

Dates, hand picked, lb	s. d. 0 6	Diabetic Rolls, boxes	s. d. 2 6	Soya Beans	s. d. 0 5
Dates, packets	0 8	Gluten Meal, packets	2 9	Olive Oil, bottles, 1/3, 2/-	3 6
Dates, Special Desert	1 3	Peaches, 2 lb. tins	0 9	Quart Tins, 5/9; Half Gals.	10 9
Dates and Walnuts, packets	1 3	Peaches, 2 lb. tins	0 11	Gallons, 20/-; 2 Gal. Tins	30 0
Walnuts (Sorrento), lb.	1 6	Peaches (4 Crown), dried, lb.	1 0	Wine, pints	1/6 and 2 9
Barcelonas	1 2	Apricots, 2 lb. tins	1 2	Wine, quarts	2 3
Brazils	1 4	Pineapples, 2 lb. tins	0 10 1/2	Mixed Nuts, small, 10d.; large	1 6
Poplar Nuts	1 0	Apricots (3 Crown), dried	1 6	Crystallised Cherries, bottles	1 6
Soft-shelled Almonds	1 6	Lima Beans, best, lb.	0 4 1/2	Crystallised Fruits, drums	2 1
Salted Peanuts, bags	0 3	Red Lentils	1 4 1/2	French Prunes	1/3 and 1 6

SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD CAFE, 308 GEORGE STREET, NEAR HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY.

# Spirit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XVII. No. 35.

SYDNEY, NOVEMBER 15, 1923.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a newspaper.

## MELBOURNE CUP.

### Hotels to Close.

Melbourne, Monday.

It has been decided that the hotels within five miles of Elizabeth-street Post Office shall be closed to-morrow—Cup Day—from 2 o'clock.

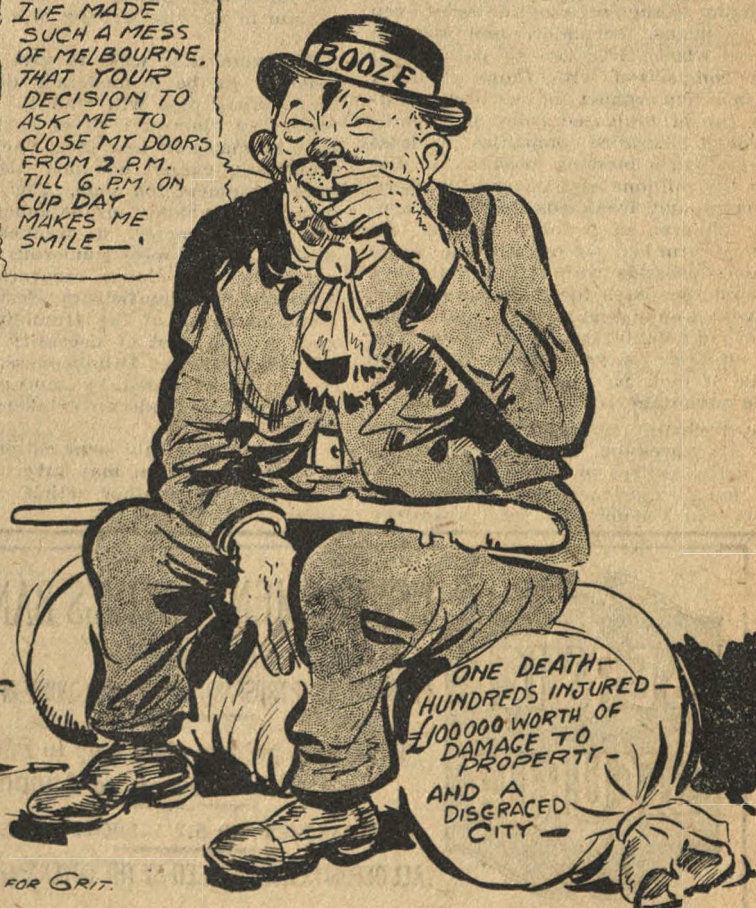
This arrangement was made this afternoon as the result of a conference between the State Cabinet and representatives of the Liquor Trades Defence Union and the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

The Ministry made the request, and the liquor trade representatives concurred.—"S.M.H."

SURE!  
I'VE MADE  
SUCH A MESS  
OF MELBOURNE,  
THAT YOUR  
DECISION TO  
ASK ME TO  
CLOSE MY DOORS  
FROM 2 P.M.  
TILL 6 P.M. ON  
CUP DAY  
MAKES ME  
SMILE—

PLEASE MISTER  
BOOZE. AS YOU  
HAVE ALREADY  
CAUSED SUCH  
TROUBLE WILL  
YOU CLOSE FOR  
4 HOURS ON  
CUP DAY?

VICTORIAN  
GOVERNMENT



ONE DEATH—  
HUNDREDS INJURED—  
£100,000 WORTH OF  
DAMAGE TO  
PROPERTY—  
AND A  
DISGRACED  
CITY—

1 SESSUP 23 FOR GRIT.

COLLECT  
GREEN COUPONS

CHAPMAN & CO..  
BOOKBINDERS

259-261 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY.

'Phone City 2464.





## BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

By MAURICE C. HIME, M.A., LL.D., J.P.

Some time ago the liquor problem was forced on my attention. I was neither a Prohibitionist nor an anti-Prohibitionist, neither was I a teetotaler, nor had I any intention of becoming one. But it soon began to dawn on me that the present-day drink problem was in its nature an extremely interesting, important, and comprehensive one, involving as it did in Ulster last year the expenditure of £9,619,266; in the United Kingdom, that of £403,000,000 (in 1921).

I provided myself, accordingly, with some temperance literature—a part of it in favor of Prohibition; a part against it. The outcome of my study and reflection was that I argued myself into becoming a Prohibitionist, and also a total abstainer.

I now feel satisfied that an Act to prohibit the making, buying, and selling of alcoholic drink—except the small amount that might be required for therapeutic, chemical, and mechanical purposes—would be an infinite blessing to the entire nation—yes, even to the publicans, barmaids, and barmen themselves—whose lives are so pathetically short, in comparison with those of other working men and women, as has been manifested by the promulgated rules and conditions of many insurance companies; a blessing also—though a blessing, possibly, in disguise—to the millions of moderate drinkers, hard drinkers, and drunkards that there are; while the children of drunken parents, the husbands of drunken wives, and the wives of drunken husbands would find that such a law would turn each for them, as it were, into heaven; and unemployment and slums would, beyond a doubt, largely decrease. Yea, even to children as yet unborn, the total abstinence of their parents would be of unspeakable advantage.

