted great attention, as by means of banners and signs the principles and progress of the "New Day Crusade" were proclaimed. Then came a fine display of Rechabites, Wolf Cubs and Boy Scouts. The Campsie Army Band led the Church of England section, a noticeable portion of which was a group of boys from the Carlingford Homes. Then came in quick succession children from the Sons of Temperance, Methodist Schools, Good Templars, Baptist Schools, C.E. Societies, Salvation Army Life-Saving Guards, Churches of Christ, Presbyterian, City Mission, and Congregational Schools, and a lorry loaded by the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Department. St. George electorate was well represented by a special display, after which followed a few private entries.

The whole procession extended for about one mile, consisted of about 1000 young people, and was made up of a splendid display of marching squads, decorated lorries and motors, with banners, flags, and posters rally flying.

Along the line of march many viewed the display, and several instances of most favorable comment have been reported. The music of the bands include the Petersham Silver Band and the I.O.G.T. Buglers, who enlivened the marching, which was bombarded by photographers and movie men. One film is being sent on circuit by the Paramount Gazette, and this will be in use for 12 months, going right through the State.

### AT THE TOWN HALL.

Upon the arrival of the procession, the hall was quickly filled, and then a delightful programme began. Community singing, led

by Mr. W. J. Bowden, stirred the enthusiasm of all. The excellent choir items by the Hurlstone Park Methodist choir were greatly appreciated, and the splendid items by the Enmore Y.P. Temperance League and the Armor Bearer I.O.G.T., were received with rounds of applause.

### FOR MOTHER.

Splendid emphasis was given to the observance of "Mother's Day" by the chorus of Dulwich Hill Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, especially written by Mrs. A. J. Williams, as follows:

Tune: "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Mother, Glorious Mother!  
On this day we raise  
Heavenward our voices  
In this House of Praise,  
Praying God to guide thee,  
In the days to be,  
As in love thou guided us  
In our infancy.

### Chorus:

Mother, Glorious Mother!  
Now our voices raise,  
Asking God's rich blessing  
On thy future days.

Mother, Glorious Mother!  
Thou has loved us well,  
Cherished us in childhood,  
Guarded us from ill!  
Then through youth and manhood,  
Ever at our side,  
Pointing us to Jesus,  
For our Heavenly Guide.

Popular "Mother's Day" badges were also sold in large quantities, and Miss D. Dracup sang that beautiful song, "Tell Mother I'll Be There."



SCOUTMASTER C. F. JACKSON,  
Chief Marshal of Procession.

### THE SPEECHES.

Eloquence was strictly limited in duration, but telling in effect. Alderman W. H. Mitchell, J.P., as chairman, said he was convinced that Australia was going to be "dry" and that N.S.W. would show the way by becoming the first sober State. The Y.P. Prohibition Council was pledging young people to the principles of Abstinence, Prohibition and Citizenship, and was seeking to make the whole State sober.

Mr. T. J. Ley, Minister for Justice, was greeted enthusiastically as he rose to give a story speech. He illustrated his remarks by many anecdotes, and said:

"The world is not ruled by might or by wealth, but by sentiment. The white carnation was chosen as the emblem of this day because its color signified purity, its form beauty, its fragrance love, its lasting qualities faithfulness, its wide circulation charity.

"These are the virtues of a true mother. The drink traffic stands for impurity, disease, hatred, wretchedness and greed. When the people of this country who are opposed

(Continued on next page.)



YOUNG  
CRUSADERS  
ON THE  
MARCH

Block  
lent by  
"Sunday  
News."





Block lent by "Sunday Sun."

### PREPARING FOR THE MARCH.

Crusaders carrying Banners outlining the Crusade.  
O.K. Boys carrying Cards indicating progress of Crusade.

### THE GREAT CRUSADE.

(Continued from page 11.)

to Prohibition state that Prohibitionists are fanatics, they might ask whether America is being ruled by fanatics. America's greatest President, Abraham Lincoln, was a Prohibitionist, and the present President is also a Prohibitionist.

"The liquor burden is the cause of all the crime and misery that falls on the shoulders of mothers and little children. The trade stands for faithlessness to every decent principle of citizenship. I appeal to all to do all they can to banish the liquor trade."

