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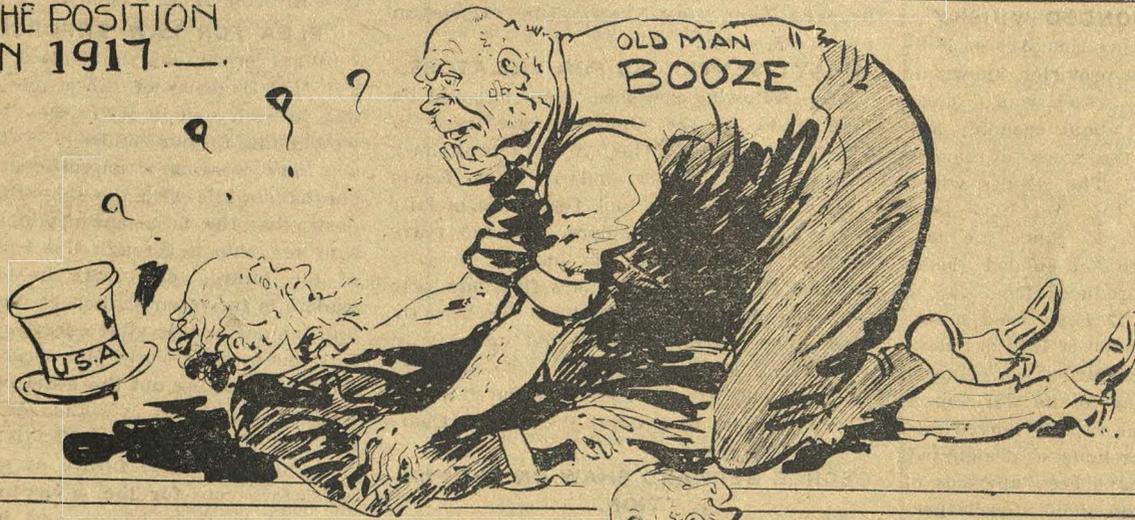
# Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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THE POSITION  
IN 1917.



THE POSITION  
IN 1924



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## THE LAST WORD.

### PROHIBITION REDUCES CRIME, SAYS JAIL WARDEN.

"I have been Warden of the Kentucky penitentiary nearly twelve years. My observation has been that intoxicating liquor was the direct cause of 65 per cent. of the felonies committed prior to the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and about 30 per cent. since that adoption. The person who makes the statement that Prohibition has not reduced crime misstates facts."—John B. Clinton, Warden of the Kentucky Penitentiary at Eddyville.

### FINES FOR LIQUOR BUYERS.

A young man in New York City was fined 50 dollars recently for buying liquor. He had been caught purchasing two pints of whisky in a bootleg drug store, and pleaded guilty. He is said to be the first person ever fined for this offence in New York.

If the demand were to fall off there would be little bootlegging left. Isn't it the key to the whole problem to punish the buyer as well as the seller?—Editorial, "Shreveport (La.) Journal."

### GREAT SAVINGS RESULT FROM CONCENTRATION OF BONDED WHISKY.

"The Treasury Appropriation Act of February 17, 1922, carried a provision known as the 'Concentration Act,' which was a measure designed to bring about economy and additional security to the stock of bonded spirits in the country. The results which were contemplated by this Act have been substantially accomplished. Since the passage of the Concentration Act, bonded whisky warehouses have been reduced from 296 to 137. Of this number, 27 have been designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as official concentration warehouses, and the stocks remaining in the warehouses not so designated will be rapidly moved into the concentration warehouses designated. The savings thus far have been upwards of 500,000 dollars in expenses of storekeeper-gaugers and warehouse agents. As a result, the general level of storage rates, which are borne by certificate owners, has been reduced from 1 dollar a barrel per month in many cases to an average of approximately 30 cents per barrel."—Federal Prohibition Commission R. A. Haynes.

### POWER TO SUSPEND SENTENCES AT END.

Beginning Monday, June 16, the business of bootlegging in Virginia entered the ranks of hazardous and desperate callings. On and after that date the crime of distilling became a felony punishable by not less than one nor more than five years in the penitentiary, or in the discretion of the jury, by confinement in jail for not less than six nor more than twelve months, and a fine not exceeding 500 dollars. Ordinary bootleggers will, on their second conviction, be guilty of a felony.

Perhaps the most drastic change in the law provides that no court or judge can suspend sentence in the case of any person convicted of transporting whisky in excess of one gallon. The maximum penalty for this act is three months in jail, with a fine not

exceeding 500 dollars. The suspension of sentence is prohibited in the case of convictions of manufacturing or selling ardent spirits, or for any second conviction of any offence against the Prohibition laws.—News Item, Richmond (Va.) "Times-Dispatch."

### FORMER SALOON BECOMES Y.M.C.A.

The Tarbano Brothers' old saloon at the coal camp of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company near Trinidad has been transformed into a Y.M.C.A. building. The structure and fixtures are owned by the steel company and managed by the international Y.M.C.A.'s industrial department.

Prohibition became effective in Colorado about the same time the steel company in 1915 instituted its new policy of helping its employees get the better things of life.

The old saloon at Morley was purchased and remodelled by the company among the first of the Y.M.C.A. buildings in the camps. The company added an auditorium, with stage and stage fittings, capable of seating 400 persons. There is a soda fountain and lunch counter, and in the rear a kitchen where the women in the camp sometimes prepare banquets.—News item, "Christian Science Monitor."

### HEAVY SENTENCES FOR VIOLATORS.

"The following sentences were imposed on defendants in the Guckenheimer case in Pittsburgh, Pa.: The A. Guckenheimer Brothers Co., 10,000 dollars fine; Lewis Brown, 10,000 dollars fine, two years in jail; Louis Farkus, 10,000 dollars fine, two years in jail; George Beck, six months in jail; Edward C. Little, 2000 dollars fine, one year and one day in jail; William Dickerman, 3000 dollars fine, one year and one day in jail; W. J. Ferris (ex-agent), two years in jail; Joseph Tito, sentence to be imposed later."—Report to Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

### GEORGE BERNARD SHAW ON PROHIBITION.

"I am convinced that American sentiment is not against the Eighteenth Amendment. If it were, Prohibition could be repealed without the slightest difficulty. As it is, there is not the least chance of repeal. Therefore I do not believe the general American sentiment is against it.

"The stocks of America have gone right above the rest of the world by her undertaking the post of pioneer of Prohibition."—George Bernard Shaw.

### IT IS THE LAW.

It is not vicious for an American to oppose the liquor laws, but it is dangerous for him to break them. The structure of the law is so built that disregard for one law breeds disrespect for all laws.

Reverence for law is a necessary attribute of a people which in any way pretend to be a successful self-governing people. No less a man than Abraham Lincoln maintained that reverence for law should be made the political religion of America.—Editorial, Portland (Ore.) "Evening Journal."

### WITHDRAWALS.

"During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, a low record was made in the with-

drawal of whisky, only 1,754,893 gallons, the major part of which was dispensed by druggists on physicians' prescriptions. During the fiscal year 1921, the first full year of Prohibition, withdrawals amounted to 8,671,860 gallons. In 1922, during which year there was more adequate supervision, new regulations and various safeguards in operation, withdrawals totalled 2,654,506 gallons. Withdrawals from July 1, 1923, to February 29, 1924, were in the amount of 1,227,666 gallons, indicating that the total for 1924 fiscal year will be about the same as 1923."—Report of Federal Prohibition Commissioner R. A. Haynes.

### SENTENCES IMPOSED ON VIOLATORS IN ARIZONA.

"Forty-three persons charged with violating the National Prohibition Act in Arizona were given jail sentences during May.

"A total of 145 Prohibition cases were disposed of during the month by Judge Sawtelle and Judge Jacobs. Fines totalling 22,450 dollars were assessed, and the aggregate of the jail sentences was 19 years and five months, an average of five months and 13 days for each prisoner."—Report of Federal Prohibition Director M. E. Cassidy.

### PLEA FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

"What profit has the United States if it gain the business of the whole world, and lose its own soul in lawlessness? What are we building for our children? It is as though we were creating a magnificent ship with one hand while with the other hand we are destroying the man-power which is necessary to guide it through the troublous seas of the future. Our faith in our political leaders is too often shaken by their seeming indifference to this vital question of law enforcement, and a worm (the worm disrespect for law) is eating out the heart of the future leaders. What sort of standards are we demanding of our public officials?

"Is not our whole future at stake if our legislators vote for the enforcement of the law and in their homes and before their children break the law? Will not our position before the world soon become that of a nation whose word cannot be trusted because we are not even true to our own institutions? What respect can children have for their mothers and fathers whom they see scornfully choose which laws of the land they will obey and which they will ignore? If parents put stumbling blocks in the paths of their children, what can the future expect of these children? Is there a woman here who dares any longer to close her eyes to these problems? Shall we stand idly by with that great instrument of power—the vote—in our hands and do nothing?"—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Junr.

### CLUB WOMEN URGE LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Allegiance to the constitution, observance of laws, Federal, State and local, with emphasis on the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, sounded the keynote of a report by Miss Lida Hafford, in charge of headquarters, Washington, D.C., before the General Federation of Women's Clubs.—News item, Portland "Oregonian."

# ALCOHOLISM—A PREVENTABLE DISEASE.

(By CORA FRANCIS STODDART, in "The Survey.")

No one needs to die from alcoholism. Its victim is not caught unawares as often in the case of an infectious disease. One can avoid it as surely as smallpox, much more surely than rabies. Yet in 1921, the last year for which statistics are available in the United States, smallpox caused 641 deaths in the registration area, rabies 54, and alcoholism 1611! If smallpox is worth preventing, why not alcoholism? Why should not citizens and boards of health and other constructive health agencies take a leaf out of their experience with the other preventable diseases, and by personal action, education, intelligent observance and enforcement of pertinent laws, combine to prevent alcoholism as vigorously as they act to prevent the spread of smallpox or to destroy the mad dog? If the struggle against tuberculosis or typhoid were subject to the indifference, ridicule and even opposition which the struggle against alcohol meets at the hands of many of our health officials and organisations, our progress would be slow indeed.