It may, perhaps, encourage the moderate drinker—an expression, by the way, which one seems always free to define for oneself—to learn that I experienced not the least inconvenience in becoming a total abstainer,

and enjoyed my first teetotal dinner at home, water being my only beverage, quite as much as any previous one. In fact, so long as dinner lasted, I hardly realised that I was not sipping my usual glass of claret or whisky and water; and after dinner I had several things to do in which I was interested—reading, writing, etc.—and so I never gave an instant's thought to my new experience. It was, indeed, almost bed-time before I recalled my abstinence; and then I recalled it only with agreeable sensations, arising from the feeling that I had given up what, at its best, was but a costly luxury, and had broken easily through a fifty-year-old habit.

I am aware that this last paragraph is abominably egotistical, and I heartily apologise for the egotism. I cannot, however, but cherish the hope that my recorded experience may encourage others, if only a few, not to be downhearted, should they think of becoming abstainers.

I am in no wise writing in a controversial spirit.

The man that wills to give up drinking, whether he be a moderate drinker or an immoderate one, will find it, I venture to predict, a thousand times easier to do so than he may now imagine. The hard drinker manifestly cannot abandon his self-indulgence a moment too soon. For him habitual drinking commonly means general deterioration of character, a weakened intellect, weaker health, more numerous illnesses and accidents, with slower recoveries therefrom, a shorter life, inefficiency, destitution, doles—not to speak of the stumbling-block that such a one must of necessity prove to his weaker brethren. Drunkenness, furthermore, is always preceded by moderate drinking. Were there no moderate drinkers, there would be no drunkards.

It is my hope that some editor interested in temperance reform may give me permission to contribute another article or two to the same effect as this.



### GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK of N.S.W.

PERSONAL, JOINT, TRUST AND CHILDREN'S ACCOUNTS OPENED.

4% Interest paid on every £ up to £500  
and 3½% on excess to £1000.

156 BRANCHES AND 512 AGENCIES IN N.S.W.

ALL DEPOSITS GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

### YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

### DENTIST REANEY

OPP. GRACE BROS.

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

M1420

**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

## For Supper INGLIS' Coffee Essence Is Delicious

Ask Your Grocer

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS—JUST ARRIVED  
TWO NEW BOOKLETS

Poems by FAIRELIE THORNTON

"LOVE" and "LOVE DIVINE"

With Introductions by Ven. Archdeacon D'Arcy-Irvine and Rev. Dr. Carruthers.

PRICE, 1/6 each; postage 1d. each.

Wm. TYAS, 558 George-st., and other Booksellers



## FROM ALL THE WORLD COMES ITEMS OF INTEREST.

One of New York's public schools with over 5000 attendance reports that every child has a savings account. Before Prohibition in this same school 600 pupils had to be fed at city expense before they could go to their classes.

Since saloons have gone from Monroe County, O., the children's home at Woodsfield, with 30 acres of ground and a building worth 40,000 dollars, has but one child in it, a little boy of four years. In old saloon days there were as high as 75 children there. "Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these, ye did it unto Me!"

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley is responsible for this statement: "I do not know where any speakeasies (sly-grog shops) are, and I don't believe any other decent citizen knows where they are. If they exist, it is not Prohibition that causes them, but a violation of Prohibition. You might as well say the increase in the number of bank robberies is due to the law against burglary."

A writer in the Cleveland, O., press gives some facts showing that the elimination of saloons has reacted to the benefit of the poor in Cleveland. The Juvenile Court is allowed 50 cents a day for each family of the men sent to the workhouse for neglecting their children. In wet 1915 the Court disbursed 14,950 dollars in that way. In 1921 (dry) the amount disbursed was only 2940 dollars. The conclusion of the writer is that Prohibition has made life better for the poor. Cleveland has grown greatly in population also, which makes the drop in figures even more noticeable.

## THE REVIVAL OF HAIRDRESSING.

### WILL "BOBBED" HAIR REMAIN IN VOGUE?

War time exigencies reduced our hairdressing to a minimum. With our hair tucked into a knob at the back, and our service caps pulled well over our eyes, we faced the world boldly for some years. But the time is at hand when ill-dressed hair can no longer be camouflaged; the lost art of coiffure is being revived.

Hairdressing, of course, should always be a matter of individual taste. But whether one's coiffure is elaborate or simple, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, its effect is wonderfully enhanced by the "waviness" of the hair.

Bobbed hair, which is so eminently becoming to many, and which seems likely to remain in fashion, has no charm if the hair is lank and straight.

Waving the hair with hot tongs has much to be said against it. Unless performed by an artist, the result is too rigid to be really becoming. Far worse is its effect on the hair, which soon becomes dry, discolored, and brittle.

The most satisfactory solution to this problem of producing an "ondule" effect without the use of curling tongs, seems to be the occasional use of silmerine.

Where a wave in the front of the hair only is required, the hair should first be combed into position, exactly as if you were about to put it up. Having decided where you want the wave, damp the place with your finger dipped in silmerine, and insert a small slide. The hair should be "fluffed" up on each side of the slide to intensify the wave. After a few hours the removal of the slide will leave a deep "kink" in the hair, just where you want it. It will last for several days without further treatment. Silmerine can be obtained from the up-to-date chemist.

## REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN'S PROHIBITION LEAGUE

requests the pleasure of your presence at

ST. JAMES' HALL, PHILLIP ST.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1923

at 8 p.m.

When

## "THE VAGABONDS"

will present

## "COOK"

A Comedy in Three Acts, by Jerome K. Jerome.

O. M. PRESTON-STANLEY,

Hon. Sec., R.W.P.L.

Reserved Seats (including Tax), 3/-; 2/6 Unreserved; 1/6 at door.

Plans open at Paling's on November 14.

Tickets may be had at Alliance Office, 321 Pitt Street, City.

RUBY COXHEAD,

Hon. Sec., The Vagabonds.

## "COOK"

A Comedy in Three Acts, by Jerome K. Jerome.

### Characters in order of their appearance:

Miss Dorton .....	VALETTA COHEN
Illingworth .....	JOHN D. FITZER
Miss Bulstrode .....	ETHEL SPARKS
Archibald Quincey .....	W. EWART JAGO
John Parable .....	GEORGE STOKES
Comfort Pryce .....	RUBY COXHEAD
Mrs. Meadows .....	LALAGE WELCH
Mr. Howell .....	WILLIAMS COLLINS
Joseph Onions .....	NOEL G. LINTON

Play produced by W. Ewart Jago.

ACT I.—John Parable's Study. ACT II.—John Parable's Country Cottage. ACT III.—Same as Act I.

Musical Interlude (Selected).