### THE CRUSADE CALL.

Very briefly the Superintendent outlined the principles of the Crusade, and called upon all to assist. Enthusiasm was stirred when a sign was displayed with these mystic figures.

6  
2 4  
2 1 2  
3 4 6 7  
100, 0 0 0

which conveyed the information that during six months the Crusade had spread to all the 24 State electorates, reaching 212 polling places, and totalling 3467 signatures toward the total aim of 100,000.

### SHIELDS OF HONOR.

The climax of the day was reached when the Queen of the Crusade (Miss Allen) was honored upon the platform. Then 34 representatives of successful Societies ap-

proached her to receive the beautiful Shields of Honor awarded for securing 50 signatures for the Crusade.

The highest honors of the Crusade went to the Enmore Y.P. Temperance League, which secured 190 signatures, followed by Belmore Y.A.T.L. with 164. Specially framed Shields were presented to these Societies.

At the conclusion of the programme a beautiful bouquet was presented to the Queen and a silver Mother's Day badge to Mr. F. J. Cramp, in appreciation of their assistance with the Auburn rallies, "Fairies at Work."

The Temperance and National Anthems, followed by three rousing cheers for Prohibition, brought a most successful meeting to a close.

### THANKS.

We would like to mention all who assisted, but space will not permit. Special mention, however, must be made of the Business Women's League, which splendidly helped by ushering and taking up the collection. To all who aided this successful event we say "Many thanks," and we feel sure that the best thanks will be the knowledge of a big contribution made toward the New Day of Prohibition.

### PUBLICITY.

The event received considerable publicity in the daily papers, all giving good reports, and several also publishing pictures of Crusaders or of other features of the procession. In many other periodicals also splendid reports have been given.

### Scotland Hopeful—

(Continued from Page 8.)  
THE OLD CASTLE.

The famous Edinburgh Castle appeals to all visitors. Grim, silent, and massive; poignant with the mystery and tragedy of the ages, the Castle broods over the city. The air about it seems laden with stories of mighty prowess, of glorious and heroic defence, of miraculous escapes and, alas, of despicable treachery. I stood and listened, and in the grim silence there came down to me as an echo from past ages music, laughter, and soft words of love. Then came shouts of murder and cries of treason. I could almost see the beautiful proud heads bowed to the axe of the executioner. Again, a creepy feeling came over me as I thought I could detect the silent menace of those base souls who crept and lurked in dark places waiting with the dagger of the assassin.

The courtyards and battlements, now so beautifully kept, once ran red with blood. The groans of prisoners, the sighs of the dying have forever placed a spirit of hush on visitors with any memory and imagination. History indeed has proved the truth of the motto of the capital of Scotland—"Nisi Dominus frustra" (without God, all is in vain). The rock upon which the Castle stands is the plug of the old Edinburgh volcano—the mass of lava which cooled and solidified within the crater when there was no longer eruptive force sufficient to eject it.

The Banqueting Hall, 80 feet long by 33 feet wide, is now a salle d'armes and military museum. The great timber roof is just as it was centuries ago.

It was from this noble room in 1441 that the young Earl of Douglas, Duke of Touraine, and his brother, lured to a banquet by Creighton and Livingstone on the pretext that the Earl might cultivate the friendship of the young King, were dragged from the feast to die a treacherous death in the palace yard.

I longed to sit and be alone and reconstruct the old scene, and wonder and marvel at those humans who could do such things. Below the banqueting hall are dungeons in two tiers lighted by small loopholes secured by iron bars, where the French prisoners were immured during the Peninsular War—forty in one vault.

For 1000 years kings and queens have walked amidst these stately walls. Surely no one can be insensible to the atmosphere of such a place. I came away wonderfully under its spell. However, this is only a brief letter, and I must put a curb on my imagination and close by again paying a tribute to all, both in my own country and in this land in which I arrived an utter stranger, who made such a visit possible. In spite of loneliness, in spite of all the longing, to be back among my "ain folk," I have never failed to be grateful to those who urged this trip—even if I do smile when people envy me and think that such a rose has no thorns.

The "volume of silence" that I have at times received has been like a London fog and chilled me to the marrow. Fog-like it has also hidden the nearby things of beauty.