Statistics of deaths from alcoholism represent only a fraction of the part which alcohol plays in the whole question of health, but an accurate register in which it cannot be said that other factors are at work. The Scientific Temperance Federation has recently completed a summary of the records of nineteen of the largest cities in the country, with a combined population of about 20,000,000 people, from data supplied by the departments of health. In 1923 these nineteen cities reported 1281 deaths from alcoholism. In 1916 and 1917, which were the last two normal pre-Prohibition years, there were respectively 1954 and 1817 alcoholism deaths reported. A marked decrease in alcoholic deaths began in 1918 (820), which was both the influenza year and the first full year of war restrictions on the liquor traffic and of patriotic appeals for sobriety "to help win the war." The effect of these conditions in 1918 can be traced in other figures for that year, as arrests for drunkenness, hospital admissions of alcoholism, etc. In 1919 and 1920, which included the first eighteen months of National Prohibition, the total number of deaths from alcoholism in these nineteen cities reached their lowest points, viz., 358 and 321 deaths. In the three succeeding years the number increased, but the percentage of increase over the preceding year was the lowest in 1923 of the three years, and the total is 32 per cent. lower than in 1916 and 1917. There have been 7219 fewer deaths from alcoholism reported from these nineteen cities in the past six years than if the number had continued to equal the average of 1916 and 1917.

The experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company covers another cross-section of American life, as it includes the

records of some 15,000,000 industrial policy-holders in the United States and Canada. This affords an even more exact picture of what has been happening in the matter of alcoholic mortality as it gives the death-rates per 100,000 policy-holders. Its death-rate from alcoholism in 1923 was 3 per 100,000 policy-holders. While this is higher than in the earliest Prohibition years it is still considerably below that of the pre-Prohibition periods (Table II.). The lowest rate in the period, 1912-1917, before war

### Deaths from Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver in Nineteen Cities.

The cities from whose health departments the statistics were obtained from which the following table of the total number of deaths from alcoholism (and liver cirrhosis) is compiled are all of more than 300,000 population. The cities are: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, Newark, N.J., Cincinnati, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Indianapolis and Seattle.

Deaths from Alcoholism.		Deaths from Cirrhosis of the Liver.	
1916	..... 1954	..	2705
1917	..... 1817	..	2705
1918*	..... 820	..	1979
1919**	..... 358	..	1740
1920***	..... 321	..	1503
1921	..... 503	..	1395
1922	..... 828	..	1485
1923	..... 1261	..	1487

\* Influenza year and war restrictions on liquor traffic.  
 \*\* Six months under war Prohibition.  
 \*\*\* The first year of constitutional National Prohibition.

### Alcoholism Death-rates per 100,000 Policy-holders, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

1912	..... 5.3	1918	..... 1.8
1913	..... 5.2	1919	..... 1.4
1914	..... 4.7	1920	..... 0.6
1915	..... 4.1	1921	..... 0.9
1916	..... 5.1	1922	..... 2.1
1917	..... 4.9	1923	..... 3.0
1924 (first quarter)		.....	2.8

restrictions were placed on the liquor traffic, was 4.1 in 1915; the average for the period was 4.9. The average for the Prohibition period has been 1.6.

As in the case of the cities' figures, the Metropolitan experience shows that the rate of increase over the preceding year in 1923 was the lowest of three successive years, suggesting, perhaps, that the crest of this increase has been passed; but returns from succeeding years must determine any definite conclusion on this point. In the first quarter of 1924 the alcoholism rate was lower again, 2.8 per 100,000 policy-holders.

The mortality from cirrhosis of the liver, though not always due to alcoholism, is so often associated with drinking habits that its incidence is generally regarded as one index of the prevalence of chronic alcoholism.

In the nineteen cities, the total number of deaths from this disease suddenly dropped off about one-third in 1918 from the totals of the two preceding years. Whether this was due to influenza, less drinking, or some other cause, the writer does not undertake to say. But the number continued to decrease and for three years has remained fairly constant. There were but two more deaths from liver cirrhosis (total 1487) reported from these cities in 1923 than in 1922. The annual average number in 1916 and 1917 was 2743. In 1919-1923 the annual average was 1522. One health official suggests that possibly the deaths reported from alcoholism, the number of which has shown an upward trend since the first years of Prohibition, represent more largely cases of acute alcoholism resulting from sudden heavy drinking, while the more nearly constant lower trend of liver cirrhosis mortality may indicate that so far as alcohol is a factor in it there may be less of steady heavy drinking than formerly.

The exact toll of "bad" liquor on human life cannot be ascertained exactly. Most of the cities reporting alcoholism mortality included in it deaths from "alcoholic poisoning" and "wood alcohol." Five of them which keep separate records on this point reported 121 additional deaths as due to "alcoholic poisoning" or "wood alcohol." It happens that 82 of these 121 were reported from Chicago alone. New York has records of these two items for a period of years. It reports six deaths due to wood alcohol in 1923, which is exactly the same number as in 1910 and 1911.

If these 121 deaths are added to the "alcoholism" mortality, the total, 1371, falls about 600 below the average number of alcoholic deaths reported in the same cities in 1916 and 1917. So that granting that "bad" liquors are causing some deaths, there is still a net saving of six hundred or more lives in 1923 in the big American cities over the days when "good" liquor could be obtained from the saloons on thousands of city corners. In the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's experience, while the alcoholism death-rate is higher than in 1921, 71 deaths from wood alcohol were registered in 1921, 36 in 1922, and only 27 in 1923. If this means that "good" liquor is now being supplied by smuggler and bootlegger, then the other figures (of alcoholism deaths) would indicate that an illegal supply of that "good" liquor is increasing the alcoholic death loss.

Experience in 1919 and 1920 showed the point to which mortality from this one cause may be controlled. Does not the continued wastage of human life from alcoholism—a preventable disease—demand concerted effort to effect and continue such a control?

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## FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

### SUNDAY, SEPT. 14.

- 11 a.m.: Neutral Bay Presbyterian Church.  
3 p.m.: Haberfield Methodist Men's Bible Class.  
7.15 p.m.: Methodist Church, Summer Hill.  
Rev. Henry Worrall.  
11 a.m.: Canterbury Methodist Church.  
7 p.m.: Campsie Methodist Church.  
Mr. D. H. Hardy.  
11 a.m.:  
7.15 p.m.: Oatley Anglican Church.  
Mr. Chas. W. Chandler.  
11 a.m.:  
7.15 p.m.: Earlwood Methodist Church.  
Mr. Chas. E. Still.  
11 a.m.: North Sydney Church of Christ.  
7.15 p.m.: Paddington Church of Christ.  
Mr. H. C. Stitt.  
11 a.m.: Circuit Appointment.  
7.15 p.m.: Moss Vale Methodist Church.  
Ex-Senator David Watson.

## REV. HENRY WORRALL'S PUBLIC MEETINGS.

- Monday, Sept. 15: Masonic Hall, Dulwich Hill.  
Tuesday, Sept. 16: Town Hall, Granville.  
Wednesday, Sept. 17: Victory Hall, Lakemba.  
Thursday, Sept. 18: Nepean Picture Theatre, Penrith.  
Monday, Sept. 22: Oddfellows' Hall, Lithgow.  
Wednesday, Sept. 24: Town Hall, Mudgee.  
Monday, Sept. 29: Parish Hall, Bathurst.  
Wednesday, Oct. 1: Town Hall, Blayney.  
Wednesday, October 8: Town Hall, Narromine.

## HARMONY JUNIOR TEMPLE.

On Friday, August 29, a very successful bazaar was held at the Rechabite Hall, Campbell-street, City. It was organised by Miss Weston (manageress of the Blinded Soldiers' Cafe) and a few of her friends, with the object of assisting the work being carried on at that place by Miss Mosher, Superintendent, and a few helpers. Mrs. Moore, President of the W.C.T.U., kindly attended in the afternoon and opened the bazaar, when she stated: "It gives me great pleasure to come this afternoon and open this bazaar, because it is for the welfare of the children. I come to you as the State President of the W.C.T.U., as we are linked up with all the temperance organisations. I quite realise the sacrifices which have been entailed in preparing for this event, and not one bit of sacrifice has been in vain. God takes account of all the labor of love, and all the work performed in the right spirit will be rewarded. You must remember that your work is not only for the benefit of your Order, but to help to extend the Kingdom of God. My idea is that there is nothing like a sale of work for bringing the people together. There is nothing like unity. Frances Willard, a great temperance leader, said: 'Alone we can do little. Separated we are the units of weakness, but aggregated we become bat-

## AUSTRALIAN PROHIBITION COUNCIL.

### Commonwealth Platform Representative

## Rev. HENRY WORRALL

will commence his N.S.W. Tour at Tenterfield, and will conduct a Public Meeting in

**MASONIC HALL  
DULWICH HILL  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th  
8 P.M.**

**TOWN HALL  
GRANVILLE  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th  
8 P.M.**

**VICTORY HALL  
LAKEMBA  
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17th  
8 P.M.**

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NEPEAN PICTURE THEATRE  
PENRITH**

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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teries of power.' I do hope that the result of this bazaar will be beyond all expectations. I have great pleasure in declaring the bazaar open."

Mrs. C. House, G.S.J.W., then followed, and informed the company that the children of all the Temples took a fourfold pledge to abstain from alcohol, tobacco, swearing and gambling. She was very pleased to have been asked to say a few words.