Piano—Miss Irene Brooks. Violins—Miss Hazel Brooks, Miss Eileen Ford.

This is a rare opportunity for you to enjoy a first-class performance, and by attending you will assist the work of Prohibition.



# 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 APPOINTMENTS.

Sunday, November 18th.

- 7 p.m.—Botany Road Presbyterian Church.—Mr. R. J. C. Butler.
- 11 a.m.—Beecroft Methodist Church.
- 3 p.m.—Beecroft Sunday School.
- 7.15 p.m.—Epping Methodist Church.—Mr. C. W. Chandler.
- 11 a.m.—Rooty Hill Anglican Church.
- 7.15 p.m.—St. Mary's Anglican Church.—Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.
- 11 a.m.—Bondi Junction Methodist Church.
- 7 p.m.—Balmain Congregational Church.—Ex-Senator David Watson.
- 3 p.m.—Hexham Methodist Church.
- 7.15 p.m.—Hexham Methodist Church.—Mr. Phil Adler.

## MR. HERBERT CARROLL'S FIXTURES.

Australia's "Dry" Comedian.

- Monday, November 19th.—Maroubra Junction, Fenton's Hall.
- Tuesday, November 20th.—Gordon, St. John's Parish Hall.
- Wednesday, November 21st.—Hornsby Literary Institute.
- Thursday, November 22nd.—Turramurra Masonic Hall.

## PROTEST CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

- Monday, November 19th.—Bexley Parish Hall, Albyn-street.
- Tuesday, November 20th.—Victoria Hall, Manly.—Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.
- Thursday, November 22nd.—"Elite" Picture Hall, Guildford.—Miss O. M. Preston-Stanley, Mr. R. J. C. Butler.
- Monday, November 26th.—Arnccliffe Methodist School Hall.—Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.
- Tuesday, November 27th.—Balmain Town Hall.—Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A.
- Thursday, November 29th.—Crescent Theatre, Fairfield.—Miss O. M. Preston-Stanley, Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Mr. Charles Still, who has been carrying out excellent organising work at Orange and district, is coming to Sydney for a few months, and will work from Headquarters until our reorganising scheme is definitely set afoot.

Mr. Still has forwarded on to this office from time to time very valuable information which has been of great assistance, and his work will be appreciated here during his stay until after Christmas and New Year.

We know that our country friends and supporters cannot make every day a holiday, but every day someone takes a holiday, and we would just like to remind country readers that the staff at Macdonell House

## "HONOR THE PLEDGE CAMPAIGN."

# Monster Meetings in the Public Interest

will be held in

**BEXLEY PARISH HALL**  
(Albyn Street)

on

**MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19th,**  
at 8 p.m.

**MANLY**

**IN VICTORY HALL**

on

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th,**  
at 8 p.m.

**GUILDFORD**

in

**"ELITE" PICTURE HALL**

on

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22,**  
at 8 p.m.

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

You must hear

**R. B. S. HAMMOND,**

Leader of the Prohibition Party,  
tell you his reasons for amendments to the proposed Liquor Bill.

Admission is Free. Collection.

appreciate a visit from any of our friends. be it ever so brief, at any time.

When in town don't neglect to call for a few minutes to compare notes, etc.

Mr. W. D. B. (Jack) Creagh, very rightly known as "The Drunks' Missioner," is back in Sydney after assisting in the fight in Queensland.

"Jack" Creagh is so well known as social worker, prison reformer, and Prohibitionist to need no boost. His record speaks for itself. On Sunday, 18th November, Mr. Creagh will be at Rooty Hill and St. Mary's. Do not neglect to hear his message!



## OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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

### Progress at Five Dock.

The United Band of Hope, under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wright, is doing excellent work. Recently Messrs. E. S. Gilbert and A. J. Fisher were present with the lantern. The attendance was good, and several children signed the pledge. Mr. Gilbert presented the Crusade Shield of Honor to the Society. They are working hard for a second one.

### A Successful Study Circle.

We recently published information concerning the formation of Prohibition Study Circles. The plan has been adopted at Concord, and the Baptist C.E. Society held a Prohibition Examination with excellent results. We urge other societies to adopt this scheme. Write for full information.

### Annual Meeting.

Delegates are urged to attend the annual meeting of the Y.P. Council, which will be held in the Assembly Room, Y.M.C.A., on Monday, November 19th, at 7.30 p.m. There will be the election of officers, annual reports, amendments to the Constitution, and the Superintendent's farewell message. The proceedings will terminate with a social gathering.

## "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 9/11/23, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-:—Mrs. Hollamby, 30/10/24; Rev. R. J. Murray, 30/-, 30/12/23; Miss Way, 14/11/24; Mrs. Erskine, 19/8/24; W. Morice, N.Z., 30/-, 30/6/24; H. Dawson, 30/12/23; G. H. Young, 30/12/24; Mrs. Harris, £1/1/-, 30/12/25; Mrs. Atkins, £1, 30/12/24.

**PASS "GRIT" ON.**



## THE MELBOURNE RIOTS.

### DRINK CHIEF CAUSE OF LAWLESSNESS.

In every report of the recent Melbourne riots the fact that the chief cause of lawlessness was due to drink is stressed. Beer bottles were used as weapons by the rioters, and the majority of people who were treated at the hospital had been injured by being hit with bottles.

The position which developed in Melbourne is a lamentable illustration of how near we are at all times to mob rule. Our civilisation is only a very thin veneer, and underneath surges all the forces of barbarous cruelty and blind passion. In the space of a few hours the city of Melbourne was changed from a place of organised civic order into a mob-ruled human inferno. Many circumstances were responsible for the strike which in turn created the opportunity for lawlessness. Of that side of the question it is not our place to discuss here. The thing we wish to emphasise is the worst feature of the whole business. The riots, which resulted in actual loss of life and the loss of at least £100,000 worth of property, were started by men whose minds were inflamed by alcohol. The thing most responsible for the looting, the brutal assaults and for the whole sordid and disgraceful business was alcohol. We do not suggest that under Prohibition the police strike would not have happened or that no disorganisation of business would have ensued. That is an open question. Beyond a shadow of doubt we are faced with the appalling fact that what could have been an orderly industrial dispute was turned into an affair of bloodshed and riot by men who had lost their mental balance and were turned into beasts, and all because of the effects of alcohol.

History has repeated itself in Melbourne. The riots in South Brisbane, when an ugly situation faced the Government, were caused by a few drunken men. The Liverpool riots in Sydney were due to the same cause. And so the list might be indefinitely added to and history cited to prove beyond every doubt that by granting a continued protection to the Liquor Traffic our country is harboring a force which in any hour of crisis may result in this country being thrown into the throes of civil strife which will result in an injury to our nation worse than could be inflicted by any outside foe.

