

# Grit.

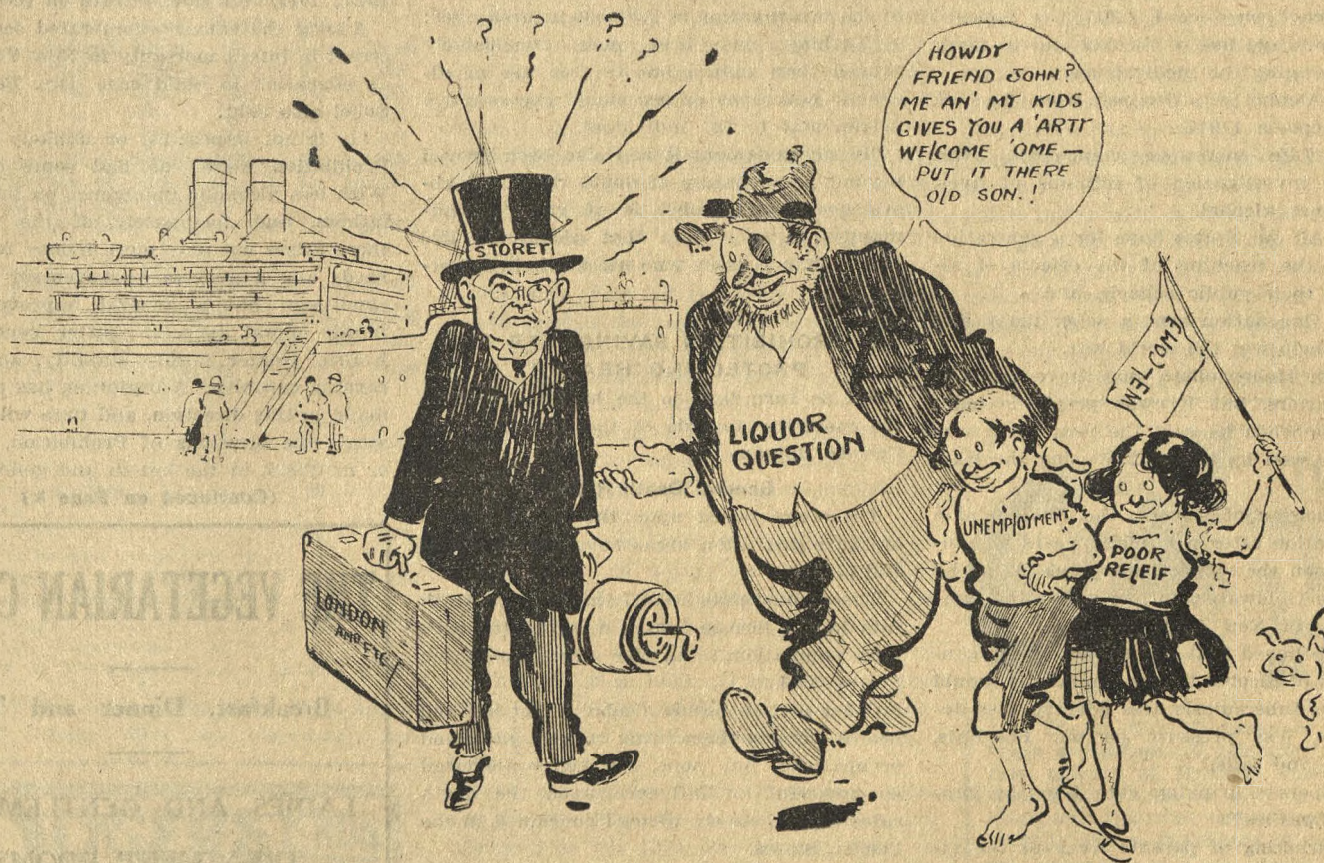
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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## THE POOR RELATIONS

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## PROHIBITION AND HEALTH.

(By FILLMORE CONDIT.)

(Read at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Temperance Council, Washington, D.C., September 20, 1920.)

Alcohol poisons and kills; abstinence and Prohibition save lives and safeguard health.

These are part of the reasons:

Why: The Eighteenth Amendment prohibiting intoxicating beverages was adopted.

Why: The American Medical Association placed itself on record (1917) as opposed to the beverage use of alcohol and in favor of discouraging the medical use.

Why: Alcohol was dropped from the U.S. Pharmacopoeia (1915).

Why: Life insurance companies, after actuarial investigation of millions of lives, are against alcohol.

Why: All our States have for a generation required the teaching of the effects of alcohol in their public schools, and—

Why: Our nation sent a sober army and navy to help win the world war.

William Hohenzollern may have erred in some matters, but he was prophetic eight years ago when he said the next great war would be won by the nation using the least alcohol.

The decision of science, the final opinion of our nation after a hundred years of education upon the subject, was thus stated by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, formerly Health Commissioner of New York City:

"It is believed that diminution of the consumption of alcohol by the community would mean less tuberculosis, less poverty, less dependency, less pressure on our hospitals, asylums, and jails."

"Intemperate drinking cuts into the support of families."

"The drinking of parents weakens the vitality of children."

"More alcoholism is found in the parents of feeble-minded children than in the parents of normal children."

"The children of drunkards develop more slowly, and do poorer work than do the children of abstainers."

"Alcohol impairs the tone of the muscles and lessens the product of laborers; it depreciates the skill and endurance of artisans; it impairs memory, multiplies industrial accidents, causes chronic diseases of the heart, liver, stomach, and kidneys, increases the death rate from pneumonia and lessens natural immunity of infectious diseases."

Justice Harlan, speaking for the United States Supreme Court, said:

"We cannot shut out of view the fact within the knowledge of all that the public health and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks."

Arthur Hunter, chairman Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation, stated as a result of the investigation of 2,000,000 insured lives:

"Nothing has been more conclusively proved than that a steady free use of alcoholic beverages or occasional excesses are detrimental to the individual."

"In my judgment it has also been proved beyond peradventure of doubt that total abstinence from alcohol is of value to humanity; it is certain that abstainers live longer than persons who use alcoholic beverages."

### IS PROHIBITION SAVING LIFE AND PROTECTING HEALTH?

Let us turn first to the highest evidence, the mortality records of the United States Census Bureau.

#### General Death Rates.

These are based upon the death records of the registration areas covering 26 States and 77 cities.

These show that in 1917 the average death rate in the license States was 14.3 for each 1000 population; and for the Prohibition States, 12.3.

Other factors beside alcohol affect life and health—among these being climate, race, and occupations, but none, we believe, exerted so powerful an influence upon the death rates of 1917 as the alcohol consumed in the license States.

In the same year, 1917, the mortality records for the twenty-seven cities in the registration area show as to infant mortality (infants under one year of age) that the average death rate in the 62 license cities was 107 for each 1000 births, and the average infant death rate in the 15 cities without saloons, Cambridge, Tacoma, Spokane, Seattle, Portland (Ore.), Wichita, Brockton, Somerville, Lynn, Malden, Duluth, Norfolk, Richmond, Salt Lake City, and Portland (Me.) was 82.3.

It may be objected that the dry cities may have had less poverty, less congested tenement house population, and less slums than the license cities, but drink produces poverty

and slums, and when cities "go dry" slums begin to disappear.

Alcohol as an enemy of child life attacks it in myriads of ways, heredity, bad food, insufficient food, filth, ignorance, carelessness, and often the poison is administered direct as supposed medicine.

It is too early to obtain and tabulate complete evidence of the results of national Prohibition upon health in our nation, but information accumulates from the largest cities which proves the wisdom of the Eighteenth Amendment.

### INFANT MORTALITY.

Infant mortality, deaths under one year, in New York City is shown below.

"Reports at hand," said Drs. Baker and Sobel, "indicate that all ten of the larger cities in the United States will report a substantial reduction in the infant mortality rate during 1919." Newark, N.J., showed a marked falling off from the rates of several preceding years:

1915, 85.3; 1916, 89.6; 1917, 87.8; 1918, 104.7; 1919, 76.2 (lowest rate on record).

Among the causes enumerated for the decrease in infant mortality in New York, such as education in child care, Drs. Baker and Sobel also said:

"It is not impossible or unlikely that the Prohibition wave has had some influence. With less alcoholic indulgence on the part of fathers, and, fortunately, of the mothers, there arises not only more money for family needs and a general improvement of home conditions, but a general improvement in family moral tone, in better condition of health, greater family stability, and better earning capacity. A beginning has only been made in this direction, and time will demonstrate the blessings of Prohibition, absolute or modified, in the health and general well-

(Continued on Page 3.)

## THE VEGETARIAN CAFE

Breakfast, Dinner and Tea

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S  
TREATMENT ROOMS

Sanitarium Health Food Co's.

Retail Stores:

308 GEORGE STREET  
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Will find all of the above adjuncts  
of our Mission of Health.



## Prohibition and Health—

(Continued from page 2.)

being not only of the children but of the adult population."

### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR, NEW YORK CITY.

Year.	Total deaths.	Per 1000 births.
1914	13,312	95
1915	13,866	98
1916	12,818	93
1917	12,568	89
1918	12,567	92
1919	10,639	81.6

### ALCOHOLISM AND ALLIED CONDITIONS.

The St. Paul (Minn.) "Pioneer Press" is authority for the statement, "Prohibition has reduced the number of patients in the city hospital almost a thousand in its first six months, and reduced accidents, assaults, and the like about 90 per cent."

Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Commissioner of Boston (Mass.), reports (February 10, 1920) deaths as follows:

	Alco- holism.	Acci- dents.	Homi- cides.	Sui- cides.	Total.
1915	53	250	20	62	385
1916	88	334	22	42	486
1917	54	306	17	50	427
1918	64	269	15	51	309
1919	12	195	18	33	258

\*Forty-five of these due to an electric street railway car accident.

†Seven of these incident to the police strike.

The Detroit (Mich.) authorities reported for the year ending April 30, 1918, during which the saloons were open, and the year ending April 30, 1919, during which they were closed:

	Deaths. 1917-18	1918-19
Alcoholism	107	19
Cirrhosis of liver	90	80
Suicides	122	82
Accidents	736	595
Fatal industrial accidents in Michigan	358	250
Admissions Wayne County Infirmary	2,784	1,271
Non-fatal industrial accidents in Michigan	18,186	14,615

Dr. Walter A. Ruhling, Chief Physician of the St. Louis (Mo.) city dispensary, has

# ROGERS BROS.

DYERS,

181 OXFORD STREET,  
775 GEORGE STREET, and  
445 PITT STREET.

## I SAW YOUR AD. IN "GRIT"

If you say to me, "I saw your ad. in 'Grit,' or send someone, and business results, I will pay 'Grit' 20 per cent. of the commission.