Miss Weston, the President of the bazaar, in responding to a vote of thanks for the part she had taken in organising the function, stated that she was very pleased and proud to help in any work where the interests and welfare of children were concerned.

One of the little girls (Joan Boulton) then presented a bouquet to Mrs. Moore.

During the afternoon and evening the children rendered some choruses very creditably.

There were five stalls, which were very attractively arranged, and although the attendance was not large those present bought freely.

The stalls were presided over by Miss Weston and party—Mrs. Sherar, Mrs. Merritt, Miss Rohrman and Mr. Banks. Miss Wright, as usual, gave valuable assistance all round.

The sum of £26 was the result, which was considered very satisfactory.

## DIVORCES DECREASE UNDER PROHIBITION.

District Judge M. J. Englert, Valley City.

I am strong for Prohibition. Great unrest exists at present, due to depressing economic conditions and hard times, but in spite of this I am thoroughly convinced that Prohibition is of a resulting benefit. During the last two years, in my court, not a single divorce has been granted on the ground of habitual drunkenness. Prior to the Eighteenth Amendment, as many, or more than two-thirds, were based on habitual drunkenness. So far as my court is concerned, Prohibition has caused a wonderful decrease in divorces and divorce actions. During the last two years, or more, in not a single case has the defence of intoxication, so as to affect the intent with which the act was committed, been interposed.

I feel certain that Prohibition has greatly reduced the number of cases of crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. During the winter term just closed we had a lot of petty criminal cases on, but none that involved a penitentiary sentence. On the whole, Prohibition, in my opinion, has been productive of a great deal of good, in spite of present bad economic conditions, which have always had a tendency to create unrest and law violations.

## FOR SALE.

Just finished, D.F. COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen and extensive verandahs; 7 acres land, part timbered. Torrens Title. Price, £650; cash or terms. W. HARRIS, c/o The Rectory, Mittagong.

# WEST AUSTRALIA'S FIRST STEP TO VICTORY

## SUCCESSFUL FORMATION OF UNITED BODY.

### W.A. PROHIBITION LEAGUE IS LAUNCHED.

Friday, August 22, marked a historic occasion for the Prohibitionists of West Australia. The union of the forces of that State was finalised on that date.

For many years past the temperance forces of W.A. had been divided into two camps. This was a big handicap to the work in the West, and each organisation frankly admitted as much, but the difficulties were big and real in the path which led to unity. The leaders of both groups constantly thought and talked union, and no less than seven attempts were made to form one united body. Each attempt to achieve union had a value, and the seventh and final attempt was largely the result of the cumulative effect of the six previous attempts.

The negotiations which resulted in the union were conducted by a committee appointed by the W.A. Presbyterian Assembly under the chairmanship of the Rev. George Tulloch, of St. Andrew's, Perth. This committee, and especially the chairman, must be congratulated on the care with which the situation was handled, and the best of all praise is theirs, the obvious praise of success.

The terms of union were discussed and adopted by both organisations, the W.A. Alliance and Anti-Liquor League of W.A., in their executives several weeks ago, and later by the councils of both parties, but for constitutional reasons the union could not be consummated until the meeting of Friday, August 22, 1924.

#### THE MEETING.

The meeting at which the W.A. Prohibition League was formed was held in the Assembly Hall, Perth. The Rev. George Tulloch was voted to the chair, and the Rev. Barclay was appointed minute secretary. After a brief statement of the position by the chairman, it was moved and seconded that the constitution of the W.A. Prohibition League be adopted and the union consummated. The Rev. Williamson Legge, the cultured President of the Alliance, was roundly applauded when he rose to support the motion. In a quiet and serious speech, Mr. Legge reminded his hearers of the seriousness of the

step they were taking. He believed the new body would meet the approval of all those interested in Prohibition, and cordially and wholeheartedly gave the union his blessing. Mr. G. P. Stevens, the Acting President of the Anti-Liquor League, followed the Rev. Legge, and on behalf of his organisation promised without any reservation the wholehearted acceptance of the constitution of the new body.

Other speakers added their quota of support, and without a discordant note the motion which duly formed the W.A. Prohibition League was carried. Loud and long applause greeted the chairman's declaration of the acceptance of the proposal.

#### THE FUTURE.

The privilege and responsibility of directing the work of the Prohibition League will be borne by Mr. R. J. C. Butler, and under his leadership we believe the future prospects for the West are very bright. In common with the rest of the Commonwealth, W.A. faces big difficulties. The fight for Prohibition is never free from these, but the spirit of the people of the West is of the quality which leads to big and sustained endeavor. They are a people to whom progress is a commonplace. The stagnant conservatism of older States and countries has not yet gripped the virile people of the youngest State of the Commonwealth. They are not easily frightened by the bogeys which the traffic delights to use. These facts lead to the conclusion that the hopes, the immediate hopes, of the Prohibition party are centred in W.A.

#### OUR CONGRATULATIONS.

"Grit" offers to our Western friends sincere congratulations. In unity is victory. May we say to you: By your action you have proved yourselves to be big enough to put the movement and the cause of human liberation before your personal considerations. This can only be done by big men and women, by those who possess vision and largeness of heart and who know the value and meaning of sacrifice. You have done a splendid thing, and we confidently hope that

in the near future you will, as a united people, be able to record your verdict for Prohibition at the ballot-box. May God speed you.

#### THE REV. GEORGE TULLOCH,

First President of W.A. Prohibition League.

The first elected President of the W.A. Prohibition League is the Rev. George Tulloch, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Perth. As his name and religion denote, the Rev. Tulloch is a Scot. Born in the Shetland Isles, he inherits the hardiness and unbending honesty of purpose of his race. He calls a spade a spade, and once he sees his path clearly indicated he sets his face and goes right ahead. He is kindly and considerate in his dealings with his fellows, and attracts the confidence of men. His presidency of the Prohibition League is both a tribute to him and also to the wisdom of the members of the W.A. Prohibition League. We wish him well in the big job he has been elected to do; our wishes are born of our belief that he is the right man in the right place.

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and to enable you to begin the collection of coupons now and from present stocks certain labels from packets, tins, and bottles will be accepted as coupons. When present stocks are exhausted they will be replaced with coupon labels attached.

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## THE PIG LET LOOSE.

### DISGRACEFUL ORGY AT THE TOWN HALL AGAIN.

#### A PUBLIC PROTEST DEMANDED.

#### Pledge Breakers Condemned.—Police Sell Liquor.—Compensation to Licensees.—Profits Made by a Brewery.

**AS WE SAID.** It is not our intention to say a great deal about the so-called Artists' Ball which took place in the Town Hall last Friday week. Our readers gathered all, and more than all, they desired to know of that unsavory and disgraceful affair from the daily newspapers, and there seems to be no special purpose to be served by sullyng the pages of "Grit" with accounts of the drunken and licentious orgies which characterised the affair. Past experience had taught us to expect disorderly conduct at the gathering, but we confess that what actually occurred went far beyond our worst anticipations. We warned the Lord Mayor weeks ago and urged that steps should be taken to exercise such supervision as should ensure avoidance of the disgraceful scenes of the previous three years. But apparently certain classes of people can do as they please in this community without the least fear of interference from the authorities, and so the fourth Artists' Ball put all its predecessors in the shade for unseemly and disgusting behaviour.

**RELIABLE EVIDENCE.** It is always possible to discount reports of any function. Exaggeration is the stock device of the modern journalist for tickling the jaded sense of his readers. But there is no ground for assuming that official evidence is exaggerated, because there is no motive to do so. When, therefore, Mr. Martin Carrick, the Lord Mayor's officer, says that the scene in the Town Hall was the most disgraceful of any he has experienced there for forty years, we may be sure that it was pretty bad. "Women and young girls were drunk everywhere," said Mr. Carrick. "I saw many girls, no more than 18 or 19 years of age, so drunk and sick that they were unable to move. They were lying speechless on stairways and in the corridors, and as far as I could see their partners had deserted them. There was six times more drunkenness than was the case at either of the preceding Artists' Balls—all due to the fact that the men brought liquor with them. Broken bottles, blood, liquor and all sorts of disgusting rubbish littered all the floors. The condition of the building was dreadful. I am glad some of the aldermen were present."

**DISGRACE TO WOMANHOOD.** Mr. Carrick says that the behaviour of the girls and women was a disgrace to womanhood, and that the behaviour of men who ought to have known better was "disgraceful and disgusting in the extreme." Men and girls were lying about in all directions hopelessly in-

toxicated, and so bad did the state of affairs become that the police had to be called in to clear the basement altogether. An attempt has been made to suggest that Mr. Carrick's description of what happened is exaggerated, but the attempt fails because people who were actually present are ready to state that the actual conditions were so bad as to make it impossible to describe them in print. There can be no question that the behaviour in the basement of the Town Hall was such as to besmirch for a long while the reputation of Sydney. As for the young girls who abandoned themselves to public drunkenness and licentiousness in the arms of their paramours, all we can say is that such a state of things is too sad and horrible to dwell upon. It is the product of the utter paganism of modern society which grows up with no religious instruction and no moral restraints.

#### PALTRY EXCUSES.

We refuse to accept the paltry excuses that are being made to exculpate the "swells" responsible for the Artists' Ball. We are told that the trouble was due to hoodlums who gained access to the hall in some unauthorised manner. Some may have done so, but to assert that they were the cause of the trouble is sheer nonsense. They were attracted by what was already going on there; otherwise they would never have attempted to get in. The hundreds of men who took hip-pocket flasks with them to the ball would probably be surprised to find themselves classed as hoodlums, though that, in fact, is what they are. We are told the committee was not responsible for the unlimited supplies of liquor at the supper in the basement, but that, again, is pure nonsense. The committee was aware of what happened at the previous three balls, and if it had the slightest sense of responsibility or decency—if it had desired in any way to protect the young womanhood of Sydney—it could have taken steps to regulate the liquor supply. The committee must accept responsibility for what happened: it was in its power to regulate everything connected with the ball, but it failed to do so, probably because it did not care.