### THE GOVERNMENT CLOSES HOTELS.

The latest advice from Melbourne is that the Government has at last recognised the danger of allowing the hotels to remain open while the public mind is inflamed. According to the official report the authorities were so fearful of what might result if the crowds were permitted to obtain liquor during the day on which the Melbourne Cup race is run that an order has been issued closing the metropolitan hotels from 2 p.m.

In spite of such lessons as the Melbourne riots we often meet good temperance folk who wonder whether our idea of Prohibition is not a little extreme, and suggest that a few more regulations might do some good. The Liquor Traffic in Victoria is hedged around with countless regulations and laws. No regulation can rob the traffic of its power to hurt and kill. The only cure is total Prohibition.

### CHICAGO TO-DAY COMPARED WITH CHICAGO OF YORE.

Newspaper Editor of Galesburg Says He Didn't See a Drunk in 10 Days' Visit.

### ROAMED THE CITY OVER.

Visited Cafes, Parks, Hotel Lobbies; Contrast With License Days; Post Agrees.

American Issue, September 4.

The editor of the "Republican Register," an enterprising daily newspaper of Galesburg, Ill., chose Chicago as the scene of his vacation this summer. He is an experienced newspaper man and as such a close observer. It was not his first visit to Chicago. He had memories with which to make comparison. Here are his observations as quoted in an editorial in the "Chicago Evening Post" of recent date.

### DID NOT SEE A DRUNK IN TEN DAYS' STAY.

"Perhaps one of the interesting things about Chicago is that one sees so little

drunkenness. On the street the intoxicated man is the rare exception and not the rule. One can haunt the big hotels without seeing him. He does not notice him on the street cars or at the ball parks or at the swimming beaches or the parks. He may even feel a little astonished at the general sobriety that everywhere seems to prevail.

"During the ten days the writer spent in Chicago he did not see an individual under the influence of liquor. Often in the poorer parts of the city he did not notice any inebriates. We doubt not that there are parts of the city where there is some drinking, but it is not the universal thing that it once was.

"Stopping during this time at one of the leading hotels, it was noticed that the men assembled in the lobby appeared in every sense, no matter what their walk of life, respectable. In the dining department men, women and children were served and there was a fine air of wholesomeness about the place.

"Ten years ago at most of these hotels and cafes, liquor was served almost as freely

as milk or coffee and could be ordered from the menu, and the whole practice was disreputable and annoying to those who did not wish their families to be subjected to the temptation.

"That is a thing of the past."

Commenting upon this Galesburg editor's observations, the "Chicago Evening Post" says:

### "CHICAGO POST" SAYS THIRSTY LIBEL THEIR CITY.

"Every now and then some Chicagoan pours into our ears a highly-colored tale of the horrible consequences of Prohibition in the city's life; the tremendous increase in the consumption of liquor; the multitudes who never drank before who are to-day lapping up the product of the illicit still. Our observation—and the Galesburg editor confirms it—sets these alarmists down as libellers of their city, inspired consciously or otherwise by a wish to break down the law which stands between them and an easier gratification of appetite.

"We can recall the day—not long ago—when drunkenness was a common sight in the loop; when the midnight commuter seldom failed to find himself companioned on his train by hilarious travellers; when the "L" had to shake their passengers into consciousness to evoke from them a barely intelligible utterance as to their destination. These sights and experiences are rare now. Prohibition has made a difference—a big difference for the better as every man who is honest must admit."

### PROHIBITION VICTORY FETES.

North Shore Fete: Chatswood Town Hall, November 16 and 17. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Dyson, "Jesmondene," Baden Powell-road, Artarmon.

Drummoine Fete: February 21 and 22, 1924. Hon. Secretary, Mr. B. Hagon, 10 Tranmere-street, Drummoine.

### SYDNEY'S PREMIER FANCY GOODS STORE.

XMAS GIFTS FOR ALL THE FAMILY. XYLONITE, BRUSHWARE, LEATHER GOODS, NOVELTIES, DOLLS, TOYS, ETC.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PICNICS, BAZAARS, FETES, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS POST FREE.

BEEHIVE NOVELTY STORES,

(A. E. Fairbrother Prop.)

134 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY.

### SAVE THE CHILD.

If we save the child, we shall save the man.

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

If this strikes YOU, then send along to

### THE AUSTRALASIAN WHITE CROSS LEAGUE,

56 ELIZABETH-STREET,  
SYDNEY,

And ask for a copy of this year's report and literature for yourself and your children.



## ALCOHOLIC FRUIT TREE.

### SHALL WE GRUB IT OUT?

#### SOME RESULTS WHERE IT HAS BEEN DONE.

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

The drink traffic is like a tree. It bears fruit; by its fruit it is known.

The same liquor tree has grown for centuries all over the world; the fruit was the same, and because that fruit hurt the people, efforts to curtail or prune the tree have been made for centuries. The pruners cut this off, or some other thing was grafted on to the old tree, but it made no difference, the roots were not interfered with, the damage went on.

#### WHY PROHIBITION CAME.

Prohibition was suggested, after all other efforts tried had proved a failure. Now, what is Prohibition? Only this: It cuts the tree right out, roots and all.

The nation, or State, or municipality, says that the tree has to be dug out, and law to that effect is brought in.

The liquor traffic trees have been growing so long that the job of grubbing them out takes quite a long time.

Every bushman knows that suckers (offshoots) spring up after clearing any scrub, and in getting rid of the liquor scrub there is no exception; in fact it is proving difficult, because of those who want to make money out of it, also because of many who are indifferent to the hurt that follows the taking of the alcoholic fruit.

#### HEADWAY BEING MADE.

In spite of opposition the alcohol trees are being got rid of. A few nations, especially the United States, are well ahead with the difficult work, and where most progress is made there is the record that the people have benefited to a very marked success.

Some communities, after receiving great benefits, have permitted the old alcoholic tree to be reintroduced, to be grown under different conditions, but as it is the same tree, why, it can only bear the same fruit.

#### SOME IMPROVEMENTS AFTER PROHIBITION.

The last two articles of mine showed that there was an increase of crime, mostly liquor fruit, because there were so many trees (hotel and wine bars) growing practically wild. Besides the licensed trees, there are many suckers (sly-grog shops) distributing the fruit.

During the influenza scare a few years ago the authorities stopped the sale of the liquor fruit. For twenty-two days the bars were closed, and because of this the convictions for drunkenness fell. These same periods, with bars open and closed, show Prohibition, limited certainly, to be a success.

#### DRUNKS—SYDNEY CENTRAL COURT.

22 days before closing, average per day, 22.  
22 days closed, average per day, 9.  
22 days after opening, average per day, 32.