PROPERTIES ALL SUBURBS.

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AGENT, CROYDON PARK.

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8 Doors below school.

stated that there were 3587 cases of alcoholism in that city in 1918, and 2690 in 1919, war-time Prohibition having begun July 1.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) General Hospital, which cared for 3481 alcoholic patients in 1917, and 2326 in 1918, has closed its alcoholic ward.

Dr. Karl Meyer, of the great Cook County Hospital (Chicago, Ill.), stated in the New York "Evening Post":

"We practically have no alcoholic patients any more. The typical hospital bum seems to have disappeared."

Dr. John Robertson, Health Commissioner of Chicago, said in the "Chicago Journal": "Facts speak for themselves. We had 235 cases of alcoholic pneumonia in the county hospital in September, 1917, 230 in September, 1918, and 71 in September, 1919."

Dr. Walter S. Goodale, Superintendent of the Buffalo Municipal Hospital, states that there has been a reduction of alcoholic patients from an annual average of 408 to 75.

Bellevue Hospital, of New York, which formerly cared for about 1000 male and over 300 female alcoholic patients monthly, now (Dr. Jewett, September, 1920) has from 100 to 200 male patients and from 25 to 50 female patients.

The New York "Evening Post" quoted Dr. G. Kramer Brighton as saying that in seven hospitals under his control "the intoxicated lodging house and rounder type is now the exception while he was the rule."

The New York State Board of Inebriety has requested the Legislature to dissolve it.

Dr. Chapin, City Physician, Providence, R.I., reports (September, 1920) the deaths from alcoholism as follows:

1917, 35 deaths; 1918, 12 deaths; 1919, 8 deaths; 1920, to August 1, 1 death.

The record of deaths from alcoholism in the State of Virginia is as follows:

1913, 65 deaths; 1914, 72 deaths; 1915, 65 deaths; 1916, 60 deaths (State Prohibition went into effect November 30); 1917, 20 deaths; 1918, 19 deaths; 1919, 25 deaths.

The reports of the Health Department of the city of New York, as published in the "Weekly Bulletin" of the department, show the number of deaths directly due to alcoholism as follows:

1916, 660 deaths; 1917, 557 deaths; 1918, 243 deaths; 1919, 176 deaths, of which 133 occurred in the first six months; 1920, to August 14, 80 deaths.

### GENERAL HEALTH.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, writing of the health results of Prohibition ("Saturday Evening Post," March 20, 1920), said: "In New York City in 1919 there were more than two thousand fewer deaths from tuberculosis than the average of previous years, and nearly fifteen hundred less deaths from diarrhoeal diseases of infancy. Teachers in the industrial and tenement districts of cities are reporting almost unanimously that their children are coming to them better dressed, better fed, and in better physical condition than before. They seem to be less nervous and less easily tired, and their standing in

both school work and in conduct is distinctly higher than it was last year.

"On inquiry, many of them frankly reply that:

"Mother gets more of dad's wages than she used to, and we get better eats and more of them."

Frederick D. Green, Secretary of the United Hospital Fund of New York City, states: "Alcoholism has clogged our hospital systems with unnecessary cases of sickness and accidents. . . . Physicians, nurses, equipment, time, space, and food have been pre-empted by alcoholics while other patients have been denied admission. . . . Recent figures gathered by the United Hospital Fund show that in New York City alone, thanks to Prohibition, 7000 beds have been released for the care of maternity, mental, tuberculosis, and general cases."

Seven hundred vacancies for tuberculosis patients are reported in the Departmental Hospital and 300 vacancies in the private hospitals of New York since Prohibition became effective. According to Dr. Dillingham, of St. Joseph's Hospital, this decrease is largely due to Prohibition. The man who drank much and ate little, contracting consumption and developing hemorrhages, has practically disappeared.

Dr. Wm. A. Evans, formerly Health Commissioner of Chicago, states: "As well as public health men can judge by the one year of experience, Prohibition will make it easier to control certain types of contagion. For instance, last winter in Chicago the County Hospital had very few cases of pneumonia from the lodging houses of the old week-end

(Continued on page 12.)



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# 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.

## FIELD DAY SERVICES.

SUNDAY, JULY 31.

11 a.m.—Rockdale Anglican Church.

3 p.m.—Ramsgate Methodist Church.

7 p.m.—Bexley Anglican Church.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

11 a.m.—Bexley Congregational Church.

3 p.m.—Kingsgrove Baptist Church.

7.15 p.m.—Rockdale Congregational Church.

Rev. H. Allen Job.

11 a.m.—Rockdale Presbyterian Church.

3 p.m.—West Bexley Methodist Church.

7 p.m.—Arncliffe Methodist Church.

Rev. Fred C. Middleton.

11 a.m.—Bexley Baptist Church.

7 p.m.—Hurstville Church of Christ.

Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.

11 a.m.—West Kogarah Anglican Church.

7 p.m.—Banksia Free Church of England.

Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

11 a.m.—Bexley Methodist Church.

7 p.m.—Bexley Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Thos. Davies.

11 a.m.—Arncliffe Baptist Church.

Mr. A. J. Fisher.

11 a.m.—Arncliffe Congregational Church.

Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

7 p.m.—Kingsgrove Baptist Church.

Mr. L. Gilmour.

## IN ST. GEORGE ELECTORATE.

Prohibition is in favor in this popular district. It is another illustration of the wish of residents of new suburbs to keep liquor out. If it does get in, it is against the will of the people. Campsie and Lakemba have fought the effort to open the liquor bar, and kept themselves clean. It was only when the spirit license loophole of the Act was discovered that the business was dumped in their midst before they were aware of its coming.

Last Sunday the Alliance speakers had a good time along the Bankstown line. Nearly all of the churches opened their pulpits, and the people generously responded to the appeal for assistance towards the campaign funds.

Mr. Francis Wilson finished up a useful effort in Campsie with an address at a well-attended meeting in the Prince's Theatre on Sunday evening. Mr. Allen Job and Mr. Irvine had a large audience on

the Bankstown railway bridge at the close of the evening services. Mr. Job spoke also at Punchbowl in the afternoon.

Next Sunday the speakers will be in the other section of the electorate—between Arncliffe and Hurstville.

## OPPOSITION TO LICENSE.

This continues as effectively as ever. An application for a spirit merchant's license at Mosman was refused.

At the time of going to press the application for wine license at Weston had not been brought to finality.

At Croydon a public meeting was held to protest against the granting of a spirit merchant's license there. Ald. Reed (Mayor of Burwood), who presided, said the district had always been strongly against the introduction of the liquor traffic, and the granting of the license was absolutely against the will of the people. After addresses by Messrs. F. C. Middleton and Shonk, of the Alliance, the following resolution was carried, to be forwarded to the Attorney-General and members for the district:

"That this meeting of residents of Croydon expresses strong indignation at the granting of a spirit merchant's license to a grocer in Croydon against the will of the people; emphatically protests against the refusal of the Parramatta Licensing Bench to hear the objectors to the application; and declares that the granting of these spirit merchants' licenses is contrary to the spirit of the Act and leads to evasion of the law."

## "PUBLISHED BY ARRANGEMENT."

Some of our friends in the country, concerned lest the "published by arrangement" articles in the local newspapers might seriously hurt the Prohibition cause, are trying to counteract their effect. One in particular, at Grafton, adopted the only method the local paper would allow in its columns, and paid for a reply, using extracts from "With One Voice." Our friend is to be highly commended for the effort on behalf of truth and knowledge.

An editorial note in the same paper is interesting, as showing the editor's attitude of mind. This states:

"We have received from 'A Subscriber' a letter for publication, replying to statements published in this journal from time to time anent the Prohibition question. It is fairly well known by this time, we fancy, that those statements are advertisements, pure and simple, and are paid for as such, and the understanding, made by the whole of the country press with both the Prohibition and liquor parties, is that that rule is to apply rigidly to all statements published by either side on this question. 'A Subscriber,' therefore, is in error in saying we have 'given space' to the anti-Prohibitionists. We have not done so since the rule was

made, and an honorable understanding prevents us from treating pro-Prohibitionists in a different fashion."

The editor may consider he has an "honorable understanding" with the liquor party; there is no understanding with the party of reform other than that they are not allowed the hitherto time-honored right of advocating a great cause in the columns of the newspapers.

## BUSINESS MAN'S EFFICIENCY LEAGUE.

As Prohibitionists we make great claims concerning the value of Prohibition as a business proposition. We say, for instance, that it decreases the number of bad debts in business, that it leads to increased efficiency among employees, that it reduces the number of calls for donations to charity, that it results in more harmonious relationships between employer and employee, and that it re-directs into more productive channels of trade the money hitherto spent on alcoholic beverages.

But the average business man takes our statements "cum grano salis," and sometimes he refuses to swallow them at all.

He takes the ground that while they may be true, they may not be, and that in any case they are biased. Hence the necessity of reaching the business man through some other agency than the Alliance.

This agency is now available in the recently formed "Business Man's Efficiency League," whose purpose is to carry on a thorough and independent investigation of the value of Prohibition as a business proposition and to communicate the result of such investigation to the business men of this State.

The League, although given birth to by the Alliance, will act independently of our organization. Its investigations will be strictly impartial, and the results, whatever they are, will be given out to business men.

Presented thus with the facts, obtained first-hand and through an unbiassed channel, the business men of this State will have a splendid opportunity of intelligently deciding what attitude they should take in the interests of better business.

That the inquiry to be conducted will be an impartial one is guaranteed by the personnel of the League Executive, whose names are as follows:

(Continued on page 7.)

## BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

Let it be worthy of the occasion—a picture to be admired in years to come. We are specially equipped to make happy portraits of children.

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The Place to Buy Your Lunch  
**SYDNEY J. HAYHOW,**  
Sandwich Specialist.