#### A PUBLIC PROTEST.

The circumstances connected with the Artists' Ball are such that they must never be allowed to occur again in the Town Hall or any other public or semi-public place in Sydney. They should be made the subject of a public meeting of protest. Public opinion has been outraged and the public sense of decency flouted by a group of people who miscall themselves

artists and lend themselves to behaviour which is the very negation of all the sense and sensibility which is implied in the notion of art. It is useless to try and dope the minds of intelligent people with talk about the national spirit of Bohemianism. There was no Bohemianism about the Artists' Ball—merely low, disgusting, unseemly behaviour—and the sooner this fact is realised the better. The Lord Mayor and corporation must be given to understand by the citizens of Sydney that they will not tolerate a repetition of this affair in the Town Hall.

#### PLEDGE-BREAKERS CONDEMNED.

The evidence continues to accumulate to show that the public sense of what is due to honesty in public life will not tolerate the breaking of pledges given by candidates for Parliamentary honors. At a meeting of the Bathurst branch of the National Association last week, presided over by Mr. C. A. Hansard, says a press telegram, the alleged breaking of pledges by several Nationalist members of Parliament, particularly with regard to the postponement of the Prohibition referendum for 1924, was roundly condemned.

It was contended that any Nationalist member who violated a pledge, or the policy of the party, as laid down at the annual conference, should not receive endorsement at any future elections. A motion to this effect is to be submitted for inclusion in the agenda paper for the next Nationalist conference. Exception was also taken to the growth of sport on Sunday throughout the west, and it was decided to urge the next conference to insist upon the Government introducing legislation during the present Parliament for the suppression of organised Sunday sport, in accordance with the policy of the party.

#### POLICE SELL LIQUOR.

Is it necessary that the police should sell to the public beer, wine and other liquor confiscated from sly-grog vendors? That is what they do, anyway. Periodically there is an auction sale at the Central Police Station of all sorts of unclaimed or confiscated property coming into the hands of the police, and such a sale took place recently when the police, who are not licensed to sell liquor, disposed of large quantities of beer, wine, liqueurs and spirits to the highest bidder. The beer was sold in lots of four dozen at a price which was equivalent to sixpence a bottle, which is less than half what you have to pay in the pubs for it. There were a large number of purchasers, and some bought in a large way, taking as much as ten or a dozen lots of four dozen each. Champagne, wine, creme de menthe and other sorts of alcoholic liquor were readily sold, but we question the propriety of the police doing any such thing. Confiscated liquor ought to be destroyed. There is quite enough booze in the community as it is without the police selling it at reduced prices to sly-grog vendors.

(Continued on next page.)

**FOR CAFE NOIR  
BUY  
Griffiths Bros.'  
CAMEL COFFEE**

**SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR  
COFFEE CONNOISSEURS**

**The Pig Let Loose—**

For that is what it amounts to. There can be little doubt that a goodly proportion of those who bought liquor from the police at this sale did so to sell it again at a profit. One was who was at the auction very appropriately described the beer as "boomerang beer." According to the "Labor Daily," he was a collarless, unshaven man, and this is how he expressed himself: "Boomerang beer! That's what I call it. It goes only to return. Yer see, it's like this: Where did ther cops get it? Why, from ther sly-grog 'ouses, and yer can bet yer life some of it is goin' right back there. 'Ark at ther price they're sellin' it fer, four dozen for twenty-four bob—a tanner a bottle. Them's 'as buy it kin get two bob er bottle, an' what with summer comin' on mebbe 'arf a caser. Then they gits caught, and what they aven't sold is brought back 'ere by ther cops, put by, and sold again. That's why I calls it boomerang beer. Mind yer, I don't say as all ther people buying it are turning it into cash, but just 'ave a look for yourself."

**£35,750 COMPEN-  
SATION.**

We live in a strange world. The authorities reserve to themselves the right to do away with public nuisances. They will kill your best cow or uproot your vines, or destroy your fruit tree without so much as a "by-your-leave" and without paying you a penny in compensation. But when it comes to dealing with the greatest and most dangerous public nuisance of the lot—the liquor traffic—their procedure is totally different. Then they set up public tribunals presided over by highly-salaried officers to determine how much compensation is to be paid to the publican who loses his license because it has been determined that it is not required in the public interest. Recently the Licensing Reduction Board awarded compensation amounting to £35,750 to former holders of wine licenses in the Sydney and Balmain electorates, which goes to indicate the pro-

fitable nature of this business which is fraught with such evil consequences to the moral welfare of the community.

**INTERESTING  
FIGURES.**

In order that our readers may be able to form an opinion of the value of licenses for themselves we append the actual figures showing the actual amounts paid to various former

**OUR RECORD OF SHAME!**

**CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS,  
CENTRAL POLICE COURT.**

August, 1924.

	Men.	Women.
Week ended Aug. 6	141	38
Week ended Aug. 13	140	15
Week ended Aug. 20	174	32
Week ended Aug. 27	154	23
<b>Total for four weeks</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Pledges signed during period</b>	<b>151</b>	

licensees. It will be seen that in many cases the amounts were well over £2000, and in some close on £3000:

**SYDNEY ELECTORATE.**

Abraham Abeshouse, 771 George-st.	£2380
Francesco Amendola, 240 George-st.	830
Herbert Thomas Antilla, 180 Harris-street	860
Joseph Peter Begin, 46 Market-street	70
George Budd, 136 Pitt-street	—
James Blanchfield, 223 Oxford-street	1450
Bartolomeo Donato, 97 King-street	840
Dominico Divola, 57 Erskine-street	420
Giovanna Famularo, 93 King-street	100
Frank Green, 287b Elizabeth-street	930
James Benjamin Hoban, 141 Oxford-st.	2700
Herbert Alfred Harold Jinks, 94-96 Liverpool-street	1780
Harry Max Keen, 178 Victoria-street	660
Herbert John Laidlaw, 242 Castle-reagh-street	50
Antonio Logantro, 36-38 Park-street	250
Charles Joseph McGuire, 233 Oxford-st.	2190
Matthew O'Brien, 37 Erskine-street	350
Guiseppa Paino, 86a William-street	280
Antonio Palise, 114 Market-street	700
Frank Palise, 92 Darlinghurst-road	860
George Edmund Plummer, 41 Park-st.	100
Hobart Guirling Pye, 266a George-st.	470
Cecil Rowley, 450 Elizabeth-street	470

Phillip Russell, 72a Oxford-street	630
Domonico Sidoti, 138-140 King-street	205
Arthur Somefield, 379 Dowling-street	980
Herbert William Suel, 154 William-st.	510
Isaac Ambrose Tarry, 196a George-st.	620
Joseph Truda, 85 Elizabeth-street	2360
Gaetano Virgona, 34 Bridge-street	40
Joseph Virgona, 128 King-street	120

Total ..... £24,205

**BALMAIN ELECTORATE.**

Ernest Arthur Brown, 140 Albion-street, Annandale	£11040
John Isaac Kensell, 103 George-street West, Sydney	930
John Mathison McGeorge, 27 Broadway, Glebe	1025
John McGrade, 135 Beattie-street, Balmain	520
Hugh Rohan, 158 St. John's-road, Glebe	600
William John M. Rossitter, 37 Ross-street, Glebe	2660
John Siddens, 37 Glebe Point-road, Glebe	1540
Isaac Ernest Slingo, 357 Parramatta-road, Leichhardt	2810
Charles W. Williams, 437 Parramatta-road, Leichhardt	420

Total ..... £11,545

**BREWERY PROFITS.**

According to figures published in the daily press, Toohey's, Ltd., continue to pile up their profits. Last year they made a profit of £132,570, as compared with £111,898 the year before. About half the profits are paid out in the form of a 9 per cent. dividend, but at the close of the annual meeting the shareholders are to be asked to authorise a new issue at par of 250,000 shares. The device of watering share capital to disguise profits is an old dodge. The growth of this company's business in the past three years is well shown in the following table:

	Year ended July 31.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.
Net profit	£97,856	£111,898	£132,570
Dividend, per cent.	9	9	9
Amount of dividend	50,360	61,472	67,493
To reserve	30,000	35,000	45,000
To depreciation	15,000	15,000	15,000
Forward	12,359	15,039	20,115
Liabilities—			
Capital paid up	598,360	697,026	800,000
Sundry creditors	201,377	173,331	265,226
Reserve funds	236,000	266,000	300,000
Assets—			
Brewery, good-will*, etc.	724,052	834,407	964,896
Stocks	153,828	126,025	133,942
Sundry debtors	224,466	254,484	369,057
Cash and investments	16,495	17,217	13,947
*£22,500.			

(Continued on page 12.)

**THE BEEHIVE NOVELTY STORES  
FETE DECORATIONS.**

Tinsel Trimming Beads, 1/2 in. round, 1/6 doz. strings (Red, Gold and Silver); 1/2 in. oval, 5/- doz. strings.  
Fairy Bells (Brass), 1/2 in., at 9d.; 1/4 in., at 1/3; 1/8 in., at 1/4; 1/16 in., at 1/6 doz.  
Paper Lanterns, 9 in., at 7/6; 12 in., at 10/6 doz.  
Balloons, 6 in., at 9d.; 9 in., at 2/6 doz.  
Garlands, 9 ft., at 7/6 doz.

**338 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.**

# A Personal Chat with my readers

## ARE WE GULLIBLE?

"Possibly no section of social reformers is more gullible, and or more often 'let down' by its leaders than temperance people. It will continue to be so until the treachery is met by instant attack and personal excommunication, pursued up to polling day."

If I had said that my many "friends" would have discounted it and attributed it, in their generous way, to my vindictive spirit and personal animosities.