Every election day (bars closed) tells the same tale.

#### SOME PROHIBITION RESULTS.

Compare our increase of crime with the following decrease in British Ontario (Canada):

Crime.	1914.	1921.
Assaults .....	1627	894
Cruelty to animals .....	1172	319
Threats and abusive language ..	166	103
Trespass .....	1982	805
Vagrancy .....	4703	1289
Indecent exposure .....	165	55
Indecent, offensive, profane language .....	385	183
Loose, idle and disorderly .....	6411	1486
Drunkenness—Toronto city only	14247	4059
Totals .....	31858	9193

#### SYDNEY'S RECORD OF SHAME.

Last Month—October, 1923.

Convictions for drunkenness at the Central Court were:

972 Males  
174 Females

Total .... 1146

Week ending 7th Nov., 1923:

156 Males  
45 Females

Total .... 201

58 American cities compared—drunkenness: Wet, 1917-18, 830,073 convictions. Dry, 1920-21, 370,449 convictions.

One could fill pages with figures, but the above comparisons speak for themselves, especially when we consider the great increase, about 9000 in Sydney alone, during the same period.

#### ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

New York—1915 .....	22,635
1921 .....	8,169
San Francisco—1919 .....	17,354
1921 .....	5,817
Los Angeles—1916 .....	17,510
1921 .....	6,839
Portland—1915 .....	6,655
1921 .....	2,904
Detroit—1916 .....	17,409
1921 .....	7,220
Pittsburg—1917 .....	52,491
.....	19,948

Richard E. Enright, New York's Chief of Police, in Annual Report, 1922, says in a preface:

"You will notice that there has been a decrease of approximately 21 per cent. in felonies during the last quarter over the same quarter one year ago."

#### CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION REPORTS.

Murder. Burglary. Robbery.

1919 .....	330	6108	2912
1920 .....	194	5494	2782
1921 .....	190	4774	2558

The "Chicago Tribune" of July 7, 1922, says: "Chicago had 29½ per cent. less crime in June of this year than in June of last, according to the report of Chief of Police Fitzmorris. Criminal complaints dropped from 873 to 615; robberies were cut from 165 to 85; larcenies dwindled from 355 to 184."

#### OUR DUTY IN PARLIAMENT.

Politicians should consider these facts, Mr. Bavin, in charge of the Crimes Amendment Bill, especially.

The total crime figures under Prohibition are swollen by new traffic laws due to the marvellous increase of motor cars.

1914—Offences relating to highways ..	4717
1921— " " " "	19708

Or an increase of 14,989, these are the figures from Ontario, Canada.

Prohibition had released the police, and instead of getting the whisky hog, they got the road hog, and that will happen in New South Wales when Prohibition comes.

#### THE CONCLUSION.

The liquor trade should be judged by the fruit it produces; that is the only fair way. If it is bad it must go.

#### A WEEK-END COTTAGE CHEAP.

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WELL IN THE RUNNING:—

**GRIFFITHS BROS.'****PEKOE****FLAVORED TEA.****PRISON REFORM.—BITS FROM OLD WORLD NEWSPAPERS.—  
UNCLE B.'S POOR.****"REFORMER"  
WRITES  
A BOOK.**

Prison reform is more or less always before the public, and many good people have pet ideas of just how criminals should be treated. A small book on the subject has come my way; it is written by "Reformer," and in my opinion is a real contribution to a big subject. "Reformer" is an expert; he knows his subject and writes with authority. His book touches every phase of prison life, and throws the white light of Reason on to many of the stupidities of our present system. The book is on sale at most booksellers and at Cole's, and may be bought for a modest 1/6. You will be well repaid by making a purchase.

\* \* \*

**THIS POLICE-WOMAN  
IS WORTH HEARING.**

Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, of the Washington Police Department, who is at present in Europe studying police methods, recently made a statement of a most interesting character for the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals. She said:

"I believe in strict enforcement of the Prohibition law. Drink is the cause of most immorality, even among men. The morals of even the best man go to smash when he drinks. The sex offences with which I have

to deal daily are almost altogether traceable to drink.

"The man who carries a pocket flask does it just for bravado; just for the same reason that some women smoke. Women don't really like tobacco.

"I have not seen five boys under the age of 17 drunk since I have been here. Our trouble is with 40-year-old men who give liquor to 16-year-old girls.

"There are some men who believe in one law for the rich and another for the poor, but they get no comfort here."

\* \* \*

**A PRISON WITHOUT  
WORKERS.**

sex crimes, but all others. Occoquan, the prison farm where we send those who are sentenced for less than one year, has only a fraction of the number of inmates it used to have. I asked the former warden of Occoquan and the jail for a man to build some lockers for boys in the House of Detention. It was really a very little job of two or three hours' work. 'Build lockers' he exclaimed. 'Why I haven't seen a carpenter in two years; a bricklayer in two years, or a roofer in three years. Things are going to pieces at Occoquan because no mechanics are coming down there at all. We can't get

Mrs. Van Winkle adds:

"Prohibition has not only reduced

our own work done, much less letting men out for the House of Detention.'

"The warden of the jail told me that 'there are not enough prisoners to keep work going at the jail. If I transferred any of them at all, I could not possibly have the sanitary work alone done down at the jail. We could not even keep the jail clean.'

"At Occoquan, the women's farm, a kitchen garden, had to be given up entirely."

\* \* \*

**A HOPEFUL  
TREND.**

The "Public Ledger" of Philadelphia of recent date, has a significant article from the pen of a special correspondent upon the changing attitude of the non-prohibition public toward the Eighteenth Amendment. After narrating at length a conversation among several business men of bibulous proclivities who were admitting their growing condemnation at their self-indulgence and law violation, the following paragraph closes the letter:

Our discussion reached a conclusion somewhat along these lines: Trafficking with bootleggers is gradually coming to be regarded as not quite the thing. As liquor stocks carried at home are exhausted, a great many citizens will never break the law to replenish them. The supplying of cocktails or other drinks at banquets, etc., is already becoming an exception rather than the rule. The carrying of flasks, at first looked upon as "sporty," is not nearly so widely indulged in by decent people. Public sentiment toward professional bootleggers is changing, and severe sentences are now widely approved. In short, the whole trend is distinctly toward less and less drinking among reputable citizens.

\* \* \*

**UNCLE B.'S.  
POOR.**

Christmas is now only a few weeks ahead. May I remind you of the big demands which will be made on Uncle B. at Xmastide for assistance from those unfortunate folk for whom he does so much? Will you send your present early? Send it to Uncle B., Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney. And please make it as much as possible.