Provision Merchant  
Small Goods Manufacturer

115 KING STREET, SYDNEY.

Phone: City 10507



## ALLEN JOB.

### HIS WORLD TRAVELS AND—THE MAN.

Cuarto acto.

"A los senores Dr. Jose Manuel Canal y Hallen Tomb."

At Urubamba, near to Cuzco, high up on the mighty mountain plateau of the Andes, in the South American Republic of Peru, Allen Job, Australian, world traveller, pioneer and missionary, was accorded the honor of having dedicated to him an act of the play performed at the town theatre during the district gala. Courage and high purpose took this man out to that wild Inca Indian country, so fascinating in its history of past greatness and perished splendor, still remote in its rocky fastnesses and hardly touched as yet by the sweep of modern civilisation.

Australia is great to-day because of the magnificent fight made by her pioneers in the grim struggle to harness the great natural resources of the Commonwealth in the never-ceasing conflict in the bush and on the plain.

Despite her need for every son to help in the homeland, Australia has heard the cry of the backward races of the world, has spared of her strong sons—and such an one is Allen Job.

#### ON OUR SELECTION.

We have laughed. All the inimitable humor which Steele Rudd has stored up in his vivid portrayals of life "On Our Selection"; all the odd occasions with which life on an outback farm is pregnant, and which the famous author has preserved for us in his books, make us strong in friendship and sympathy for those whose lives are lived on the frontiers of our State! . . . On such a selection in the Parkes district Allen Job commenced his life's work. The long walk to and from school, the cows to be milked, kangaroos and emus to be hunted, cattle to be minded when the drought was on, scrub to be cut for them in the oak hills, and many a poor beast dying and having to be skinned—typical outback life. A hard enough life for a boy, but tempered for Allen Job by the influence of a father who, famous in the West as a bullock driver and selector, was known to "seldom enter a church, but never to swear," and a mother whose christianity was practical, who was at once nurse, missionary and doctor amongst her neighbors in the backblocks. In winter evenings, seated round the log fire of the homestead, young Job would hear stories of the adventures of his grand-uncle, Captain Allen Gardiner, of how he went as first missionary to the Zulus, and later died a martyr on the inhospitable shores of Patagonia, and hear of the three generations of Gardiners who blazed the track for civilisation in the vastnesses of South America.

Fired with a desire to emulate these deeds, and with the blood of explorers and pioneers coursing in his veins, Allen Job was gripped by "the Wanderlust."

#### THE CHILDREN OF THE SUN.

Farm life could not hold him. Starting as printer's "devil" on "The Western Champion" newspaper, he in quick succession became machinist, printer, reporter, and travelling representative, serving also on "The Builder" and "The Watchman" in Sydney. Swinging far out on to the Lachlan and the Bogan as gold miner, commission agent,



ALLEN JOB.

station hand and jack of all trades, he restlessly searched for his life's calling.

It came at last, and for him there was no denial!

Foreign missionary! Foreign missionary! it dinned into his ears, and with a record of Methodist lay preaching, Christian Endeavor and allied work behind him, he paid his passage to London.

Slum work, mission work, and four hard years of study at Harley College, with a short medical and dental course, won for him a first-class certificate and honors in moral philosophy, psychology, and Christian evidence.

And then, after having been ordained as a minister, he fared forth, entrusted with a large sum of money, and founded the first Protestant Industrial Mission among the Inca Indians—the Children of the Sun.

For four years, in the face of religious persecution and almost insuperable difficulties, he gave progressive ideas and enlightenment to the degraded descendants of the one-time truly royal race of Incas. Urco farm, as the 10,000-acre mission settlement was called, flourishes to-day, and is a practical monument to the efforts of its pioneer.

Under commission, and in company with rubber-gatherers, Allen Job crossed the

(Continued on page 10.)

# INFLUENZA

## PREVALENT IN SYDNEY

### How to Combat the Epidemic.

(By A Qualified Chemist.)

An epidemic of **Influenza** is sweeping over Sydney. At present it is not of a serious type, though it is severe. There is no need for alarm; but there is urgent need for preventive measures being adopted by everyone to minimise the risk of infection, for if prophylactics are not used there is no telling whether or not the deadly pneumonic type of influenza will scourge Sydney as it did a couple of years ago. At that time it was proved beyond all doubt that one of the most effective means of combating the terrible pandemic was the occasional taking of **HEENZO**, and in a number of establishments where staffs were attacked the only members to escape infection were those who used **HEENZO**, either in its liquid form or in the medicated lozenges known as **HEENZO COUGH DIAMONDS**. That "Prevention is better than Cure" applies to no ailment more aptly than to Influenza. When once infection occurs, and the germs enter the blood stream, they must run their course. Though the seriousness of their effect may be reduced by the use of **HEENZO**, wise people will use this excellent preparation before infection. As most people know, **HEENZO** has something more than its prophylactic and curative properties to commend it, as with two shillings worth of it anyone can in a few moments prepare a family supply of mixture—as much as would cost £1 or more for ordinary ready-made mixtures. **HEENZO** and **HEENZO COUGH DIAMONDS** are stocked by all leading chemists and stores.

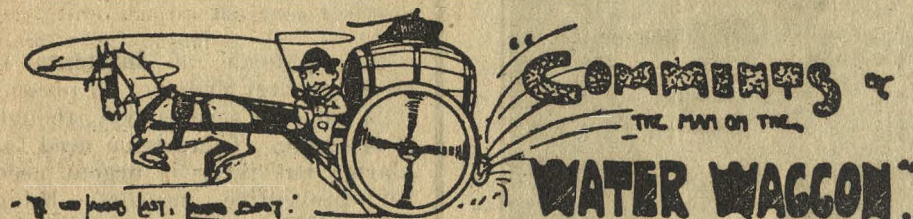


A SPLENDID NIGHTCAP—A CUP OF

# GRIFFITHS BROS.

Delicious

## Signal Cocoa



### WOLF PLAYS SHEEP.

"Tonic wines." Keep 'em out of your house, out of your medicine chests, empty them down the sink. There are a dozen. Hotly advertised; and every druggist's window is stuffed with them, under wonderful Greek, Latin, and fancy names. Wine—laced with a touch of quinine or so—a trap for ailing Alf—baited with alcohol. Keep your children's lips clean from tonic wines. Tonic whisky, tonic brandy, tonic rum—tonic brimstone! If either doctor or horse-sense advise that quinine, or iron, or beef, or phosphates, must be fed to little Mary, insist on having them "straight," not mixed with booze. Many a man and child has learned from tonic wines a habit-bane worse than the antidote.

### "MOTOR CAR FOR A BOB."

"Children Not Admitted," "Men Only," "For Adults Only." This little warning note is becoming frequent on picture show ads. Deliver us from being cynical—but I wonder, oh, I wonder, whether the censor directs it? Or is it that the movie man is piously devoted to juvenile righteousness? Puritan entertainer? Let us keep on wondering. And while we are at it, will McGirr, that druggist-politician, Minister for Motherhood, edict that the lottery and art union tickets offered at every corner are offered to "adults only." Query: Which is the more riskier for sucklings—unrestricted gambling

tickets or unrestricted hot stuff on the screen? Oh, thou heaven-sent Minister for Motherhood, deign to glance one moment at mothers' children, who also shall live not by bread alone.

### "ANATOMICAL."

Myerson is in luck. A short, stocky, stout, cigar-loving, motor-loving, zealous landlord—Myerson is as well known at the Fair Rents Court as that thin faced, nervous gentleman who alternately plays the parts of coroner and "fair rents magistrate." On Monday Mr. Jamieson sits near the morgue on the case of Weary Willie, found drowned in Snails' Bay. On Tuesday he dispenses fair rent to excited Pat McClusky, of Botany-road. And Jamieson has just decided that Myerson may add in his income tax when computing McClusky's rent! Good law, no doubt. And the press "featured" it, and featured Myerson driving off in his lizzie after the court rose. The point of this par is that the press carefully abhors featuring the ten thousand bone-heads who are paying the income tax of thousands of fat brewers and publicans these many years, and paying for Rolls-Royces, and Lanchesters, and Super Sixes. Now, Myerson has two robustious legs. I've watched them many a time twinkling up Pitt-street. But, by way of parable, let us reflect whether is not Tooth's little finger thicker far than both Myerson's thighs! Forgive me, O Emanuel

Myerson! (But where's that tape?) Let us hasten with a double jump to add that this is meant for no reflection on Mr. Myerson, or his rent. We are getting at "Bung"—and, somehow, Fate and a fountain pen have mixed us up with Emanuel's legs. May their shadow never grow less.

### DE MINIMIS.

"Sun" (19/7/21): "The Labor machine to-day is worked by an internal combustion engine." Alcohol heated.

Advt.: "Doctors recommend Gilbey's Dry Gin for all kidney complaints and rheumatism." Should the words "as remedy" be inserted after "gin"? Something seems lacking. The modest reticence of these people!

### "SUN-DRIED TRIPE."

The "Sun," of 18/7/21, under the heading of "The Whisky Trail," contains the following: "Wherever the Britisher leads, Scotch whisky quickly follows in his trail. The development of the great Scotch whisky houses is one of the romances of modern commerce. No exportable product enjoys such universal markets." Yah! Also piff piff!

(And following closer still on the heels of the green bottle with the attractive label are broken homes, blighted lives, widows, orphans, and national disaster.)

But the "Sun" didn't say THAT; there is a big whisky ad. on its next page. So the world wags—a wag of a world.

Never a hotel closes, never a drunkard wakes,

But a soul goes out on the East wind, that died for whisky's sake.

Man or woman or suckling, mother or bride or maid,

Because on the brew of the English the English plague is stayed.

(Continued on Page 16.)

## STOVE POLISH STOVE POLISH

BLAC-IT  
BLAC-IT  
BLAC-IT

The Great  
Stove Polish  
BEAUTIFUL SHEEN  
Dries quickly  
No labor  
Economical  
No smell

Insist on  
BLAC-IT  
Sold Every-  
where.

## JUST A MOMENT !

ANSWER THIS QUESTION:—

As Reaney loses quite a number of intolerant patients through being a Prohibitionist, and considering he gives such excellent value and service to his patrons don't you think you might just wend your way to

**DENTIST REANEY**

'Phone M1420.

Opposite Grace Bros.  
MOTTO: NO HUMBUG.