Now I do not know who "The Methodist's" London correspondent is, but he knows very little, I take it, of local conditions here, but he does know something of the history of the anti-liquor fight and the tricks and subterfuges by which victory has been delayed or robbed of its full results.

What has a good man or woman to do to perpetuate any evil?

They have a pitifully easy task; they only have to do nothing.

The "let-well-alone" brigade, the "hurry-slowly" wiseacres, the "busy-with-gnats" folk who dare not tackle "camels," the "time-is-not-opportune," and those who always "fear-the-unwisdom" of doing anything, they ensure the countenance of every evil, and instead of putting their hands to a battle-axe to smite, just hold up their hands in pious horror at results for which they are really responsible. Prayers without votes are like powder without bullets—just blank cartridges.

Prohibitionists may be called upon to engage in a civil war, which is always the saddest of all conflicts, but Prohibition will never come without a fight; the liquor crowd will always shield themselves behind the neutrals and those whose sympathies are with us and whose vote is against us.

This quotation from "The Methodist's" correspondent is disquieting and unpleasant, but we ought to honestly face it and estimate the measure of its truth and act accordingly.

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Churches, charities, reforms, all languish for want of funds, and we sometimes wonder who has the money, since only the poor go to church and donations are as scarce as hen's teeth.

There are well over 300,000 people in this State who would vote for Prohibition. We cannot trace any kind of gift to more than 20,000 of these, and our problem is to get even a shilling a year from the other 280,000.

There are some 2000 Protestant churches in New South Wales. There are at least an average of 100 adults associated closely with

each of them, and sixpence a week from each of them would mean a regular income of £5000 a week, but we do not get a twentieth of that.

It may not be generally known, or the fact appreciated, that during the last financial year, to June 30, the Commonwealth Treasury got £624,639 from the Amusement or Entertainments Tax. Like the proceeds of the Land Tax, this money goes into current revenue, and is spent, like the other many millions, in a general way. It is gathered in from the racecourses, the theatres, picture shows, concerts, sports and all manner of amusements where one shilling and over is charged for admission, with certain patriotic and charitable exceptions. That is a lot of money to collect from the mass of the people in their leisure hours. This huge sum is made up largely of one penny extra on each shilling spent on amusements.

Savages have bartered away valuable lands for glass beads, and we have laughed at their simplicity.

A civilised millionaire has just paid £120,000 for a string of pearls!

A man spends a pound or two a week on booze and has nothing to show for it but a highly-colored nose, and we despise him.

Tens of thousands spend millions bringing in a tax of £624,639, and have nothing to show for it but an itch for something new and a distaste for all that has lasting value and heart comfort.

Dealing with the entertainments tax, the report states that the admissions for 1921-22 and the tax payable in respect of the entertainments were as follows:

Amusements.	Admissions.	Tax.
Racing .....	6,614,733	£122,072
Theatre .....	10,435,231	116,711
Picture shows ..	67,336,952	313,260
Dancing and skating .....	5,184,976	33,620
Concerts .....	1,858,945	20,571
Miscellaneous ..	9,659,100	58,658
Total .....	101,089,937	£674,892

There has been little variation in the number of admissions or in the tax paid as between 1920-21 and 1921-22. The total number of taxable entertainments in the Commonwealth in 1921-22 was 283,792, of which 170,663 were picture shows.

## TOO LAZY TO BE A GOOD FRIEND.

One of the great troubles with the world to-day is that there is not nearly enough of real friendliness in it. For one thing, many of us who have at least a half-kindly feeling toward folk in general are too fussy and busy and self-centred to give that feeling a chance, either to grow in any very

positive way in our own hearts, or to express itself very ardently to the world about us. It is not that our friendliness would make any serious demands upon our time or thought or interest, but—oh, well, we just can't be bothered. And, somehow, friendliness, like some other things, does not grow without a little cultivation.

And then numbers of us have prejudices against people of this class or that class, and prejudices are never good for the spirit of friendliness. Class consciousness, group distinctions, social stratifications, tend to divide us up into little sections more or less antagonistic and unfriendly. The fact that we are all human, and that that relationship ought to be very close and pervasive and fundamental, seems to escape us in the presence of a lot of other facts that are not of so very great importance. But if we could forget and wipe out the things that tend to separate us, and then if we could forget ourselves a little more than we do, take a little more interest in the other fellow, and go on to develop a real and warm spirit of friendliness, this would become a much more comfortable world to live in than it has ever been before.

Friends are worth not merely a little but a lot of trouble, and the fragrance of friendliness will make the most musty church attractive.

These lines, by James Whitcomb Riley, have been in "Grit" long ago, but a valued friend sends them to me with the hope that I may find room for them:

When a man ain't got a cent, and he's feeling kind o' blue,

An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy, an' won't let the sunshine through,

It's a great thing, O, my brethren, for a feller just to lay

His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way.

It makes a man feel curious, it makes the tear drops start,

An' you sort o' feel a flutter in the region of the heart;

You can look up and meet his eyes; you don't know what to say

When his hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way.

Oh, the world's a curious compound, with its honey and its gall,

With its cares and bitter crosses, but a good world, after all;

An' a good God must have made it—least-ways, that is what I say,

When a hand is on my shoulder in a friendly sort o' way.

The following lines in one of our daily papers will interest my readers:

## A TRIBUTE TO "GRIT."

I've just discovered that the Prohibs print A sort of paper of their own, and it Conveys, by virtue of its name, and it Of what its nature is. They call it "Grit."

No name in all the world could better crown These wowerish attempts to keep us hollow.

You'd need a beer to wash the darn thing down—

Grit is so hard to swallow.

*The Editor*

## THE SOLDIER'S VINOUS "FRIEND."

### THE TRUTH ABOUT DORADILLA GRAPES.

The soldier-grower of Doradilla grapes gets £3 a ton for his product—and starves. The brandy distilled from that ton of grapes is eventually sold to the consuming public for £76/17/6. Or, to state the case in other terms, the soldier-grower gets 2/- out of the 33/6 for which a gallon of brandy is sold retail. The distillers say they cannot afford to pay the soldier any more!

Let these facts sink in; they tell a story which every Prohibitionist and every patriot who thinks returned soldiers deserve a "square deal" ought to know. Let us explain.

Recently the newspapers have contained several references to Doradilla grapes and to the sad financial plight to which soldier settlers who grow them are reduced, and it was announced that the Federal Government was prepared to grant a subsidy, to be shared on a £ for £ basis by the State Governments of South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales, to growers which would bring their return up to £5 a ton in the case of grapes grown on irrigated areas and to £4 a ton elsewhere. This proposal has fallen through because the State Governments refused to co-operate on the basis suggested, and it seems that their refusal to do so was dictated by consideration of the fact that the Commonwealth Government derives a revenue from Doradilla grapes through the excise of approximately £40 a ton. The State Governments argue, firstly, that the care of returned soldiers is primarily a Federal obligation, and, secondly, that with such a revenue the Federal Government can well afford more generous assistance.

With this view we are in entire agreement, but, although our sympathies are wholly on the side of the returned soldier who, in this matter, as we propose to show, has been made the victim of a scurvy confidence trick, we are wholly opposed to the principle of a subsidy out of Government funds to the grower because such a subsidy is financially unsound and morally indefensible in that it must operate to relieve the distiller of his duty to pay the soldier grower a fair price for his grapes. We can discover no valid reason which could possibly be held to justify the Government in subsidising the distilling industry in the manner suggested. For that is what the proposal amounts to. It is a cool suggestion that the Commonwealth Government should pay part of the cost of the distillers' raw material.

In order to understand the merits of the position the reader should bear three facts in mind:

(1) Doradilla grapes are of no use whatever for any purpose except for the distillation of brandy.

(2) The viticultural areas prepared during the war for the settlement of returned soldiers were planted exclusively with Doradilla grapes.

(3) The first crops of Doradilla grapes purchased from soldier-growers were paid for by the distillers at £6 a ton, which gave the growers a fair return, and, of course, largely stimulated the cultivation of Doradillas.

It is obvious from the first and second of these facts that the soldier grower was from the first absolutely at the mercy of the distiller who alone could put Doradilla grapes to any profitable use. The third fact naturally led to over-production. When this happened, the distiller, who had posed as the friend of the soldier, showed himself in his true color and refused to pay more than £3 a ton for Doradilla grapes. The soldier was faced with Hobson's choice—he must accept £3 or starve. Indeed, he must accept £3 AND starve. That this statement is no exaggeration will appear when it is stated that most of the soldier growers in South Australia have an average annual return of about £260 and an annual financial obligation to the Federal Government in respect of their holdings of £270.

The distillers, who call themselves friends of the soldiers and are always vulgarly blatant in their professions of patriotism, have been seeking lately to represent themselves as martyrs unable to do a fair thing by the soldier grower because they are so heavily taxed through the excise by the Commonwealth Government. But they rather spoil that argument, firstly, by making enormous profits, and, secondly, by alleging, as a reason for not being able to pay a higher price, the over-production which they themselves stimulated in the first place by paying £6 a ton for first crops they bought. The figures quoted at the head of this article supply a complete answer to the distillers and prove that they are grossly under-paying the soldier grower whom they hold in a vice and squeeze harder than they do his grapes.