\* \* \*

**BETTER-DRESSED  
MEN.**

American men have become snappier dressers as the result of Prohibition, A. P. Wettstein, of Milwaukee, president of the American Association of Wholesale Hatters, on January 12, told the delegates in the annual convention in session in Atlantic City. "Since the saloon has passed into oblivion," he said, "money that was formerly spent on liquor goes into the purchase of wearing apparel. Where formerly drinking men would allow themselves to become shabby they now keep themselves neat. This change applies to other forms of wearing apparel besides hats."

**PASS "GRIT" ON.**



# A Personal Chat with my readers

## THE BRUTAL MOB.

Melbourne has given to Australia such a demonstration as Sydney suffered from in what was known as the Liverpool riot. It makes sad reading. Our civilisation is only skin-deep, after all, and a few drinks take the skin off, leaving us a brutal mob.

Our well-known lawyer, Mr. Bignold, wittily says: "The spirit level is the gutter."

There is no evading this conclusion. The same thing to do is to prohibit the beverage use of alcohol.

That percentage of the community that are not civilised will resent this; that must not deter us. This force that levels to the gutter is the enemy to progress, and whether we succeed or fail, we are at least right in our fight for Prohibition.

Constable Brooks, of the Leichhardt police, is in the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in a serious condition as the result of an attack by hooligans in Leichhardt on November 4.

Alcohol started a fight. The constable was alone, but with great courage he sought to restore order. These Australians, these haters of wowsers, these despisers of religion, became a brutal mob.

They knocked the constable down, kicked him into unconsciousness, and left him lying on the road.

Such a piece of savagery, such a horror of cowardice, and such despicable conduct, rouses no indignation, moves no one to resentment.

We are a degenerate, unshockable people, and our hope is in a whole-hearted turning to God.

## PUTTING ON THE BRAKES.

Our advance agent calls on a clergyman. Yes, drink is a curse. Yes, he has seen its ravages among his own people. Yes, he is a Prohibitionist. Yes, it is a shocking thing that the Government has not given us a referendum. Yes, his congregation is sound on the question.

We then ask for the privilege extended to us by so many churches, namely, to preach and plead for funds.

Then we find his congregation is not only sound on the question, it is "only sound." We are turned down.

It reminds me of a negro who was preaching a rousing sermon for the purpose of getting a big collection. In his remarks he cried, "Bruddern, dis church am got to walk."

"Let 'er walk, brudder, let 'er walk," came in unctuous tones from the amen corner.

Warmed by this encouragement the preacher yelled, "Dis church am got to run."

"Let 'er run, let 'er run," was the enthusiastic assent from the front seat.

"Dis church am got to fly, brudders; dis church am got to fly."

This eloquence brought from the seat of honor the hilarious response, "Let 'er fly."

"And," continued the preacher, "it am gwine ter take money to make dis church fly."

Then from the amen corner came the low, mournful words, "Jest let 'er walk, brudder; jest let 'er walk."

## THE ORIGIN OF A GREAT IDEA

The theatre crowd at seven and sixpence a seat, the movie crowd at one and sixpence a seat, two or three times a week, of course don't often go to church. When they do, it is threepence or nothing.

They are the trousers-cuff brigade.

The cuff on the bottom of trousers came in this way. A Scotchman had been out in a rain and had turned up his trousers at the bottom. When he returned he found he had lost a sixpence. He looked everywhere for it, but in vain. That night, when retiring, the coin fell out of the fold. The next day he had all the trousers "cuffed," and the tailor, discovering the reason, soon built up a large business.

## WOMEN AND DRINK.

The curious thing is that the more women are the victims of drink the more tolerant women become to the evil.

We hear of bootleg horrors in U.S.A., but they pale into insignificance before the methy-maniacs in old drink-sodden England.

An analysis of the figures published relating to the administration of the licensing laws in England and Wales discloses the appalling fact that in many areas, although the preponderance is not so great as in former years, there are still more women than men addicted to the evil of methylated spirit drinking.

At Manchester, for example, where the total cases have increased in two years from 46 to 70, the women convicted last year of methylated spirit drunkenness accounted for 47 of the 70 cases.

The following comparative return for the past three years shows the great increase there has been in the number of persons of both sexes convicted of drunkenness from the consumption of that spirit:

	1922.	1921.	1920.
Men .....	250	117	81
Women .....	266	214	196
Total .....	516	331	227

# GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.  
Assistant Editor—R. J. C. BUTLER.  
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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1923.

Every cocktail-drinking "lady" is a candidate for slavery to this relentless habit, and from their number are recruited the pitiable methy-maniacs.

In the midst of a great worry, a dear friend sent some flowers. Their sweetness, beauty, calm, silent dignity, rebuked the flurry of one's soul.

The flowers are great preachers. I did not consider "the lilies," but I did consider the carnations, and they did me good. Among them was this message:

"The law of head-winds in life is doubtless in the secret love of God. When the voyage is over, perhaps we shall be let see the charts, and know why it had to be."

The dead fish go with the stream; a live one delights to go against the stream. I want to be a live one. Therefore, I ought not to complain of swift currents or the head-wind. There are many things to be thankful for, anyhow.

*The Editor*

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# COMPROMISE.

## THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE NEW BILL.

### MAY BE A POLL IN 1925.

By R. B. S. HAMMOND.

#### THE AGREEMENT.

Finally, the Alliance representatives agreed to submit the following "formula" to the Business Men and others:—

The various organisations seeking Prohibition are concerned to urge the friends of the Movement to avoid any confusion of thought through which they may misunderstand the intentions of the Government.

We regard the decision to make the closing of 300 liquor-selling places, if brought about immediately, by the operations of the Reduction Board antecedent to the taking of a referendum as in no way a breach of the pledge given for an immediate referendum or opposed to the best interests of the Prohibition cause.

The completion of the work of the Reduction Board before the referendum is desirable so long as that does not deny the people their right to express themselves at the ballot-box at as early a date as possible.

A reasonable time must be allowed, but we look to the work being greatly speeded up, thus bringing the date for a first vote under the proposed Act very much nearer.

This when presented to the heads of various organisations not represented on the Alliance was signed without any alteration by them all:—

George A. Stewart, President, Business Men's Efficiency League.

M. Preston-Stanley, President, Business Women's Prohibition League.

E. Wolfcarious, President, Representative Women's Prohibition League.

Alice M. Stupard, President, the Next Step Movement.

#### THE ALLIANCE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

When this "formula" had been handed to Mr. Ley I made the following statement to the press, and, as usual, none of them used it in the way it was given, the "Daily Telegraph" most nearly doing me justice:—

In response to a question as to what were the prospects of the new Liquor Bill, the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond said the position was very hopeful.