Open Friday Nights.



# NOTICE TO POLITICIANS.

## ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PLEDGES WANTED.

### REFERENDUM PLEDGE.

"I promise that I will not vote for any candidate for Parliament who is not pledged to support the democratic principle of an immediate Referendum on Prohibition to be decided by a bare majority."

Signed.....

Witness .....

Address.....

Date.....

Electorate.....

### MEANING OF THE PLEDGE.

It is not a pledge to vote against one's political party. It is a Pledge not to vote for any candidate who is opposed to a Referendum on Prohibition.

### PURPOSE OF THE PLEDGE.

To ensure the selection of Parliamentary candidates who favor a Referendum on Prohibition, and the return to Parliament of those who favor such Referendum.

### METHODS OF GETTING PLEDGES.

1. Committees and kindred organisations to carry out a Referendum Pledge-signing Campaign during August, September, and October.
2. Canvassers for Pledges to be organised in every suburb and every country town, to work in association with local committees where such exist.
3. Every opportunity be taken at Church Services, Public Meetings, and Committee Meetings to secure canvassers.
4. Pledges to be taken at meetings wherever possible. A copy of the Pledge in large letters to be displayed at the meeting.
5. Every subscriber to be invited to sign this Pledge and obtain the signatures of at least five other electors.

CRITICISM WELCOME. THIS PLEDGE IS A WINNER.

### New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from Page 4.)

Messrs. Percy Thompson, John O'Brien, Creswell O'Reilly, E. N. Rowley, Hon. Arthur Griffith, W. B. Larke, G. E. Hellicar, T. P. Reaney, T. J. Ley, W. Winn, G. Fitzpatrick, Philip Moses, Simon Hickey, A. G. Butler, Arthur Cocks, Wm. Lowe, E. J. Coote, W. A. F. Waitt.

Mr. W. A. F. Waitt, general manager of Dank's, Ltd., is the permanent chairman of the Executive, and Mr. Fred C. Middleton, late lecturer for the Sheldon School of Business Science, is the organising secretary.

The headquarters of the League are at Bishop Chambers, 28 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

#### "THE BAND OF HOPE NEWS."

This is a quarterly publication issued by the Australian Band of Hope Union in Melbourne. It contains news of Australian work and valuable helps and suggestions for workers amongst young people. Every temperance worker connected with a Band of Hope or Young People's Temperance Society should get this regularly. It only costs 6d. per year posted, and we shall be glad to receive your subscription. The July issue is a special issue, devoted to a State-wide campaign which is being conducted in Victoria, and is a most valuable production.

### "WIN THE CHILD" CRUSADE.

The Victorian Band of Hope Union is launching a special campaign to carry out a programme of work amongst young people. It includes primarily the object of raising £5000, which will be used for the following purposes:

1. Assist in the formation of Y.P. Temperance Societies throughout the State.
2. Secure competent speakers and organisers.
3. Scientific teaching in schools and colleges.
4. Temperance education by moving pictures.
5. Temperance effort in slum and congested areas.
6. Proper training of workers.

Amongst the methods adopted to raise this money is the holding of two fairs, one at Melbourne (a Storyland Fair), and one at Geelong (a Floral Fete). There will also be queen contests and various other interesting efforts. We commend this effort to the notice of our friends, and wish our Victorian workers every success.

### 6 OR 11 O'CLOCK CLOSING.

As we go to press the decision of Mr. Burton Smith, the Stipendiary Magistrate, that all liquor sellers may keep on selling till 11 p.m. has caused much commotion. The liquor sellers profess not to want to do so—solely because they understand public opinion would only grow more antagonistic. As they grow more greedy—hence their fear to be greedy. The Government has "got the wind up," lest the keeping open till 11 p.m. would further accentuate their unconstitutional action in making inoperative an Act of Parliament, and so they will appeal against the magistrate's decision.

No reformer wants to see the country given over to further indulgence in one of its most harmful national vices. The question is happily very much alive, and we are greatly indebted to the wine seller who has helped us, we doubt not quite unintentionally, by focusing attention on the position created by the Government's unprecedented action in suspending an Act of Parliament.

### "THE WORKER"

Invades every nook and corner of New South Wales, and posts more single copies direct to Australian Homes than any other Paper in the Commonwealth.

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

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Guaranteed Qualities.

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# A Personal Chat with my readers

## THE PLEDGE.

I hope you will interest yourself in the pledge that is printed in this issue. Every defeat we suffer is at the hands of politicians. The liquor gang have money, and plenty of it; they have agents well trained to do their work, and they far outclass us in most ways of influencing politicians. Two hundred and fifty votes would unseat 15 to 20 members of Parliament. That number of votes transferred from one candidate to another is equal to 500 votes. Now we ask you to pledge yourself to vote only for such candidates for Parliament as will promise an immediate referendum on Prohibition. We do not ask you to vote against your political party, but we do ask you to refrain from voting unless your party puts up a candidate who will guarantee to give his influence in Parliament to a Prohibition referendum.

Now if you don't quite understand, talk it over with your friends, and finally write to me. I consider this the most important step we have yet taken to elect a Parliament pledged to give us a fair go at this greatest of modern curses.

## SIR JOSEPH COOK.

Sir Joseph Cook has had some 30 years in Parliament, during which time he has been claimed as a friend of the liquor reformers, and although he has never said or done anything to substantiate such a claim, yet in his colorless life he has never given the liquor gang any other encouragement than they found in his supreme gift for doing nothing. He has maintained his neutrality in such a masterful way that he has neither achieved the distinction of having bitter enemies nor warm and devoted friends. He is neither hot nor cold, and will eventually be spewed out into the scrap-heap of forgotten men who, while never leaders, yet by a combination of circumstances occupied positions that should have been reserved for leaders.

Early in May the Swiss Government called the civilised nations to send representatives to a Conference to be held at Lusanne on alcoholism. For four weeks Sir Joseph received letters and telegrams urging immediate attention to this invitation. These were all treated with blase indifference. Urgent wires remained unanswered. Finally, Senator Thomas, Dr. Arthur, and Albert Bruntnell, M.L.A., waited on Sir Joseph.

They urged (1) Australia could not afford to be unrepresented at an international conference; (2) the Conference needed to know that Australia was enterprising and am-

bitious to keep step with the progressive countries; (3) that Australia needed to know what other countries were doing with one of the gravest social and economic problems; (4) that some one should be sent from Australia.

Sir Joseph agreed with all that was said, and promised that Cabinet should decide it. The last boat to take a representative in time for the Conference left one week after Cabinet met, yet no answer came to urgent wires for three days. Then private citizens offered to defray the whole expense of such a representative—but Cabinet decided to send someone from England. This had every possible drawback, without one redeeming feature. It would cost money, Australia would only nominally have representation, and Australia would never hear one word of what took place.

The careless neglect, the grave discourtesy, shown throughout the negotiations, coupled with the stupid decision, has stirred a great feeling of resentment among those who know of how Australia has been robbed of very great possible advantages.

An urgent wire was sent asking Sir Joseph who was to be the Commonwealth representative, that the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, who had been, as he knew, invited officially to prepare a paper on Australia, might ask such representative to read his paper. This wire has never been acknowledged, and the paper can never now be read, since the last mail has departed. We are spending on each of the six days of the week in Australia £86,538, or £27,000,000 a year, but there is no Government that will give any attention to this waste—with all the social wreckage that goes with it.

## OUR ADVERTISERS.

Will you look carefully over our advertisers in "Grit"? We don't ask you to spend one penny more than you have found necessary to spend, but we do ask you to spend it with our advertisers. They are paying us good money for the right to appeal to you. They won't go on doing that unless they get business that justifies such expenditure. A little thought, a little trouble, and without a penny cost to you you can help us enormously.

The advertisers are really paying at least one-third the cost of your "Grit." It means that your copy, costing twopence, would cost you threepence if it were not for the advertisers. You are in debt to them. Will you do business with them, and let them know that we "Grit" readers are loyal, grateful,

# GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION

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

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions may commence with any issue, the paper being posted for 52 weeks for 10/-; outside the Commonwealth, 11/6. Remittances should be made by Postal Notes, payable to Manager of "Grit," or in Penny Stamps.

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

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

## NEW ZEALAND SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscription, 11/6 per annum, in advance. New Zealand Postal Notes and stamps cannot be cashed in New South Wales. You may send your subscription c/o Rev. J. Dawson, Westminster Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.

and dependable? Do something as soon as possible.

A wise man once said; "I have had many troubles in my life, and the greatest of them never happened." Perhaps your problems are like those set out in the following lines, taken from the "Atlanta Constitution":

Moses in de bullrush  
Mighty clost de sea;  
S'pose de tide hed riz up,  
Whar would Moses be?

Joshua in de battle,  
Ain't got light to see;  
S'pose de sun been sleepy,  
Whar would Joshua be?

Jonah in de big storm—  
Whar would Jonah be  
Ef de big whale hadn't said:  
"Dis too much for me?"

Tarryfyin' problems—  
Des won't bresh away!  
Hope we'll see 'em plainer  
W'en come de risin' day!

## THE EDITOR.

When a man is rescued from evil you save a unit; but when a child is prevented from evil you save a multiplication table.

If this strikes you, then send along to

**THE AUSTRALASIAN WHITE CROSS LEAGUE,**  
56 ELIZABETH STREET,  
SYDNEY,

And ask for a Report of work done and literature for yourself and your children.



## Religious Work, the Churches, and Prohibition.

By DEETS PICKETT, Research Secretary, Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Read at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Temperance Council, Washington, D.C., September 20, 1920.

Soon after national Prohibition went into effect a news story went the rounds of that portion of the press unfriendly to the Prohibition movement calling attention to an alleged loss of membership by the Methodist Episcopal Church and presuming to attribute this to the well-known activity of the Methodist Church in support of Prohibition.

The appearance of this news item was followed by numerous letters to the editor, gloating over the loss of Methodism and predicting still further losses unless the Methodists immediately retired from the field of moral reform.

In fact this newspaper story was substantially correct, although the interpretation placed upon the facts was not so well based.