A question which must very naturally occur to the reader is why the viticultural areas prepared for returned soldiers were planted exclusively with Doradilla grapes. We have not been able to discover any official explanation of this curious circumstance, which, we suppose, must be held to be included amongst those "arcana imperii" which statesmen love talking about chiefly for the purpose of looking important and incidentally airing the only tag of Latin they happen to know. But we may fairly suppose that the choice of Doradillas was no mere accident—that, on the contrary, it was "suggested" by the distilling interests who are no mean masters in the art of psycho-analysis. By surrendering to specious argument and, above all, relying with childlike faith on professions of good faith, the Commonwealth Government placed soldier vigneron at the mercy of the distillers. And now, what does it propose? It does not

propose to compel the distillers to act up to their professions and pay a fair price for Doradillas to the soldier grower. Oh, no! It proposes to subsidise the distilling interests by paying part of the price of the grapes itself. We have yet to learn upon what principle the Federal Government hopes to justify a measure to relieve distillers of their plain obligations at the expense of the general taxpayer. If the Federal Government is to spend any money at all to relieve the soldier settlers whom it has landed in this impasse (and the moral obligation to do so is a great one), it should do so by rooting up the Doradillas and planting in their place a general utility grape which will take the soldiers out of the grip of the distillers. It should also pay maintenance to the soldier growers until the new vines are in full bearing. Let the Federal Government announce an intention to do this we will wager that the distillers will immediately discover that they can afford to pay £6 a ton for Doradillas, if not more.

This plea of financial incapacity on the part of the distillers is pure "bunkum," if we may be permitted that emphatic phrase. The ascertained facts as to profits in the wine-making and distilling industries are amazing. In a recent article dealing with the matter, "Smith's Weekly" says that an investigation it has conducted "reveals a startling disparity between the money value of wine in the grape when it leaves the soldier grower's vineyard and wine in the bottle when sold over the counter. This difference is as high as 2000 per cent. for wine from the best class of grape, for which the soldier gets the equivalent of 1/- a gallon in store, up to 4000 per cent. on that

(Continued on page 12.)

# Sac Suits

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## GENUINE PROHIBITION EVILS.

To be frankly honest about it, Prohibition has brought in its wake many evils. These evils (we may comfort ourselves) do not menace the country as did the evils of the licensed liquor traffic, but truth compels us to recognise their existence. For instance, the unexampled prosperity of the motion picture industry is attributable to Prohibition. The financial bloat of queer Hollywood characters, their spectacular misbehaviour, the incidental evils of undue attendance upon the picture theatre, all of these are attributable in considerable part to the new ability of the people to spend money on amusement. But at least the people who attend the picture shows are not attending the saloons.

Then there is the evil of prize-fighting. Here once again we see the results of Prohibition. The half-million dollar purses of Boyle's Thirty Acres and the Polo Grounds come from pockets unraided by the saloon keeper. It is true that a large proportion of prizefight patrons are perhaps bootleg

patrons, but this is somewhat casual with them. We must acknowledge that the flourishing character of the prizefight "graft" is due in a considerable degree to the Prohibition law.

Then there is the deadening effect upon many lives of a new prosperity. Literally millions of people who never before had an extra dollar to-day have surplus money which experience has given them no ability to handle. The money burns their pockets. They feel they simply MUST spend it and in order to do so they whirl feverishly about indulging in folly and worse.

Another great evil of Prohibition is the fact that it is responsible for many new educational problems. Our colleges are overburdened as never before by the influx of new population. Nor is crowding the only evil our colleges must face. A new type of student is coming. Boys and girls whose fathers were never able even to contemplate giving them a college education, because the "hard times" of the beer

days made it impossible, are to-day sending their children to college. In many cases it is the first time any member of their families ever attempted to acquire a real education. They are frequently lacking in manners and are not always well instructed in morals. And so our colleges find themselves having to deal with a new type of rowdy, with the bully and the high spender and the rounder.

These evils are real evils, and we could modify them by returning to the saloon. Also it is possible to cure a headache with carbolic acid, taken internally in copious doses. On the whole, however, perhaps we had better stand the headache for a few years, even if it gives us jumpy nerves. Eventually it will wear itself out. Also let us not forget the billions represented by new savings accounts, the homes where a new prosperity has meant peace and quiet and happiness.



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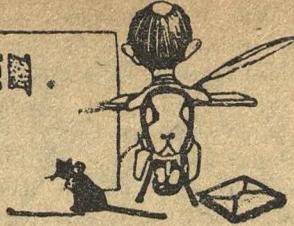
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FROM SEVEN TO SEVENTEEN.

### 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.

### OUR PUZZLING LANGUAGE.

What do you think of this?

A boy who swims may say he swum, but milk is skimmed and seldom skum, and nails you trim, they are not trum.

When words you speak, these words are spoken, but a nose is tweaked and can't be twoken, and what you see is seldom soken.

If we forget, then we've forgotten, but things we wet are never wotten, and houses let can not be lotten.

The goods one sells are always sold, but fears dispelled are not dispold, nor what you smell is never smoled.

When young, a top you oft saw spun, but did you see a grin e'er grun, or a potato nearly skun?

When you move very quickly you are going fast, and when a horse is tied up so that he can't go he is tied fast.

I wonder did you ever read a dictionary right through! It is most interesting. You will come across so many words you never heard of and the actual meaning of some you may be making a wrong use of.

You try the dictionary—it is very interesting, though very disjointed.

UNCLE B.

### OUR LETTER BAG.

#### THE WAY TO MAKE A HAPPY WORLD.

Edith Newman, "Linwood," Rous, writes: I am not going to be a scallywag this time, Uncle. You asked me to tell you more about the mission. There were fifty-four converts at Alstonville, and seven at Linwood. I think Mr. Preston is at Sydney now. If everyone could be brought to Christ wouldn't it be lovely? The world would be a bright and lovely place to live in. I wish you could come to Alstonville for a holiday. We could see you then. My little sister Iris went to Sunday school for the first time yesterday. She got a ticket, and she kept looking at it. She thinks it's lovely. We are having a concert and crowning of the queen in a few weeks' time. The candidate who I am collecting for got in last time. We play croquet at school. We often play sides, and, my word, there is excitement. The color of my mallet is green. I like playing ordinary best. We have a school council and my sister is Minister for Records. Well,

Uncle, I must close now, with love to all my "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Edith,—You are quite right; if only people could be won to love and serve the dear Lord it would end war, straighten out all the crooked things, and set a song going everywhere. It is up to us to let our light so shine that others may want to be Christians.—Uncle B.)

### ARBOR DAY.

Dave Williams, 6 Forge Creek, writes: Will you please cross my name off the scallywag list? My birthday is on July 20, and I got a big orange, a packet of chocolate and a celluloid parrot. We had Arbor Day on July 4. We chopped down all the old gum trees in the horse paddock. When we finished I dug around all the trees and watered them. We planted two West Australian gums which Mrs. Greenwood gave us. We planted West Australian sarsaparilla to creep up the golden wattles. When we had completed our work we all had tea. I have been practising for the sports, which are to be held on July 8.

(Dear Dave,—Please tell us more about Arbor Day. I am sure some of your "cousins" don't know much about it. I hope you did well at the sports.—Uncle B.)

### THE WORST AND THE BEST.

Trevor Sayer, 13 Melbourne-street, South Launceston, Tasmania, writes: I think I am in plenty of time to keep off the scallywag list, which I dread. It is fairly good weather for this time of the year, but I think it is too wet to play football. You asked me in the answer to my letter published in "Grit" what was the worst thing in Tasmania and what was best. Well, I think that Tattersall's is the worst. This is a system of gambling. My grandma's name is Tattersall, but, of course, she is nothing to do with this firm. Next comes drink. Please could you send me a pledge, and perhaps a couple for my brother and sisters. I do not know what is the best. Well, this is the second letter I have written to-night, so I will say good-night.

(Dear Trevor,—I agree with you about the worst thing in Tasmania. I am sorry you do not know what the best thing is. I think the climate is good, the fruit wonderful, and the fact that you have some real live churches is surely good.—Uncle B.)

### A GREAT READER.

Ken Pilcher, "Noddfa," 115 Alt-street, Ashfield, writes: I have not written for such a long time, and I am sure I am on that scallywag list, but will you please cross me

off? We have just started our exams, and so far I have done pretty well. I am very fond of reading, Uncle, and I always read at least once a day. I have a beautiful set of the Children's Encyclopedia, which consists of eight volumes. They are very interesting, and I have read quite a lot out of them. I must stop now, as it is just bedtime. With kind thoughts for yourself and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Ken,—I know those eight volumes; they are magnificent. Did you know the editor, Arthur Mee, is a great Prohibitionist? He is always doing something fine for young people. He is a little dark man, with a wonderfully bright mind.—Uncle B.)

### DOUBLING "GRIT."

Jean Evans, Avon Dairy, Liverpool-road, Enfield, writes: I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit." We are having a fancy dress children's ball at our school. I am in Santa Claus set. I am going to be dressed as a fir tree. We are getting it up to buy a new piano. My sister is going up for the Sunday school exam. on Wednesday. We have started a flower garden at our new school. We always send our "Grit" to my cousin at Bangalow. I am trying to get her to write to "Grit." This is all the news this time.

(Dear Jean,—It is fine that you double the value of your "Grit" by sending it away. I wish everyone did that. Fancy being dressed as a fir tree! That was original.—Uncle B.)

### THE LIBRARY.

Mary Williams, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, writes: It is a long time since I have written to you. We have new books in the library, and they are lovely to read. We have no poddies yet, but will soon have some. The Cootamundra wattle is out now. We have about fifteen lambs now, and four or five died. Vivian will be going to school when he is six; he is four and a half now.

(Dear Mary,—So you love the library. Well I am glad you do. That is where you will find good and worth-while friends, and the older you get the more you will value them.—Uncle B.)

### FROM GIPPSLAND.

Amy Williams, Forge Creek, writes: I am afraid I am a scallywag. I am reading one of our new library books, and I like the stories in it. Our baby is named Ivor, and he can walk now. He has lovely golden curls. Vivian comes to school sometimes; he hasn't started yet. He went to school last Friday, but he is going to start school when he is six. Now I must close, with best wishes to all cousins and yourself.

(Dear Amy,—So Ivor has lovely golden curls. Will you watch him and care for him and teach him to look after his teeth, or when he is thirty or so he will have golden teeth, and that is not nearly so nice as golden curls.—Uncle B.)