The members of Parliament were all concerned to keep their pledge for an immediate referendum, to be decided by a bare majority, and while there were many differences of opinion about certain clauses in the bill there was, on the other hand, a very strong and united opinion that a date much earlier than 1928 would be fixed.

The Hon. T. J. Ley had shown himself very willing to do all in his power to speed up

the work of the Reduction Board, and to give members every opportunity to fix the earliest date possible.

The Prohibition forces were never more united on the main things than at present, and they have received a fresh urge to work for Prohibition from the evidence that liquor was a big factor in the most shameful part of the Melbourne riots.

Prohibitionists are proving themselves reasonable in their demands, and have closed up their ranks, and now present a united front; but at the same time they will fight strenuously for many amendments which will afford the people much better protection than at present provided. "Of course, there are difficulties ahead," said Mr. Hammond, "but we take courage from the history of the late war, and believe that whatever be the reverses, they will be only temporary, and that victory will be with the United Prohibitionists as surely as it was with the Allies."

#### THE RESULT.

First, a definite assurance that the work of the Reduction Board would be speeded up.

Second, a definite assurance that the poll would be held at the earliest possible date.

Third, a definite assurance that the principle of Local Option would operate wherever the vote for Prohibition on the State-wide poll exceeded the vote for continuance.

Fourth, all other disputed points to be fought out on the floor of the House.

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The Alliance for the first time in its history wielded a real political influence when, as the result of the Modern Pledge, it became a big factor in the return to Parliament of 55 members pledged to an "immediate referendum to be decided by a bare majority." Things looked hopeful—we felt generous—we did not hesitate to acquiesce in the Government's proposal to bring a bill before the House in their second session.

Owing largely to the insistence of Mr. Lane, M.L.A., and Dr. Arthur, the National Party meetings never broke up without having to face the demand for an immediate referendum. The Party decided to leave the date to be fixed on the floor of the House. Then the bomb. The bill came out with a date fixed in 1928. Following on this bomb the National Conference instructed the Government to make it 1924. To further complicate things, the Council of the Business Men's Efficiency League, which has Prohibition as one of its planks, without consultation or consideration of the other side of the question, announced their endorsement of the proposal for 1928. This was in spite of the fact that the Business Men were a party to the Seven Points Campaign, were officially represented at the deputation to Mr. Ley on May 11th, and that the Hon. A. Griffith, one of their Council, had made a vigorous and uncompromising protest against 1928 at the great Prohibition Conference.

The Business Men having made the boat rock, became alarmed, and tried to still the storm they had created.

#### CONFERENCES.

Conferences with the Business Men and others were held without any definite result. Then the State Council were called together, and met on Monday, October 29th. The Council appointed Dr. Arthur, Albert Lane, B. J. Doe, Ms.L.A., H. M. Hawkins, I. Greenstreet, W. C. Clegg, Lindsay Ryan, H. G. Harward, Ven. Archdeacon Boyce, O. J. Howard, Alderman W. J. Walker, and the President.

Many hours on several occasions were spent in an attempt to find a "formula" for the position that would be acceptable to Mr. Ley, and likely to meet with the approval of the Business Men. Members were anxious to keep their pledge. Many of them were also anxious to do the best thing for Prohibition, and to conserve the best things in the bill without sacrificing principle or paying too big a price. Mr. Ley clung to the operations of the Reduction Board; the Alliance clung to a poll in the lifetime of the Parliament. Many of us felt the two things were not necessarily antagonistic.



## MASTER RONNIE JONES, OF GRENFELL.

### PRIZE FOR BEST SPEECH ON PROHIBITION.

At a recent meeting of the Grenfell O.K. Society, a prize was awarded for the best speech or essay on "Prohibition." The prize was won by Ronnie Jones, aged 11, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jones of Grenfell. The following is the substance of his address:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—In speaking to the matter under our notice this evening, I thought perhaps it would be as well to find out the full meaning of the word "Prohibition," and in looking up my dictionary for this purpose I find that the word Prohibition is obtained from the word prohibit. To prohibit is to prevent or stop, and the word Prohibition really means the same thing. Of recent years, however, the word Prohibition has been chiefly used in connection with methods used for the preventing or stopping the use of alcoholic drinks. Indeed, so much has it become associated with the drink question that we seldom hear the word mentioned in connection with any other subject. To make this more noticeable, I will point out that it has really become the name of the Temperance Party in this State, and that that party is now generally referred to as the Prohibitionist Party, and it is in support of the claims of this party that I wish to speak to you this evening.

As far back as we can trace we find that alcoholic drink has been known to men, and we also find that from the earliest days there were some who refrained from using it on account of the harm that it did. We read of Rechab and Daniel as being amongst these people. In coming to our own day and generation we find that many have discovered the wisdom of following these early-day temperance folk. One of our strongest present-day temperance or Prohibition companies call themselves Rechabites, and it appears to me that their conduct is well worth following. I do not think that any fair, even-minded person can say much in favor of strong drink; indeed, I doubt if they can say one honest word in its support. I have no desire to trouble you with a lot of figures as to the evil that drink has caused in this fair land of ours; sufficient to say that it has been the cause of more ruined lives, broken hearts, and shattered health than any disease or plague that has ever visited us. It has turned bright, happy homes into dirty,

filthy hovels. It has turned strong, intelligent men and women into beings that are an insult to the Almighty God that made them. It has robbed children of their bread and turned kind fathers into demons. There is hardly a crime that comes before our law courts but that drink is in some way responsible for it. So fearful has its effect become that our hardest and sternest laws have been framed to try and control it; but for all these laws it still goes on and on, and so many right-minded men and women in this and many other countries have determined to try and prohibit it. Now, to obtain this end, we feel that no half measures will suit, and hence we are out to prohibit the entire manufacture or sale of any alcoholic drink whatsoever. When we say that, we mean that we want the whole entire business stopped. This claim is nothing new. It has been done in America and parts of New Zealand, and we claim that wherever it has been tried it has proved a much happier and brighter time for all the people who live under it. Sometimes we read in the papers that Prohibition has been a failure, but for myself I do not pay much attention to these articles, as they are generally written by someone who is interested in the sale of drink.

Before we got 6 o'clock closing in this State we were told that all sorts of awful things would happen if we shut up our public houses of an evening, but so far we have nothing to regret unless it is that we were not given the power to close the pubs altogether. Still, we hope that the chance for this power will come to us in the near future, and the Prohibitionists of this country are working hard to make that chance their victory; but even if the victory does not come as we want it, yet it can most assuredly come by every boy and girl in this country making a Prohibitionist of themselves by always remembering that

There is a little public house,  
Which everyone can close;  
And that little public house  
Opens and shuts beneath one's nose.