The Methodist Church, and I presume practically every other church, suffers a decline of membership and other grave setbacks during every war period. The young men of the churches and of those classes of the population from which the Church draws its support, readily flock to the colors, and being free from the diseases of vice and drink, are accepted in large numbers. Also, the demands upon the Church as a social agency, in the selling of liberty bonds and war saving stamps, and in conveying information as to the cause and problems of the war to the people, necessarily set aside much of the effort made in behalf of spiritual welfare.

I am sorry that the limited time for preparing this paper prevents my presenting fully the exact information as to the real effect of Prohibition upon all of the churches; but I can say that since the triumphant consummation of the Prohibition movement, and despite the premature gloating of its enemies, the Methodist Church, now freed from the heavy burdens of the war, has in recent months experienced a growth and access of enthusiasm beyond anything in its previous history. It has witnessed more than five

hundred thousand conversions since the Prohibition amendment went into effect, and hundreds of thousands of these, practically all of them, in fact are now members of the Church.

### FOREIGN MISSIONS.

North and South, Methodism has raised one hundred and eighty million dollars for home and foreign missions, and has set the standard of church financial achievement far beyond any previous mark. The annual expenditures of all the church organisations in the country, with their forty-two million members, was in the year 1916 only three hundred and twenty-nine million dollars.

The most noticeable effect of the operation of the Prohibition law upon religious work is witnessed in the slum districts of our larger cities and in the activities of city missions.

### CHURCH RELIEF.

In February of this year I undertook to investigate the operation of Prohibition in the city of New York, being especially interested in the effect of the law upon the activities of the missions and other church relief agencies. I went down to Hadley Rescue Hall, the famous mission situated just next to McGurk's Suicide Hall. This institution never accepts pay for anything. Meals and beds, like the Gospel, are free. In 1913 Hadley Hall was so overcrowded that they had homeless men sleeping in the mission auditorium. In the first six months of 1919, while the town was wet, the Hall had an attendance of 42,415. During the last six months of 1919, under Prohibition, the attendance had fallen to 19,691.

During the wet six months 11,539 free meals were given. During the second six months the number was 8686. Four thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight men slept in free beds during the wet six months of the year, and only 2856 during the six months that were dry. During the first six months of

the year 22,622 were given shelter, and the total for the second six months was only 8892. Comparing the wet January of 1919 with the dry January of 1920, we get the following results: January, 1919, attendance 6055; January, 1920, 2257; January, 1919, meals, 1893; January, 1920, 2889; January, 1919, beds, 921; January, 1920, 715; January, 1919, shelter, 2517; January, 1920, 142.

Philadelphia has a unique institution in the Sunday Breakfast Association, which was organised to feed hoboes on Sunday mornings. The Philadelphia "North American" (March 8, 1920) reports the effect of Prohibition on this institution as follows:

"Hoboes who a few months ago were lunching on charity and sleeping on the nearest available flat surfaces are now all dressed up with hard-earned money in their pockets.

"Prohibition has proved to be a poor fertiliser for the hobo crop. While the American land service, which supplies seasonal workers from the city for farm work during the rush season, reports that the hobo is extinct in America, the Sunday Breakfast Association announces that this ancient type is extinct in Philadelphia. This Association is a mission which not long ago fed from 900 to 1000 hoboes every Sunday morning. When the work or fight order came along during the war the Sunday morning attendance dropped about 200. But when war-time Prohibition arrived last July the weekly visitors steadily decreased, until two months later only 200 'guests' put in their appearance for Sunday morning coffee and doughnuts.

"Yesterday there were less than 100 of these 'gentlemen of the road,' most of whom were old men who have gone so far in their 'trade' that they are unable to recuperate and go to work. The young hobo is missing from the crop, and in the words of Shubal Daniels, corresponding secretary of the mission, 'he is sitting in the balcony now, wearing good clothes.'

"There are no more of them,' he agrees. 'The old hobo or tramp who refused to work and who had no time for anything but pleasure and rum has disappeared. Our efforts now are devoted almost exclusively along rescue lines and religious work, whereas our work two years ago was directed to feeding the hungry tramps. It was rum that was making the hoboes, and when rum went the hobo went. In his place we now see a respectable, hard-working man.'

### DRUNK HAS DISAPPEARED.

Brigadier Welty, of the Salvation Army in New York, gave me a similar testimony stating that formerly men who came to their lodging houses were usually drunk or drunkards. "Now," he said, "the men we house are self-respecting working men who can pay for their lodging."

The Salvation Army established a number of places where men who are accustomed to resting their foot upon the brass rail of the bar might drink coffee and eat cake and ice cream in similar surroundings. The "New York Times" of a recent date attributes to

(Continued on Page 10.)

✱ *Laundrena* ✱  
the Quality  
*Starch*  
For dainty women



## Religious Work, etc.—

(Continued from Page 9.)

Colonel William Peart, Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army, the statement that the deserted appearance of the Army's industrial home is conclusive proof of the effectiveness of the Prohibition amendment. He says:

"In the year before the war we had about 19,000 men working in our industrial shops, 75 per cent. of whom attributed their status to drink. With the coming of war these 19,000 were reduced to six or seven thousand. Some of them enlisted, some went into war factories, some were drafted. The work in the shops was almost entirely carried on by old men and cripples who had always come to the Salvation Army for work.

"The war ended. Then the Prohibition law went into effect in July, 1919. Our warehouses, except for those who we always will have with us, were soon deserted. The drunkards had disappeared.

"Christmas came. That was the time when our halls were always filled to the last square inch with men who were picked up in the streets in all states of inebriety. But last Christmas we could hardly corral a handful. And the dead calm in our workrooms and in our dormitories has continued. There are no men to fill the places. The sorting and the mending and the polishing and fixing are piling up. It seems as if we'll have to hire outside help to continue that branch of the service."

The fact that the affairs of the Church are uniformly prosperous in those States which have been long under the operation of the Prohibition law, together with the development noted in New York City and similar metropolitan centres, seems to indicate that much of the energy of the Church heretofore expended in the direction of relief work will be released for the encouragement of spiritual regeneration. It is, therefore, the duty of the Church to see to it that the extension activities of the outlawed American liquor trade in foreign lands, and especially in the non-Christian lands, shall be checked by great activity on the part of the Church.

## Allen Job—

(Continued from Page 5.)

Andes from the West and pushed his way into the almost impenetrable forests of the Upper Amazon, travelled up and down the tributaries of the great river, and brought back valuable accounts of the natives who inhabit darkest America.

## BACK TO CIVILISATION.

After visiting in turn most of the South American republics, Allen Job at last returned to England. Ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church, he was sent to, and worked for 2½ years in, the King country of New Zealand, followed by five years' ministry in Christchurch, during which time he became well known as a popular preacher and lecturer.

Impatient of comparative inactivity, he

threw himself into varied social work, until the clarion sounded throughout New Zealand, the clarion rallying to the fight against the drink traffic. He fought four successive Prohibition polls, helped to win the 6 o'clock closing and anti-shouting victories, and was again in the front of the fight during the special poll campaign of April, 1919, in which he organised Christchurch East electorate, giving three months' voluntary assistance to the cause.

Eight electorates in North Canterbury, each having a paid organiser, came under his direction in the December, 1919, campaign, and for several years he was member of the Prohibition Executive Committee.

## THE MAN.

This man will never grow old! Many men who have drunk heavily of life's experiences grow bitter and cynical. Not so with Allen Job. On the contrary, his fund of experience has but contributed to his fund of humor, and his vision of the silver lining in every cloud is the secret of his perpetual youth.

Australia is the richer for his having returned to her shores. Since 1919 he has given his strength to the fight for Prohibition in Australia, and trained to endurance by his world experiences, he has travelled over 17,000 miles, and addressed 35,000 people in 322 meetings during this period.

Easy-going in conversation, joining anecdote to opinion, and experience to judgment with fine facility, there is no man that I would prefer to Allen Job as companion for a day's journey; seeing him as I have, facing a hostile crowd in Queensland during the Prohibition campaign of 1920, seeing him subdue opposition by his conviction carrying straight rejoinders, and then arousing enthusiasm for his cause by his kindly humor and tolerant appreciation of the other man's point of view, there is no man I would prefer to Allen Job when circumstances call for the right man.

Is he an orator? He is more than that. In making you live through the adventures which he has experienced, in enthusing you with his enthusiasm, in sharing with you his appreciation of life's humor and life's pathos, he does so on the foundation not of impassioned oratory, not of fine phrases and flowing lines, but on the firm foundation of impeccable logic, comprehensive knowledge, and faith in his life's work.

Gentlemen, gentlemen, gentlemen, rise! Charge to the toast which we honor and prize.

Rise to the anthem, and make the hall ring, Drink to your King, who is truly a King! Drink it in whisky or drink it in wine, Drink it in monopoly vintage divine! All who, alas, may have colds to endure, Drink it in Woods' Great Peppermint Cure!

# ROURNVILLE COCOA

## WINNS Winter Sale DRASTIC PRICE REDUCTIONS QUICKLY EFFECT HUGE CLEARANCE.

Bargains in  
Maids' and  
Children's  
Wear.



G19.—Children's Saxe, Brown, or Navy Flannelette Frocks, facings and belt of contrast color. Lengths, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 ins. Usual Price, 4/6, 4/11.  
SALE PRICE ..... 3/11

G18.—Girls' Pretty Tricoline Frocks, sailor collar and waist finished colored stitching, pleated skirt, in colors of Saxe, Navy, or Brown.  
Lengths 30 33 36 39 ins.  
Usual Price 21/- 22/6 24/6 25/6  
SALE PRICE 13/11 14/11 15/11 16/11

G17.—Girls' Coat Frocks, in V. Rose, Fawn, or French Grey Gabardine, deep yoke effect, inverted pleats at foot.

Lengths 24 27 30 33 36 ins.  
Usual Price, 14/6, 15/6, 15/11, 16/11, 17/11  
Sale Price, 10/6, 10/11, 11/6, 12/3, 12/11

G16.—Good Quality School Frocks, in light ground striped flannelette, box pleats from yoke, belt of self.

Lengths 24 27 33 ins.  
Usual Price ..... 9/6 9/11 11/6  
SALE PRICE... 7/6 7/11 8/9

## COATS REDUCED.

G11.—Girls' Cotton Gabardine Raincoats, in Dark Brown only, large collar and belt.