PASS "GRIT" ON.

## The Pig Let Loose—

(Continued from page 7.)

We have heard of all sorts of tests applied to find out whether a man is drunk or not, but the latest, belonging to the linguistic variety, comes from London, where a Marylebone doctor is said recently to have invited a man whose sobriety was in question to pronounce "Methodist Episcopal." That's all right, but we know quite a lot of people who could not pronounce those words, and even much simpler ones, correctly even when dead sober. It is reported that in the case mentioned the man failed, though he succeeded in saying "truly rural," and apparently without a hiccough. Possibly he despised "Methodist Episcopal" as being too easy or it may have been that he was not a follower of John Wesley, and therefore objected. In future (remarks "John O' London's Weekly") let the gentlemen who admit to having looked upon the wine when it is red be tested with such tongue-twisters as:

I saw Esau kissing Kate,  
And the fact is we all three saw;  
For I saw Esau, he saw me,  
And she saw I saw Esau.

Among the many clever things in Anthony Hope's "Dolly Dialogues" is a definition of economy which might be added to the tests if not of sobriety—of memory—"Economy is doing without something you do want in case you should some day want something which you probably won't want."

Two instances have just come under our notice of the utterly futile method we adopt in dealing with men under the influence of liquor. On a recent afternoon a man was arrested for drunkenness. He had the sum of £11/15/- on him, and at tea time he bailed himself out for the usual ten shillings. Three hours later he was re-arrested on a similar charge, but he was then penniless, and when he came before the magistrate the next morning he was fined five shillings, or twenty-four hours. Can anything more inept be imagined? The man should never have been allowed to bail himself out—he cannot have sobered up in that time. About fourteen days ago a man won £1500 in Tattersall's Sweep. He was found helplessly drunk in the park, and when picked up he had £1450 on him. It is lucky for him that he was picked up before one of the numerous gentry who make a living in Sydney by going through drunken men gave him any attention.

According to a telegram from Brisbane, there is now much activity in Queensland PREPARING FOR POLL. Prohibition circles in connection with the local option polls which are to be held next May, so the parties are getting to work bright and early. It is stated that there is every prospect of a victory for Prohibition in many

areas. The Party is quite confident and workers are already on the job to make a determined effort to force some areas to become dry. The Liquor Trades Defence Union is not asleep, and can be relied upon to put up a good fight. Mr. Stephens, the Campaign Director of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, is expected back from his trip to England early in October. The Prohibitionists are leaving nothing to chance on this occasion, and there will be a keen tussle for victory between two well-organised bodies.

## The Soldiers' Vinous Friend—

(Continued from page 9.)

wine which forms the major portion of his viticulture, and which returns him an equivalent of 6d. a gallon. And over 1600 per cent. on brandy, on which the Digger gets the equivalent of 2/- a gallon."

The paper points out that a ton of Dordillas yields 30 gallons of proof spirit, enough to fortify 140 gallons of wine. Converted into brandy, the distiller gets 7/- a gallon for a profit of £5/18/- a ton. It is not necessary to follow the figures further. They show how much weight need be attached to the dishonest pleas advanced for paying a starvation price to the grower. The distillers are making approximately 100 per cent. profit. "The very people," says the paper, "who are making most noise about the high excise duty are those who are making most out of the growers. The soldiers, too, are joining in the noise, for they imagine they see in a lower excise a higher price for their grapes. But the exploiters can now make 100 to 125 per cent. on wine and brandy before ever it goes into bond. What will they make when the bond charges have been lowered? They cannot be too high when the distillers alone, by a single process, can turn a profit of 100 per cent., but the excuse serves for cheating the soldier of a reasonable price for his grapes. Similarly with their request to Mr. Bruce to raise the tariff walls against French wine and brandy on the score of the latter's cheapness. If they can make such huge profits here in spite of the imported article, then heaven help the public when they have the field to themselves, and the opposition is shut out."

Finally, it only seems necessary to add that although wine and brandy are dearer to-day than they ever were, the grower is actually receiving less for his product than ever before.

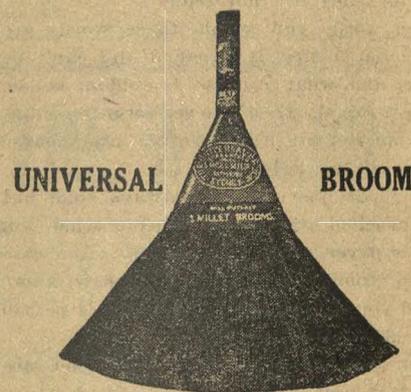


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## NEW YORK CAPITULATING.

Since January 1, 225 illicit liquor places in New York City have been padlocked. That city is drying up spite of its bluff and bluster. Liquor is not easily obtained by the unsophisticated. Rector, Shanley, Delmonico, Sherry and similar high-toned eating and drinking places—with the emphasis on the "drinking"—have closed. Now they are padlocking the cabarets and there are other indications that the Gibraltar of booze is yielding to the siege conducted by legalised Prohibition.

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**ONE OF A LARGE FAMILY.**

"I think I have seen you before, sir. Are you not Owen Smith?"

"Oh, yes. I'm owin' Smith, and owin' Brown, and owin' everybody."

**MOST LIKELY.**

Miss Chisley: "I wonder why it is that a man is so timid when he proposes?"

Bachelor: "I suppose it is one of his guardian angels holding him back."

**THE MAKING OF A GOOD LAWYER.**

Baby Adrian was beginning to pronounce words quite nicely, but he always refused to repeat the word "water." One day, thinking she would catch him unaware, his mother said to him: "What does mummie put in baby's bath?"

"Baby," replied the child.

Hawker: "Buy a flower, sir?"

Brown: "No thanks."

Hawker: "Buy one for your wife."

Brown: "Haven't got one."

Hawker: "For your sweetheart, then."

Brown: "Haven't one either."

Hawker: "Well, buy one to celebrate your luck."

An M.P. who was to have addressed a meeting was unable to reach his destination as a portion of the railway had been destroyed by heavy rains. He sent this message: "Cannot come; wash out on line."

Back came the answer: "Never mind. Come any way. Borrow a shirt."

**PHOSPHORESCENT FUN.**

"Your school is not a seminary, it's a match factory," said the small young college man to the girl student.

"You're right," said the girl. "We furnish the heads and get the sticks from the men's colleges."

**DIFFERENT AGAIN.**

Lady: "I want a nice book for an invalid!"

Bookseller: "Yes, madam. Something religious?"

Lady: "Er—no—no—er—he's convalescent."

**SOME ORNAMENT.**

Daughter: "It says here in the paper they have a dinosaur on display at the Bon Marche."

Mr. Neurich: "For heaven's sake, don't tell your maw—she'll want to buy it and wear it to the dinner-table."

**JUST SO.**

Defending Counsel: "You say that the fence is eight feet high and that you were standing on the ground—not mounted on a ladder or anything?"

Witness: "I do."

Counsel (triumphantly): "Then perhaps you will kindly explain how you, a man little over five feet, could see over a fence eight feet high and watch the prisoner's actions."

Witness (calmly): "There's a hole in the fence."



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## GOD'S FUNNY LITTLE MEN.

### BE OF GOOD CHEER.

**Our Blessed Lord's Own Words: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."**

How delightful it is to be in the company of a "vivacious" person: one brimful and bubbling over with "life"! What a valuable person "a wag" in the platoon, or battery was on active service! He was simply irreplaceable. What a real contribution Captain Bairnsfather's "Fragments" were! They unquestionably helped to maintain the morale of the army abroad, and the "home army": and morale is a very important factor in time of war.

Years ago I used to muse on the dulness of many people to whom statues were erected, compared with the meritoriousness of comedians; and finally, what perfectly splendid and thoroughly British institutions "Punch" and "Comic Cuts" are. Think of the endless fun "Comic Cuts" bring to the millions of children throughout the British lands and America every issue! And yet none of the "artists" I have mentioned would dream of identifying his "gift" specifically with the Christian religion.

#### LAUGHTER A FRUIT OF RELIGION.

Well, the point that I wish to make: is that humor, mirth, and laughter are some of the deepest and mellowest fruits of the religion of our Lord. This sounds very revolutionary, doesn't it? since it is not at all common to associate these three qualities immediately with the Christian religion. Every reader of the New Testament should know that joy and gladness were features of the earliest of our Lord's disciples; yet what difficult times they live in! Martyrdom stared every one of them in the face the whole time.

Well, when the Christian religion spread, and in turn gave us our Christian civilisation as we know it, and vanquished "one tyranny after another"—life became securer, and this spirit of joy and gladness was intensified and "mellowed" into humor, mirth and laughter.

Saint Francis of Assisi and his companions were, and still are, such important people in this very direction. They were just "gloriously happy saints" and were known as "God's funny little men." They were some of the happiest and most delightful people that ever walked this earth: and "blessed be God in his saints."

Saint Francis used to go into ecstasies and raptures of delight.

Now, our Blessed Lord "called" Saint Francis to originate his order, and gave him many signs of His divine approval: and thus set His seal to all St. Francis' "fun and gayness of heart," and the kingdoms of humor, mirth and laughter were thus claimed by St. Francis for our blessed Lord.

The abbeys, priories and monasteries of old England in turn radiated these qualities of "fuller life" and from there they passed into the very bone and marrow of the British peoples.

#### A FULLER VIEW.

It doesn't need me, I am sure, to tell you that the religion of our Blessed Lord is at the lowest ebb. Many professed teachers of religion have been busy "reducing" our Lord to a person even smaller than themselves, many others have been "apologising" for Him, and many others have presented a religion that is "just the dullest thing on earth."