"The whole of the English-speaking press will watch with interest the courtship of the Duke of York," stated a recent issue of a Chicago newspaper. It would surely be less embarrassing for His Royal Highness if a Select Committee were appointed.

\* \* \*

Infuriated Tenant: "Look here, you'll have to do something at once! The roof is leaking horribly; this morning I was literally washed out of bed."

Landlord: "Well, do you expect to be washed in bed. I let you a cottage, not a nursing home."

\* \* \*

#### HE WOULD.

Ferdinand De Footelites, the well-known tragedian, comedian, and the rest of it, was billed for a one-night stand at Mallow-on-the-Marsh.

So he sent a telegram to the proprietor of the local theatre:

"Will hold a rehearsal to-morrow night. Have stage manager, stage carpenter, property man, assistant electrician, and all other stage hands there without fail."

Within a few hours he got a reply from the proprietor, who wired back:

"He will be there."

\* \* \*

"Hard at it, I see, Mrs. Grey."

"Yes, Mrs. Blucher; this is my washing-day, and looking after a family of ten doesn't leave much time on my hands."

"Is that Kitty's voice that I hear at the piano in the parlor?"

"Yes, that's her. I don't see how I'd get along without that girl. Always on these days when I have the most tiring work, she picks out her nicest pieces, like 'Sweet Rest By-and-By,' 'Mother's Growing Old,' 'Love Will Roll the Clouds Away,' and sings them for me while I'm running the clothes through the first water. 'Tain't every girl who'd be so thoughtful, I can tell you."

#### AN UMBRELLA STORY.

The minister had been sent down to Adelaide by his wife to do some shopping. The principal instruction was to purchase three umbrellas—one for mother, one for father, and one for daughter Jane. It was a wet day when the minister visited Rundle-street and entered a big store to start his shopping. And he was an absent-minded man, so what more natural than he should pick up an umbrella that had lost an owner. The owner, however, caught the minister up in the street and claimed the property. This reminded the parson that he had three umbrellas to buy. Later in the day he got on a car where he was recognised by the man whose umbrella he had picked up in an absent-minded moment. The man looked at him hard, then spoke: "By Cripes, parson, you've had a good day. I see you've pinched three instead of one."

#### THOS. A. EDISON, INVENTOR, STRONG FOR PROHIBITION.

Thomas A. Edison, celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday anniversary on February 12. He was visited by newspaper men, who found him busy at work in his East Orange, N.J., plant. He was interviewed on a number of topics that are just now in the public mind, including Prohibition. The following is the "Cincinnati Enquirer" reporter's interview with him on this important topic:

"Prohibition?" he asked, lifting a shaggy eyebrow. "Of course, Prohibition should remain. Sober America is a fine thing."

"Not sober? Well, you hear only about the big cities and their law violations. It will take ten or fifteen years for Prohibition to be put over, but when wood alcohol kills off the present generation of drinkers the boys of the next won't learn the habit."

Mistress—

Mary, your kitchen is a picture!

However do you get everything so spotlessly clean & bright?



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"Gracious me," she gasped, "there are plenty of Smiths about, but I never knew where they made them before."

A dear old lady, in town for the first time, saw a sign on a building, as follows:

"The Smith Manufacturing Company."



## DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON.)

## SUNDAY.

"He shall return to the days of his youth."  
—Job, 33, 25.

There are some things and some persons which never grow old. Jesus Christ will never grow old, but is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. His precious promises will never grow old. The old, old story is ever new. The Bible is as fresh in this century as it was when first printed. There are new treasures ever to be found there. Those who study it bring out of this treasury things new and old. The old are ever new, and come with fresh power to weary hearts and burdened consciences. The Christian never grows really old. His heart is ever young. "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength. They shall renew their youth like the eagles. They shall mount up with wings to the things unseen." How many an aged Christian has a perennial fountain of youthfulness in his heart. So when we come to the next life we shall be as little children on the threshold of a new life. We shall return to the days of our youth, but to a youth which will never know decay. "She shall sing there as in the days of her youth."—Hos., 2, 15.

## MONDAY.

## THINGS WHICH NEVER GROW OLD.

Kind messages that pass from land to land,  
Kind letters that betray the heart's deep history.