Lengths 33 36 39 42 ins.  
Usual Price 26/6 29/6 32/6 35/-  
SALE PRICES 18/6 19/11 21/6 23/6

G12.—Children's and Maids' Rubber Lined Macintosh Coats, closed to neck as required, belt at waist.

Lengths 36 39 42 ins.  
Usual Price 27/6 28/6 34/6  
SALE PRICES 19/11 21/- 25/6

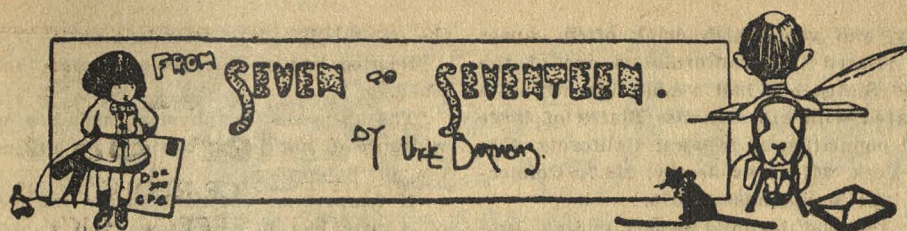
G13.—Maids' Good Quality Tweed Coats, single-breasted, open or fasten to neck, neat collar and cuffs of striped plushette. Lengths 39, 42, 45 ins.  
Usual Price, 65/-.  
SALE PRICE ..... 38/6

Send at once for your copy of our 24-page SALE CATALOGUE. We'll mail yours Free.

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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 your photo as soon as convenient. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. Uncle B.'s birthday is celebrated in April each year by a picnic, to which he invites all his Ne's and Ni's. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag." Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

#### TRIED AND TRUE.

Elsie Arnett, "Glenview," Elungai, writes: Dear Uncle B.,—I suppose it is quite time I wrote to you. I have been too busy house-keeping because mother has had bad health. So I hope that you will excuse me this time. To-day dad put in some fruit trees. We have had beautiful weather lately, and the first frost was on Sunday. We had such a lot of rain a few weeks ago that we quite enjoy the fine weather. My brother Austin, is having a happy time in the hospital, and his leg is doing well. Thank you, Uncle, for birthday greetings. My little baby sister had her birthday yesterday. She is four years old. I think this is all the news this time. So, good-bye, Uncle. With love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Elsie,—It is always a pleasure to hear from you. One who is so patient and true is an ornament to any family, and we are proud of you. While you waste not you will want not, and time is more valuable than money.—Uncle T.)

#### MORE GRIT.

Albert Job, "St. Elmo," Parkes, writes:—Dear Uncle B.,—Will you kindly place me on the list of Ne's? My name is Albert Edward Job, and my address is above. I am fourteen years of age next November 9. I go to Sunday school every Sunday, and I am of the Methodist religion. I will send you my photo as soon as possible. Rev. Allen Job, who has been working for the Alliance, is my cousin. We get "Grit" posted to us every week. We have got about 1000 acres of land here, and are nearly finished cropping. We are putting about 360 acres of crop in this year. I have two brothers and one sister. My eldest brother will be twenty-one in August. He is sick at present. The doctor thinks he has got pleurisy. I saw a letter in "Grit" a fortnight ago from Miss Amy Milthorpe, who is a close friend of mine. We live about three miles from her place. We have got four cows milking at present, and I have to milk two, and separate and feed the calves, and wash the separator, morning and evening. I am in 6th class at school, and ride five miles every morning to school. Well, I must close now, with love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Albert,—You are welcome to our family circle. You do not have much time to write, so you should make a good Ne. Keep on.—Uncle T.)

#### BABY VISITS.

Zillah Dunlop, Croydon Park, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I don't think I am yet a scallywag, and I hope I never will be. It was in April when I last wrote, and it is not quite three months. We are breaking up to-morrow for the mid-winter holidays. I am not very glad, because I like school, but glad in a way, because I like to be home. I am going for an exam. at the Sunday school, and I have not very long to work because it is in the first Saturday in July, so I will have to hurry up. Our baby was one year old last Friday, on June 18. She did not have a party, but went to another little baby's place, who would be one year on the Monday, and had as much fun as if she had been grown up. Well, I have not yet got a photo of myself, but I hope to get one as soon as possible. I must now close as I have no more news. With love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Zillah,—I do not think you could become a scallywag. I hope not. You did not tell me what the babies talked about. I am looking forward to that photo.—Uncle T.)

#### ALL THE FAMILY.

Bernice Grant, "Weona Farm," Belmont, writes:—

(Dear Uncle B.,—Will you please have me for a Ni? I will be eight years old on August 12, and then we will all belong to your family. I hope I will be able to write better soon. I am only in second class yet. I like "Grit." I think it is a very nice paper. We have some friends that live right on the edge of the lake, and I go down and take the little girl to school. Her name is Heather. We had children's service to-day instead of Sunday school, and then we went to hear Mr. Wilson. We get stamps every Sunday from Sunday school, and I am trying to get my book full. Love to you and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Bernice,—You are welcome to the circle of "Grit," and I am just as proud of the fact that you and yours are one with us in the big fight, as you are. The victory is sure.—Uncle T.)

#### SOME GRIT.

Lelo Reid, "Avondale," Ourimbah, writes:

Dear Uncle B.,—For a long time I have been trying to pluck up courage enough to write to you, and have at last succeeded. I was 14 on March 5 last. May I be one of your many Ni's, or have you already more than you want? I am sure you must have a long list of them. I like reading "Grit," especially pages 11 and 12. The letters are

very interesting. Every Wednesday I go to Wyong for a music lesson. My teacher, of whom I am very fond, is Mrs. McGeachie. She gives me lots of theory, but as I am fond of that part of the work, I don't find it too hard. I ride four miles into Ourimbah in the morning and then go to Wyong by train. In the winter time it is always after dark when I get home, but I don't mind, and it is lovely on a moonlight night. Having a rather poor train service makes it a long day, and by the time I change into my riding clothes and get my horse it is about 5.30 p.m. I haven't a photo at present, Uncle, but will send one along as soon as I can. Well, Uncle, I will have all "Grit" page 11 taken up if I don't stop; besides, I have some theory to do. With love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Lelo,—It is always a pleasure to me to enrol as a Ne or Ni anyone who is possessed of "grit" such as yours, and I am sure you will be a worthy member.—Uncle T.)

#### A NEW NE.

Wesley Ward Hall, "Swanbrook," Manilla, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—The river has been in flood and was making a loud noise. It washed one of our fences down. One of my brothers is a butcher. We live two miles out of town. My brother runs a cart and has a good many customers. He has just got a new cart. We have a dairy farm. There are not many fish in the river now; we have only caught nine. A gentleman was fishing here and caught a fish that was reddish gold all over, the shape of a perch, and with a very small mouth. Do you know what it was? My birthday is on February 10.

(Dear Wesley,—I have much pleasure in welcoming you to our family. I hope you will always be a worker for the good of others. I only know fish when it is cooked. Write again soon.—Uncle T.)

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## Prohibition and Health—

(Continued from page 3.)

cases, when in former years the wards were full of them. For some reason the death rates are now unnaturally low. Whether this is in any measure due to the high wages and the fact that less of the household money goes to booze and more to care of family is a question that is difficult to decide."

Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland, of New York City, announced in January, 1920, that the general death rate in that city was lower in 1919 than in any year "since the establishment of accurate vital statistics, fifty years." Fifty-three years ago, at the time of the organisation of the Health Department, the death-rate was a little over 28 per 1000 of the population. The death-rate in 1919 was 12.39 per 1000, as compared with 16.71 in 1918, and an average of 13.94 for the five-year period, 1913-1917. The deaths in 1919 numbered 74,433 against 93,119 during 1918. There was "an unprecedented drop in mortality from tuberculosis of the lungs."

Not only New York, but Chicago, Washington, New Orleans, Detroit, Newark, N.J., Providence, R.I., and Dayton, Ohio, now have the lowest death rates in their history. It seems reasonably certain this condition exists in other cities. Newark N.J., had 6205 deaths in 1917, 8483 in 1918, 5316 in 1919, and 3891 in 1920 to September 20. The influenza epidemic made the 1918 death rate abnormal. The general population of the city has increased about 2.9 per cent. annually. The average death rate of New Orleans from 1910 to 1919 was 19.80. The 1919 rate was 18.21.

### PROHIBITION AND INSANITY.

Alcohol causes insanity, as a single direct cause, as a cause of alcoholic heredity, and as a contributing cause where several factors have together impaired mental health.

A census taken by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene of New York in 1918 showed that there were 239,820 cases of insanity in the United States at that time.

Of these cases 167,469 were in the 24 license States which had at that time 64,536,527 population as estimated by the census bureau, or 259 insane people for each 100,000 of population.

Sixty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-four (67,144) of the cases of insanity were in the District of Columbia and 24 States having an estimated population of 38,787,968 which had been under State-wide Prohibition for a period varying from one to seventy years, or 173 cases of insanity for each 100,000 people in the dry territory.

Insanity has other causes besides alcohol, but it overshadows all others in the relative proportion of insanity in wet and dry States.

A large proportion of population in cities in the license States does not explain their excess of insanity as the high rates of insanity in Nevada (224), Montana (232), Wisconsin (313), and California (325) indicate.

There is no reason for believing that city life is less favorable for mental health than rural life, other than drink and the poverty,

misery, and vice which drink often causes or is related to. California as one of the license States has had a high insanity rate compared with other license States of large urban population as follows: California, 325; New York, 367; New Jersey, 254.7; Connecticut, 333; Massachusetts, 376.

For the last biennial period ending June 30, 1918, for which a report has been issued, the State Commissioners in Lunacy in California report that of 2580 cases admitted, the causes of which were known, 1115 were caused by intemperance, alcoholism and dissipation.

The Commission is composed of Governor William D. Stephens, Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, U.S. Webb, Attorney-General, Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, and Dr. W. H. Kellogg, Secretary of State Board of Health.

According to the Census Bureau reports the whole population of the United States increased during the seven years ending January 1, 1917, 11.80 per cent., whereas during the same period insanity increased 24.64 per cent. For a long time the insane have been increasing more rapidly than the entire population in every license State.

The rapid increase has taxed the capacity of hospitals, the ingenuity of authorities, and the resources of State Treasuries.

The first ray of hope, the first prospect of relief, the first encouraging news, in a generation, on the insanity problem of our nation has come from the adoption of national Prohibition.