Little wonder it has lost its grip, and that men have turned from it in disgust; and little wonder, too, that the world continues to seethe with unrest. Before any revival in religion can take place, men must obtain a "fuller view" of the divine person of our Blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ: the Lord of all good life who imparts His divine life to them.

Of course, the Gospel of Our Lord is a Gospel of miracle. Isn't it remarkable to think that "professing Christians" reject what they describe as the "miraculous element"!

While they have been busy "picking" the Divine Religion, Our Lord has been equally busy working glorious, and thoroughly, modern miracles.

We will look back from the new age in perfect amazement at the present age of unfaith and gross materialism.

#### JUST A HAPPY PLAYGROUND.

Surely our Blessed Lord would have the world be "just a happy playground," and yet man in his folly and sin has turned it into the completest "bear garden." What a medley of angry din and confusion has gone up from earth for the last ten years to agonise

the divine heart of God; and how Our Blessed Lord must long for the sounds of praise and the merry making of hearts "unisoned with His"! The great war came to an end six years ago, and yet after all this time we are still looking for the spiritual fruits of victory.

Oh! if man would but "lift his eyes heavenwards" instead of keeping them "glued" on war debts, bank balances, and "the other fellow"!

The object of this article is to engender love for our Divine Lord, who alone is able to restore harmony in a world "topsy turvy."

He, as of old, calls mankind to share His "fulness of life" in order that the world may be transformed.

When we definitely accept our Blessed Lord and Saviour, our "standard of values" is completely changed. Our eyes look out on the glories of creation: our hearts warm towards our fellow-man in service and sympathy; our thoughts and activities are occupied with everything that makes for the greater happiness and welfare of the various families of mankind.

By the very nature of the case war would disappear from the earth. It would be "laughed out of court," and man would find plenty of scope for his war-like proclivities: in the battle of the Kingdom of God. What "phantoms of the night" would disappear, and surely the world would rock with humor, mirth and laughter to God's greater honor and glory.

The words of one of Faber's Hymns suggest themselves to me:

"If our love were but more simple,  
We should take Him at His Word;  
And our lives would be all sunshine  
In the sweetness of our Lord."

—Adapted from an article by George Wilfred Scholefield, O.H.F.



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## WHIRLPOOLS OF BEER.

### THE QUEBEC PLAN INCREASES DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME.

By A. B. MACDONALD, in "The Ladies' Home Journal."  
(Continued from last issue).

And yet everywhere in Quebec beer intrudes itself, in clever, persistent advertising. I saw hundreds of stores in Montreal and other cities bearing the sign "Groceries and Beer." I saw everywhere the picture of a black percheron horse, visualising in every line the idea of great strength and vigor, with the legend, "Black-horse beer gives strength." I saw many grocery store windows filled with bottles of beer with the signs, "A bracing tonic for women," "Recommended by all physicians," "Beer will give vigor to weakly women and children." Everywhere the thought was being pounded into the minds of the people that beer gives strength, good health and long life.

Premier Taschereau and the members of his Government in Quebec never lose a chance to proclaim the happy results of the Quebec liquor law. Running through the files of the Quebec newspapers I came upon hundreds of public speeches by Premier Taschereau in which he praised the law and pronounced beer to be a temperance drink, and he has said in public many times that he wished to encourage the drinking of beer, especially by the working men and in the homes of Quebec, because beer decreased drunkenness.

Father E. La Vergne is one of the editors of "L'Action Catholique," a leading French newspaper of Quebec City, partly owned by the Catholic Church of the province. He is a missionary priest and a temperance orator, and under his fervent appeals thousands have signed the temperance pledge. He said to me: "In the old days the liquor business was despised and looked down upon, but now the Government has become a saloon-keeper and that has made it respectable in the eyes of many. Now there is no shame in being a bartender; it is a Government job, like being a postmaster or customs officer. With due respect to those at the head of our Government, I must say that since they have become the advocates of beer and booze and have put the seal of Government approval upon drinking they have almost annihilated the work of the church through years of preaching temperance and sobriety."

Doctor Jules Dorion, chief editor of "L'Action Catholique," said to me: "The Government statistics indicate a decrease in drunkenness, but the truth is there is a great increase in drunkenness. Brewers and politicians may fool the temperance people by saying that beer with an alcoholic content of 5 to 10 per cent. is not intoxicating, and there may be folks in the United States who can be imposed on by that statement, but brewers are not among them. They know it is intoxicating, and so do people who drink it."

Statistics issued by the Government of Quebec showing that drunkenness has decreased there since beer became the popular drink have been published everywhere in the United States by the wet propagandists as an argument for legalising the sale of beer. When I reached Quebec I was puzzled at first to understand how drunkenness could go down while the consumption of intoxicating beer and liquors was going up; but when I looked into it, I saw that all those statistics were based upon "arrests" and "convictions" for drunkenness. For example: In 1921 there were 9944 convictions, and in 1922 7103 convictions for drunkenness in the province.

Those are weak arguments in support of the sale of beer, one would think; but yet they do show a decrease, not in drinking or in drunkenness, but only in arrests and convictions for drunkenness. Doctor Dorion said of those statistics: "Premier Taschereau has declared many times that his Government must stand upon the success of the Quebec liquor law, which it fathers. If the law fails his Government must fail. Now a Government that is in the liquor business for what it can make out of it; which is dependent upon the money of the brewers for campaign expenses; whose political life rests upon beer and liquor, is naturally not anxious to show up the weakness of the law.

"When you realise that the police officials who make the arrests and the magistrates in whose hands are convictions for drunkenness are appointed by a Government that must have statistics of decreasing drunkenness you can understand those statistics."

#### FEW ARRESTS.

The Quebec law allows licensed hotels to serve beer and wine with meals from eleven to three and from five to nine-thirty on Sundays. Two hotels in Hull have enormous dining rooms to accommodate the Sunday drinkers, and the Sunday I was there in Hull I saw five hundred men and probably one hundred women in them. The proverbial "rubber sandwich" is used to circumvent the law requiring a meal to be eaten before beer can be served, and from eleven o'clock in the morning until late at night those dining rooms were filled. I imagined that from this two days and nights of abandonment to drunkenness the drag-net of the police would be full and I went to police court in Hull Monday morning expecting to see at least one hundred up on a charge of intoxication, but only six had been arrested.

#### PLENTY OF BOOTLEGGING.

I asked the chief of police Joseph Groulx, about it, and he said, "As long as a man is able to navigate at all we don't arrest him." He said his arrests averaged only about

#### LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

### "KING" TEA

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eighty a month, and he was keeping the record down this year.

One of the chief arguments of the wet propagandists in their light-wine and beer campaign in the United States is that Prohibition is responsible for moonshining, bootlegging and drug taking, and that the legalising of wine and beer as beverages would stop it. The brewers of Quebec made that same argument in their drive for light wine and beer four years ago. The Saturday and Sunday I was in Hull a squad of revenue officers swooped down along the Gatineau Valley, in Quebec, raided a score of farm-houses, seized several illicit stills, three forty-three-gallon barrels, eleven drums and many jugs of moonshine whisky, and arrested forty men, including the mayor of Gatineau village.

Only a few weeks before another raid in Quebec had rounded up fifty-five bootleggers and moonshiners, and at about the same time a still big enough to make two thousand gallons of whisky a day was unearthed in Montreal.

Dr. A. K. Haywood, Superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital, read a paper before eight hundred members of the Canadian Club of Montreal, in which he declared: "Montreal, the only city on the North American continent with a recognised red-light district, is turning out drug addicts, disease sufferers, criminals and derelicts at an alarming rate." He asserted that a red-light district could not exist without intoxicating liquors; so the narcotic drug evil had its genesis in alcoholic drinks. He told how in the last two years the use of morphine, opium, cocaine and heroin had increased rapidly in Montreal. In 1921 the courts handled 552 cases of violation of the narcotic-drug law, but in 1922 they handled a thousand, almost twice as many. Last year 128 persons were brought to the General Hospital unconscious from narcotic drugs, and fourteen died. According to court officials, over a million dollars worth of narcotic drugs was sold in Montreal in one year by peddlers who infested cafes, all-night restaurants, all-night clubs and dance halls; "and Montreal has seen fit to provide plenty of those places," he said.

He described the red-light district covering many blocks, with three thousand women and girls, and said it would cease to exist if alcohol was taken away; he told how the women there went from drink to drugs; how it was a harvest field for drug peddlers and a harbor of refuge for crooks; how it was responsible for the crime wave  
(Continued on next page.)

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### Whirlpools of Beer—

that had swept Montreal; and he wound up by accusing the city officials of laxity, negligence and graft.

The city was startled and aroused. For weeks the newspapers were filled with news of women's clubs and societies, business men's organisations, welfare associations, churches, clergymen and leading citizens, both men and women, who commended Doctor Haywood and demanded a clean-up.

Against all this was the whispering campaign of the brewers: "Hush! Hush! If you close the drinking places you will drive away tourists and hurt business," and soon the agitation died down, and the red-light district of Montreal still exists.

#### CRITICISM NOT ALLOWED.

The policy of hushing up criticism of the Quebec liquor law has gone so far that last winter, when Doctor C. W. Saleeby, F.R.S., of London, an authority on eugenics, came to Montreal to lecture, the committee in charge was asked by representatives of the Government and the breweries to request him not to criticise the liquor policy of the Quebec Government.

The Montreal Council of Social Agencies, in a book of one hundred and sixteen pages, gave a report of all welfare work done in that city in 1922, and there was not a word in it about the drink problem. In the public schools six thousand children were found suffering from malnutrition; but it was not even suggested that drinking in the family might be a contributing cause. The health department of the city reported that the infant mortality rate in Montreal was higher than in any other city in Canada or the United States, and many suggestions were made for saving the babies, but it was not even hinted that less drinking in the home, less feeding of beer to babies, might help.

(To be continued.)

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