In which we feel the pressure of a hand,  
One touch of fire, and all the rest is mystery.

The pleasant books, that silently among  
Our household treasures take familiar places,

And are to us as if a living tongue  
Spoke from the printed page or pictured faces.

Never grow old, nor change, nor pass away,  
Their gentle voices will flow on for ever,  
When life grows bare and tarnished with decay,

As through a leafless landscape flows a river.

—Longfellow.

## TUESDAY.

"Jesus only."—Mark, 9, 5.

Let us carry up our love, our trust, and loyalty to Jesus alone. It is the visible mark of inferiority of all others that they die. However great, they are limited in their greatness. They have had but a certain work to do, a limited power to put forth. They could not serve the continuous wants of the world. They do their little work or their great work, and then they are removed. It is the unapproachable distinction of Jesus that He remains for ever the Prince of Peace. . . . He liveth and reigneth for ever. He is our refuge still in times of trouble. Friends die and great men disappear from the stage, but the Saviour remains with sympathy to dry our tears, with power to sustain under the loss of all earthly supports. As the hearts we cling to become still, then He opens all His heart to us, and in contact with it our own heart grows still and calm, and learns that in taking from us the earthly prop, He was only drawing us nearer to Himself.—Riddell.

## WEDNESDAY.

"THIS SAME JESUS."

"This same Jesus." Oh, how sweetly  
Fall those words upon the ear!  
Like a strain of far-off music  
In a night watch still and clear.

He who healed the helpless leper,  
He who dried the mourner's tear,  
He who changed to health and gladness  
Helpless suffering, trembling fear.

He who gently called the weary,  
"Come and I will give you rest."  
He who loved the little children,  
Took them in His arms and blessed.

He, the lonely Man of sorrows,  
'Neath our sin curse bending low,  
By His faithless friends forsaken  
Even in the hour of woe.

This SAME Jesus, when the vision  
Of that last and awful vision,  
Bursts upon the prostrate spirit  
With a midnight flashing ray.

Then we lift our hearts adoring  
THIS SAME JESUS loved and known.  
We shall see, and seeing, know Him,  
As He comes to claim His own.

—F. R. Havergal.

## THURSDAY.

What would the world be without Jesus?  
We may perhaps sometimes have made pictures to ourselves of the Day of Judgment. We may have imagined the storms above and the earthquakes beneath, the sun and the moon darkened, and the stars falling from heaven, the fire raging over the earth, and men crying to the mountains and rocks to fall upon them, and in the masses of the eastern clouds Jesus coming to judge the world. . . . Yet the misery and confusion of earth upon that awful day will have less of real horror in it than the earth without Jesus would have, even though the sun were shining, the flowers blooming, and the birds singing. An earth without hope or happiness, without love or peace, the past a burden, the present a weariness, the future a shapeless terror; such would be the earth if by impossibility there were no Jesus.—F. W. Faber.

## FRIDAY.

"God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself."—2 Cor., 5-19.

Jesus is God! Oh, could I now  
But compass land and sea,  
To teach and tell this single truth,  
How happy should I be!  
If I had but an angel's voice,  
I would proclaim so loud,  
Jesus, the great, the beautiful,  
Is everlasting God.

Jesus is God! If on the earth  
The blessed truth decays,  
More tender must our lives become,  
More plentiful our praise,  
We are not angels, but we may  
Down in earth's corners kneel,  
And multiply sweet acts of love,  
And murmur what we feel.

—G. S. Faber.

## SATURDAY.

"I and My Father are One."—John 10, 30.  
"He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father, and how sayest thou then show us the Father?"—John 14, 9.

"He is a liar that denieth that Jesus is the Christ."—1 John, 2-22.

"Hereby know we the Spirit of God. Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is of God.

"And every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God, and this is that Antichrist, whereof ye heard that it should come."—1 John, 3, 2-3.

Jesus, these eyes have never seen  
That radiant Form of Thine,  
The veil of sense hangs dark between  
Thy blessed face and mine.

I see Thee not, I hear Thee not,  
Yet art Thou oft with me,  
And earth hath ne'er so dear a spot  
As where I meet with Thee.