From many great hospitals evidence is coming that the flood has been checked, that the admissions are no longer increasing but have begun to diminish.

From Stockton, Norwalk and Mendocino hospitals in California, Morris Plains and Trenton hospitals of New Jersey, Farnhurst of Delaware, the Springfield of Maryland, Norwich of Connecticut, Middletown and Bloomingdale, N.Y., Worcester of Massachusetts, Mendota and Northern of Wisconsin, Western of Washington, and the State Hospital of Oregon come reports of decreased admissions.

### INSURANCE EVIDENCE.

"Statistics of the seven leading American insurance companies prove conclusively that a higher mortality must be expected among those who drink freely, although not to the point of intoxication than among the total abstainers."

The "Journal of the American Medical Association," May 15, 1920, stated:

"The benefits of temperance to the thousands of men in the armies can scarcely be debated.

"An elaborate investigation by a commission of scientists and clinicians for the German Government and published in 1919 affords interesting conclusions for the civilian population of a country accustomed to liberal indulgence in alcoholic drinks. It appears particularly from the report of Professor Partsch, that in Prussia, as a result of restricted drinking, there was an extraordinary decrease of chronic alcoholism and

the mental disorders attendant on it.

"Related bodily illnesses were also diminished.

"The decrease in physical maladies was widespread, not being confined to any portion of the empire.

"If temperance enforced by the exigencies of a war has in truth exercised a highly beneficial influence on the nations, the problem of retaining its essential benefits is surely one worthy of consideration in any propaganda for the public health."

Alcohol endangers and kills. Prohibition saves and protects life and health.

We would appeal to every man who cares for the welfare of our common humanity to stand for loyal obedience to what is now the fundamental law of our nation, and we urge with all our heart and strength that the policy which is bringing happiness to a multitude of American homes be carried to all the earth.

## "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 22/7/21, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: Rev. J. Calvert, 13/7/22; Dr. J. A. J. Murray, 6/6/22; H. Walton, 2/6/22; W. Menzies, 5s., 25/12/21; J. Dean, £1 10s., 30/12/22; H. Clunies Ross, 5/5/22 (10s. educational); Miss M. L. Bailey, 2s. 6d., 10/9/21; J. Strongman, £1, 30/6/23; C. Green, 2/7/22; Miss E. J. Kenner, 30/6/22. Mrs. W. R. Angus, £1, 30/6/23; Bishop of Wangaratta, 5/6/22; Miss R. Scott, 22/7/22; C. H. Derrick, 14/6/22; Prof. Griffith Taylor, 6/5/22; T. H. Martin, 30/7/22; E. Coleman, 15/6/22; A. Rosenberg, 18/7/22; Rev. H. Bryant, 5s., 22/1/22; Mrs. Gliddon, 17/6/22.

The following are paid to 30/12/21: Miss Gurney, 5s.; J. Wilmot; Rev. W. A. S. Anderson, 5s.; Rev. A. T. Newton; People's Palace (two copies).

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**HEREDITY.**

"Do you believe in heredity, Nupop?"

"I certainly do. Why, for instance, is my six-months-old always trying to get his toes in his mouth if it isn't because of his dad's constant struggle to make both ends meet?"

\* \* \*

**UNCOMPLIMENTARY.**

"I wish you would tell me," said the agent, who had been a long time on Mr. Snagg's trail, "what is your objection to having your life insured?"

"Well, I don't mind telling you," replied Snaggs. "The idea of being more valuable dead than alive is distasteful to me."

\* \* \*

**STRATEGY.**

"Boy, take these flowers up to Miss Dolly Footlites, Room 12."

"Gee! You're the fourth guy wot's sent her flowers to-day."

"Eh! What's that? Who sent the others?"

"Oh, they didn't send up any names. They just said: 'She'll know who they come from.'"

"Well, here, take my card and tell her these are from the same one that sent her the other three boxes."

\* \* \*

**CITED FOR VALOR.**

The swain and his swainess had just encountered a bulldog that looked as if he might shake a mean lower jaw.

"Why, Percy," she exclaimed as he started a strategic retreat. "You always swore you would face death for me."

"I would," he flung back over his shoulder, "but that darn dog ain't dead."

\* \* \*

**AUTHORITATIVE.**

"Bill is going to retire from business for five years."

"Oh, I've heard him say that before."

"Yes, but this time the judge said it."

**A DOUBLE-BARRELLED INHERITANCE.**

First Teacher: "That Willingsbee girl is provokingly slow in doing anything."

Second Teacher: "But you can't blame the poor thing. Her mother's an ex-telephone operator and her father's a plumber."

\* \* \*

**A BELL AND A BUOY.**

Said a man on a buoy, to whose billow-spun top

He'd been fixing a bell, "Boat ahoy! I'm off—there's no need any longer to stop, All the same, I bell-leave you, my boy!"

\* \* \*

"I noticed your wife sitting by the window sewing this morning. I thought you told me yesterday she was ill." "So she was, but to-day she's on the mend."

\* \* \*

"Young man," said the pompous individual, "I did not always have a carriage. When I first started in life I had to walk." "You were fortunate," chuckled the youth. "When I first started in life I couldn't walk."

\* \* \*

"I met a deaf and dumb man to-day who had every joint of his fingers broken." "That was terrible; how did it happen?" "Well, he used to crack jokes on his fingers."

\* \* \*

**A SOLID FACT.**

"What is the hardest thing about skating when you're learning?"

"The ice."

\* \* \*

**MATTER OF DEFINITION.**

Uncle Sam has the credit for winning the war—if you understand exactly what's meant by "credit."

\* \* \*

**FAITH SUPREME.**

"I have no use for faith," said the man; "what I know I know!" Then he went out and bought some wildcat mining stock and a second-hand motor-car.

Mistress—

Mary, your kitchen is a picture!

However do you get everything so spotlessly clean & bright?



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

## KERR'S

RELIABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES  
AND SILVERWARE



Solid 9ct. Gold Nellie Stewart Bangle, 37/6.  
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FOR BEST VALUE  
DRINK

## KING TEA

THE NEW CEYLON



# DAILY INSPIRATION

**"Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me."  
—Psl. 51, 10.**

## SUNDAY.

"God comforteth those that are cast down."—2 Cor. 7, 6.

\* \* \*

### HIS READINESS TO RECEIVE SINNERS.

He does not exclude the greatest sinners when they come to Him, but on the contrary He gives them His first attention; as a surgeon who has been called to a field of battle to dress the wounded, always first goes to the most desperate cases.—Naudin.

## MONDAY.

"There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother."—Prov. 18, 24.

\* \* \*

### FRIENDSHIP.

Commend me to the friend that comes

When I am sad and lone,  
And makes the anguish of my heart  
The suffering of his own;

Who calmly shuns the glittering throng  
At pleasure's gay levee,

And comes to gild a sombre hour  
And gives his heart to me.

He flits not with the flitting stork

That seeks a southern sky,  
But lingers where the wounded bird  
Hath laid him down to die.

Oh, such a friend; he is in truth,

Whate'er his lot may be,  
A rainbow on the storm of life  
An anchor on his sea.

—"Quiet Thoughts."

## TUESDAY.

"Whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he."—Prov. 16, 20.

\* \* \*

### SHOULD INSPIRE US WITH THANKFULNESS.

Let Christians be thankful for the least growth; if you do not grow so much in assurance, bless God if you grow in sincerity; if you do not grow so much in knowledge, bless God if you grow in humility. If a tree grows in the root, it is a true growth; if you grow in the root-grace of humility, it is as needful for you as any other growth.—Watson.

## What Is ECKS

?

### A BEVERAGE!

Refreshing, Invigorating, Stimulating,  
Non-Intoxicating.

Sold Everywhere at Reasonable Prices.

**OFFICE AND FACTORY,**  
Corner Crescent and Dowling Streets,  
**WATERLOO.**

Telephone: Redfern 1269.

## WEDNESDAY.

"Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?"—Acts 9, 6.

\* \* \*

### SUBMISSION.

"Oh teach me, Lord, the Cross to bear.

Mould Thou my will—I would not dare

Resist Thy hand, nor e'er complain

When my frail heart Thou would'st restrain."

"Take my soul and body's powers;

Take my memory, mind and will;

All my goods and all my hours;

All I know and all I feel.

All I think, or speak or do.

Take my heart, but make it new."

—C. Wesley.

## THURSDAY.

"Set your affections on things above."—  
Col., 3, 2.

\* \* \*

### ONWARD!

A Christian has no solstice, no highest point, where he may stand still, and go no further. Much less has he any equator, where days and nights are equal, that is, a liberty to spend as much time ill as well, as many hours in sinful pleasures as in religious exercises.—Donne.

"All our dignity consists in thought. Thereby must we elevate ourselves; not by space and time, which we cannot fill. Let us then strive to think well; this is the principle of right conduct."—Pascal.

## FRIDAY.

"My grace is sufficient for thee."—  
2 Cor., 12, 9.

\* \* \*

### APPROPRIATION.

Oh, that every Christian would realise and appropriate the blessings contained in these words. We believe them intellectually, but do not trade them: just as if a millionaire signed a cheque in our favor, but we never cash it.

With grace inexhaustively, why should we fear,

To step boldly forth on the pathway of life?  
The gift-of-God's-love, to whom no one is peer,

Has pledged you His Word to o'ercome in the strife.

By Faith, Hope, and Trust make friends of your fellows,

By actions and words bind them close to your side,

By prayers and self-sacrifice lead them to God,

With Whom and our Jesus to ever abide."

—Anon.

## SATURDAY.

"God commendeth His love towards us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."—Rom., 5, 8.

## SAVIOUR AND OWNER.

"Why did the Lord die for us? In the first place, that He might save us. He pitied self-ruined sinners, who had called down on themselves and sentence of God's broken law. And he took their liabilities on Himself, and bore the sentence of His own law Himself, that we might go free. But the Lord was not content to save. He desired to have. He not only pitied us; He loved us, He set His heart on us, as we set our hearts on something we greatly want and are ready to buy dearly. His wonderful heart was not satisfied till He had not only rescued us, but purchased us for His very own. He must be our Saviour, but also our Lord—not a Lord who tyrannises, indeed, but a Lord who owns, with an ownership which is our supreme blessing. His claim to have us for His property is but the utterance of His mighty love."—H. C. G. Moule.

## JAMES MARION MEMORIAL FUND.

£10.—J.S.M., per Alderman Walker.

£6 6s.—W.C.T.U., Brisbane.

£2 7s.—Wagga Church of Christ.

£1 1s.—R. Farleigh.

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## Drink Empire Cocoa

Drink and enjoy the pure, fragrant freshness of EMPIRE COCOA.

EMPIRE is an Australian-made cocoa, manufactured from the finest Cocoa Beans. It has a flavor that appeals to all cocoa connoisseurs, and is rich in nutritious elements.

It is a warm, strengthening beverage, especially appreciated during the colder months of winter. Ask for EMPIRE COCOA, and have the economical advantages as well as the Quality excellence of this established Australian-made Cocoa. Your grocer sells it at an economical price.

"COSTS LESS AND IS BETTER."

Manufactured in Australia by

# HARPERS



# A WOMAN—Five Years' Jail.

## VISITING A PRISONER.

By W. D. B. CREAGH.

You may be interested to know what catches the eye of one who visits the State Penitentiary. Then come with me and pay a visit to a woman who for the next five years must live in the gloom, horror and remorse that make the atmosphere of Long Bay Jail.

### "NOTICE.

#### "STATE PENITENTIARY.

##### "PRISONS ACT, 1899, SECTION 18.

"(1) Whosoever brings, or attempts to bring into any prison, any spirituous or fermented liquor, may be apprehended by the jailor, keeper, or turnkey, or any of his assistants and taken before a justice of the peace.

"(2) The justice before whom any person so apprehended is brought shall hear or determine the offence in a summary way, and may on conviction impose a penalty not exceeding £20, nor less than £10.

"And in default of immediate payment of such penalty shall commit the offender to such prison for any term not exceeding three months."

The above notice is posted up outside the entrance of Long Bay Jail.

I passed through the gate, receiving the cheery "Good day" from the warder who was on guard. Another warder could be seen, rifle on arm; he was posted above, overlooking the workshops and buildings that housed the unfortunates who were undergoing sentence for crimes ranging from common drunk to murder.

I had only entered one gate, the outer, a wall about nine feet high; clean pathways led to the other two entrances, one for men, and one for women. These entrances were the only openings to be seen in the 30ft. high wall—the inner one. Warders and prisoners could be seen in the outer grounds. I passed one who was carefully sweeping the path. I saw an old friend; he bid me "Good day," and said he was in as an inebriate, and was going to give up drink for good. He promised to come and see me when he came out.

I saw two other prisoners in the outer grounds, both known to me as drink cases.

Then I knocked at the women's wing. The bang of the knocker on the high iron door sounded like a death-knell.

A wardress, dressed in a neat uniform, opened the gate. I told the reason of my visit. I had called to see a prisoner, P.H.

I was ushered into the matron's office, and found her very busy. Handing in my pass I heard the order given to another wardress to get the prisoner. A few minutes went by when the wardress appeared, escorting a young woman.

### UGLINESS ENCOURAGED.

The first thing one notices about the prisoners is the successful attempt that has been made to make the prisoner look ugly. The ugly bonnet, the ugly clothes, the white stockings, the heavy boots—my! if some of the young ladies that hang about Farmer's and David Jones's to see the latest fashions could see these women in their uniforms they would get a fit.

I was ushered into a little room. Sitting down at a table I faced the prisoner, who sat opposite to me; at the end of the table sat a wardress, who listened to all the conversation. All the time you are with a prisoner you feel there is something that they want to say but they never say it. This particular prisoner killed a man, or, rather, a brute beast; the evidence shows that the young woman was in his clutches. They had been drinking heavily, going from bar to bar. A little of the evidence given at the trial shows some sidelight on the doings of drink in our midst.

Hume's evidence showed that Collins was a quarrelsome man; it was only when she gave him money that he showed improved temper; he spent the money in drink, or at the races. What a sport he was!

The prisoner here deposed that she was never without a black eye.

On the day of the tragedy Collins made three demands on her for money. She pawned a ring to meet his wishes. When she could not meet his third demand he knocked her down. On two other occasions he assaulted her that day; it was in self-defence that she picked up the knife. She was under the influence of drink, and she did not know what happened afterwards. "I don't want to remember any more," the prisoner said, as she fainted, falling out of the witness box.

Another bit of evidence given by an eye-witness was "that the witness, Lily Tucker, saw Collins, the murdered man, threaten the woman with a meat chopper."

The evidence proved that the devil alcohol had brought about another set of circumstances that caused the death of a man and put a young woman in jail for five years, always to feel the anguish of mind that comes from knowledge of such an act.

### AN APPEAL TO WOMEN.

I looked at the sad but rather sweet face in front of me. I looked beyond the face; I could see the baby girl, then the grown-up child. I could see the mother's admiring glances as her lass grew into womanhood, then to find herself away from home, temptation, the fall. I can hear old Satan say, "A glass of wine will not hurt you." I saw the nice things of life pass

away. The underworld, alcohol's kingdom, engulfs this young life, as it had done so many thousands of others.

### WHAT NEXT?

As I have shown in the opening of this article, the ban on alcoholic liquor safeguards those who, through liquor, find themselves in jail; but most of them, the prisoners, will find themselves out of those gates, then what next?

I, as police court missionary, know how drink has enslaved them. I know how they fall time after time. The onus is on us, the sober, the Christian people. Especially is the appeal for help made to women, especially the young women, those who will be the mothers of to-morrow, those who will supply drink's victims, the inmates of our jails.

Surely it is reasonable to ask for your co-operation in fighting this curse, the greatest we have to face. You risk your life bringing them into the world; do more in the future to protect them, your children, when they are in the world.

Promising help if it were needed, I came away from the jail. The prisoner goes back to her task. I to mine. She cursing booze in jail, I fighting it outside.

As I passed out of the gate I looked at the notice on the wall again. What hypocrites we are! We banish it from the ugliest place in our social order, the jail, after it has done its cruel work. We allow it to go into the sweetest place on earth, the home, there to bring discord, crime, poverty, even death. The statement of Mr. S. McCauley, Comptroller-General of Prisons, N.S.W., shows just what the official mind knows about the evil.

Mr. S. McCauley says: "There can be no doubt that drink is responsible for a very large proportion of crime, and where not a direct it is a large contributing cause. In the more vicious cases of crime, such as murder, or when personal injury is inflicted, drink is very largely responsible. The many thousands of victims of alcohol are crying out for help, none more so than those in our jails. Do not let them go by unheeded or your own child may be added to them."

Do not let this warning go unheeded. Work for, and give to, the Prohibition Movement.

### WONDERFUL

## ERADICA

"Sure Cure for Septic Sores."

ERADICA

Is highly recommended for boils, burns, bruises, carbuncles, abscesses, poisoned or inflamed sores, poisoned bites, gathered sores, whitlows, and septic sores.

Sold by Anthony Hordern, W. H. Soul, Pattinson, Winn's, Ltd., Oxford-street, Sydney.



## Water Waggon—

(Continued from Page 6.)

### ON NOTHING VERSUS HUSH.

TALK Prohibition. Get it on the brain. Open the subject to your neighbor on the tram. The average man knows nothing of this subject; the daily papers keep him in the dark as much as possible; rich shareholders on the newspaper companies exercise some influence for silence (hush). So TALK it up. More things, says the poet, are done by talk "than the world wots off." Let the world wot of this. The more it wots the better. Talk of it over the back fence to Smithers as he cuts the copper firing. Ring it in with your speech at the Gardeners' "pound night." Substitute it for the weather when Jinks and you strap-hang on trams. Get your local minister to pray publicly for it. Get him to preach on it. If hard up for a text lend him this: Psalm 106, v. 9, "He rebuked the Red Sea also, and it was dried up." When people wot more they'll vote better. Wot on.

?????

A lawyer writes this column. He will answer "nix" all questions on liquor matters, and will answer either publicly or privately,



**SUNLIGHT SOAP**

**THE Laundry Ideal**

From Palm Plantation to Finished Factory Product

Quality makes economy possible to users of Sunlight Soap.

It is all super-soap because of the coconut oil, powerful cleanser and purifier, so good for the clothes in Sunlight Soap

**SUNLIGHT SOAP**

# ANTHONY HORDERN'S SALE

FIRST DAY JULY 25<sup>th</sup>  
LAST DAY AUG 13<sup>th</sup>

A copy of the Sale Catalogue will be posted free on request it is full of money-saving suggestions  
**WRITE TO-DAY**



Anthony Hordern & Sons Ltd.  
New Palace Emporium, Brickfield Hill, Sydney

as desired. (Send a stamp, beloved.) This may be of some use to anti-booze workers who have difficulty in (say) remote places where the local bobby or a whisky-sipping J.P. is the last word in law. But the writer won't give free advice on matters not strictly relating to liquor law enforcement, and such like subjects. He has a living to earn himself, this bird.

### NO BALAAMS.

Not by cursing the publican! No, sir, Prohibition will not come THAT way. Naughty fellow, that publican, natheless, likewise his yoke-fellow, the brewer, his uncle, the distiller, and his little brother who sells wine. All naughty. Like you and I, eh? Forty Balaams and forty asses might curse Bung and his tribe for 40 days and 40 nights—not therein exhausting the situation. But Balaam gained little by his immortal curse at Neddy. Let us learn of that prophet with three A's in his name. Prohibition shall come from intelligent reasoning to electors, by written and verbal propaganda, by keeping the Alliance in funds, by circulating "Grit" as if it were the one journal in the State. . . .

Anything else? Yes, by prayer. Is there any other cause better worth knee-drill?

But no more cursing of Bung. Probably Bung curses himself and his trade in private—let him have all that joy.

## IRELAND.

### ULSTER ELECTIONS.

All temperance candidates returned, several at head of the poll, probable strong temperance majority in Parliament. Leading publican and anti-Prohibitionist in West Belfast only polled 311 out of 56,000, and forfeited election deposit of £150. Rechabite at head of poll in this division. "Trade" wiped out. The President, four Vice-Presidents, and two members of the Executive of the Ulster Temperance Council all successful. President at top of the poll in Derry. We are well satisfied.

**PASS "GRIT" ON**