Yet though I have not seen, and still  
Must rest in faith alone,  
I love Thee, dearest Lord, and will,  
Unseen, yet not unknown.

Like some bright dream that comes unsought,

When slumbers o'er me roll,  
Thine image ever fills my heart,  
And charms my ravished soul.

When death these mortal eyes shall seal,  
And still this throbbing heart,  
The rending veil shall Thee reveal  
All glorious as Thou art.

—Palmer.

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PASS "GRIT" ON



## The Australian Prohibition Council Conference—

(Continued from Page 9.)

effect of Prohibition. They were not merely disappointed, but surprised at the result of the referendum. They believed they were going to win last time, and were more determined now than ever. They believed that they would get a new Legislature, and expected a new form of ballot paper as a result. The present Parliament would not give them the kind of referendum they desired, so they must have one which would give them the necessary law. Politicians would be shown at the next election whether the Prohibitionists were the rope of sand they imagined or a real force. As a Methodist minister he had come to the conclusion that the liquor traffic was approaching its death in New Zealand. It was spending money freely to prevent Prohibition. It was in such a desperate condition that, like some people near death, it had to resort to the Bible and had become concerned about Timothy's stomach. The trade also wanted ministers kept to their supposed sole duty of preaching the Gospel and spiritual work. (Laughter.)

Hon. S. Mauger said that his vision was similar to John Wesley's—"the world was his parish." He looked forward to the time, which he believed was coming fast, when there would be world Prohibition. Bulletins from all parts of the world were encouraging to their hopes. (Hear, hear.)

### CHILD'S PLAY IN THE PAST.

The Rev. R. B. S. Hammond thought the fights of the past were really child's play to those which awaited them. It was foolish to play the ostrich and to hide their heads in sand. They must recognise the responsibility which rested on them, for it was an enormous undertaking to change public opinion, particularly when they could give only their spare time to the task. Their only hope was that Christ would help them and would multiply the number of workers. At the back of all their efforts were tiredness and discouragement, but they must never lose sight of the fact that they had a God-like mission. They sought to alleviate human suffering and their efforts lay in the future more than in the past or the present. Their work was associated with the plan of the Creator of the globe, who desired human happiness. When he had visited the police courts and refuges in the United States after Prohibition and had compared them with similar institutions in Canada he saw a difference which he had never dreamed would be possible after the short experience of Prohibition in the former country. He then realised that he had been in the presence of a modern miracle and that behind it were the people of God. They could not measure up with the liquor traffic in many directions, and that sometimes discouraged them. The licensed victuallers of New South Wales had gone to the press before the last elections with a statement that they would contribute £10,000 for the Queensland fund during the campaign. That was evidence of

one thing—that those at Prohibition assemblies should have a little conference with themselves to decide on a personal effort apart from the collective one. He had wondered whether, if he went without breakfast until the October referendum in Queensland, the amount he could contribute to the campaign fund as a result would be worth while. He felt that he could not maintain his self-respect and sincerity unless he did something special to help that State in the most momentous event since the foundation of Australia. They were making even a greater contribution to the Empire than when Australia sent soldiers to fight for it during the Great War, and nothing done during that struggle could compare with it in ultimate effect on the welfare of the world. (Cheers.)

The proceedings were closed with cheers for Lieutenant-Colonel Smeaton.

## A GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

### ADELAIDE FLOCKS TO HEAR HAMMOND "ADVENTURES IN PROHIBITION."

"There has been no contribution of generous people, or of scientific achievement, that has done so much for the alleviation of human suffering as Prohibition," declared the President of the Australian Prohibition Council (Rev. R. B. S. Hammond).

The meeting, which was held in the Pirie-street Methodist Church, under the auspices of the South Australian Alliance, was largely attended. The President of that body (Lieut.-Col. T. H. Smeaton) occupied the chair. He said their great cause was worthy of such a big meeting. He would like the spirit of the gathering to reach the ears of those in power, who could give them what they desired. He referred to the reforms, which he said they had already brought about. Their next step was a referendum.

### WORK IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Rev. J. N. Dawson (of New Zealand) said he was present to tender the greetings of the people of his country to those in South Australia interested in the abolition of the liquor traffic. He assured them that the people in the Dominion were determined to see the project through. The New Zealand Alliance was composed of all religious sects and creeds, and of varied nationalities and colors. They were combined to attain one end—the overthrow of the liquor traffic. He represented 300,791 voters in favor of the movement. They were prevented on the last poll from reaching their goal, but they would not rest until the question was settled once and for all. During the few years they had been at work, although they had not accomplished the end they sought, the licenses had been reduced from 1750 to 1150.

### PROHIBITION AND HOME COMFORT.

The President of the Australian Prohibition Council (Rev. R. B. S. Hammond), who received a great ovation, said there were

evidences of progress in connection with Prohibition that far exceeded any other kind of progress in the world to-day. Twenty-five years ago one-seventeenth of the area of the United States of America and one-sixteenth of the population were under prohibitory law. To-day the whole nation was under a self-imposed prohibitory law. One-seventeenth of the area of the world at present, and one-sixteenth of its population, was governed by a similar law, and the whole world was now as much under a prohibitory law as America was 25 years ago. Prohibition was an English-speaking reform—they were not asked to adopt something with a foreign taint. The reform of which he was speaking made the greatest contribution to home-ownership that could be provided. There was no contribution of generous people, or of scientific achievement, that had done so much for the alleviation of human suffering as Prohibition. Under Prohibition accidents were stated to have been reduced by 37.8 per cent. in spite of the increased population and motor traffic. One of the greatest hospitals in America had closed two of its accident wards as the result of Prohibition. Under that reform mothers had less maternal anxiety, and they had more nourishment to give to their offspring. In addition, there were more home comforts, and less necessity for the women to go out to work. Those things alone constituted an irresistible argument for the cause of Prohibition. Nothing appealed to them more strongly than the cry of a child who was unable to protect and provide for itself. There was no greater contribution they could make for the happiness of little children than Prohibition would give.

### "THE DAY IS NEAR."

The Rev. Dr. McCallum (President of the Methodist General Conference) said the morning had come, and the day of Prohibition was near at hand. He was in Samoa last year, and there he found their friends from New Zealand (who had been given the mandate) had declared if Prohibition was good enough for the natives it was good enough for the white men. So they have enforced it in Samoa. (Applause.) A Prohibition resolution was recently introduced into the House of Commons. It was defeated, but the effort had been begun. "I want every person to leave this meeting with the inspiration to do more than ever before to bring the great day nearer," concluded the speaker.

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## Hammond Talks to Adelaide Press—

(Continued from page 10.)

power alcohol. It would be much better for the soldiers to convert the Doradillas to other varieties of grapes. In California Prohibition has not ruined vigneron. The experience there was a threefold benefit. Prohibition gave an increased demand for table grapes and dried grapes, and an unexpected demand for grape juice to make non-alcoholic drinks. The result was that the vinegrowers had an enormous increase of prices, and that they could convert the previously unprofitable portions of their vineyards to use with an enhanced value of the ground. It is interesting to notice that the grape-growing areas of California, during a poll held last November, gave a most emphatic vote in favor of the 'zone-dry' law. By 'zone-dry' we mean that a State never previously had a law to enable its officials to co-operate with the Federal officials in enforcing Prohibition. When such a law was submitted to California in 1919 the majority against it was 65,000. When another referendum was taken last November the majority for Prohibition was 60,000. That is a change of opinion in a vine-growing State. It does not prove that everybody likes Prohibition, but it does prove that there is a growing majority satisfied with it. That is one strong argument to bring back to Australia at the present time, and it is particularly interesting in this wine-grape growing State."

What effect will the Queensland elections have on the Prohibition Movement?

"In Queensland the people are to vote next October on a three-fold issue—Prohibition, State control, and continuance. The State-control votes will be preferential, for they are to be allocated, supposing that is defeated, according to the preferences on the two other questions. Prohibitionists are very hopeful concerning the result of the referendum, because they had a majority in Brisbane last time, and in every electorate south of that city to the New South Wales border. There is another incentive to them to work very hard this time in the fact that there is no provision in the Referendum Act for any further poll, and with the liquor trade's political influence a very strong movement is already on foot to extend the period between the polls, and thus to deny the people an opportunity to express their opinion as frequently on this question as upon any other political one."

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