Well done, Ronnie! If you keep going our splendid Chief, "R.B.S.H.," will have to hold on tight to his laurels.—Assistant Editor.

### LESS DOCTORS PRESCRIBE LIQUOR.

Mrs. Martha M. Allen, superintendent of the Medical Temperance for the World's and National W.C.T.U., is authority for the statement that 78 per cent. of the physicians of the United States are not taking out permits to prescribe whisky for medicine. There are about 35,000 physicians who have permits as against 125,000 who have not.

There are 23 States in the Union where State laws forbid the sale of alcoholic liquors in drug stores, or their prescription by physicians. These States are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia.

In 1920 alcoholic liquors were dropped from the medical supplies bought for the United States Navy. The reason was that navy doctors were using almost no alcohol for treating the sick.

### NO BLIND BABIES.

Not a single baby born in Illinois last year was made blind by infection at birth, according to an announcement made by the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The Society attributed this fact to the strict enforcement of law in the last five years of existing laws. Nobody doubts that Prohibition by improving conditions in the families has had a great deal to do with the fact that the 1922 crop of children are not handicapped in the start by failure to see.

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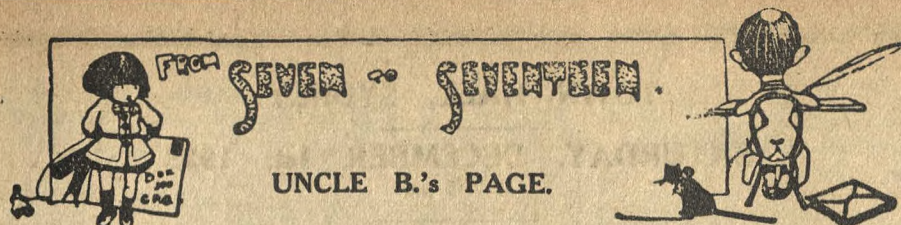
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## UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

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

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

## DO I OWE GOD ANYTHING?

Are you honest? Are you honorable? Do you have any pride of independence? Would it horrify you to be called a thief? Is it worse for a bad man to steal from a stranger or from his benefactor?

I think you ought to face these questions and answer them with courage.

Now God loved us so well that He gave us seven days a week, each day clean and fresh and lovely. He asked that one of them, only one out of the seven, might be set apart specially as His. In six of them we are free to work, to play, to rest, and claim His smile on our doings.

On one of these days, He claims us for rest, for service and for devotion to the "inner man." A selfish use of that one day is a sinful use of it.

You rob God of what is His, and you rob yourself of what you can get in no other way. If it is wrong for horseracing to be carried on on Sunday, isn't it equally wrong for tennis or golf? It is not the thing so much as the spirit of it that is wrong. Those who do these things claim there is no harm in them, that is, they want to do them, they are just selfish, and refuse to see that if everyone did such things it would be a wholesale robbery that would leave the world so poor that it would slip back into heathen darkness.

One day belongs to God—don't rob your benefactor. The boy who robs his loving mother is the worst kind of boy, because his mother is the best kind of friend.

Now be honest. Think this out, and see what you ought to do if you are going to be honest with God.

UNCLE B.

## OUR LETTER BAG.

## CHIEF RULER.

Jack A. Robinson, "Taradale," Anderson-street, Chatswood, writes:—I see you are back again since I last wrote, and I hope you had a good holiday or rather "tour." Where has Uncle A. gone now? I have risen to be Chief Ruler of the Rechabite Order at Chatswood, and I am nearing the term when I shall be Past Chief Ruler. I like the office. Last Wednesday our swimming season began, and there was great fun at the baths; but also many catastrophes. Quite a number of boys cut their

feet on the stones and submerged boulders in the water. I happened to be one of the lucky ones who escaped unhurt. I cannot gather much news this time, Uncle, but I will see what I can do next time I write.

(Dear Jack,—We are proud of our Chief Ruler. May you go on and become a District Chief. Uncle A. is going to take up work in Queensland.—Uncle B.)

## A NEW NI.

Marian Davis, The Rectory, Koorawatha, writes:—I would like to join your family of Ne's and Ni's. I am ten years old. I will be eleven on the 2nd of April. We have two cows, one horse, two guinea pigs, and two cats. We also have a car and a sulky. I have three brothers and one sister. I am the eldest. The youngest is eleven months old. I love reading. I read a book in two days. Have you ever read "Bunyip Land"? It is a very good book. I think this is all. Good-bye.

(Dear Marian,—You are my only Ni who has a stenographer. I think I am right in thinking someone typed your letter for you. You are fortunate. Make them do it again.—Uncle B.)

## BURNING BUSHES.

Cyril Dunkley, Hope Farm, Terra Bella, writes:—This is the first time I have written to you, but I wrote to Uncle A. three times. We had a big fire last night, burning bushes. It looked nice and bright. The crops want rain here. They are turning brown in some places. If rain does not soon come there will be very little wheat.

(Dear Cyril,—Thank you for your letter. Burning bushes is fire, and it looks nice, and it does good; but my what trouble can follow if it gets out of hand! This is true of fun and play, and lots of other things, isn't it?—Uncle B.)

## A STEP-NI.

Doris Love, Police Station, Spring Hill, writes: My father is a policeman; he is away now. I have a sister, Elsie, and a nice little girl friend, Ethel Seaton. We have a cow. It is my brother Noel's cow. We have a nice cat, and it is my own. I have not got much to tell you. I do not like Spring Hill much, it is always raining here. A little girl friend of mine showed me the address of "Grit." My father does not get it. My friend's name is Beryl Eslick; she is a very nice little girl. I am ten years of age; my birthday was on September 30. I go to the public school at Spring Hill. I don't think I can tell you any more.

(Dear Doris,—You are welcome to my family, and I am so glad Beryl introduced you to me and to "Grit." When I get letters from those who do not take "Grit" I call

them step Ne's or Ni's. I hope you and Beryl will always be friends and share "Grit."—Uncle B.)

## THE BIRDS.

Norman Hawke, "Lynton," Gunningbland, writes: I was sorry to hear that we lost Prohibition in Queensland by such a large majority. We are having a very dry season here at present, and the crops are very poor. I don't think there will be much wheat to cart away, but we hope to get plenty of feed and seed for the coming season. We have a little foal and his name is John; we have him in one of our neighbor's paddocks weaning him at present. All the little birds are nesting around here now; it is beautiful to hear all the sweet songs of them and to see the nests and pretty eggs in them. On Bird Day our school teacher is taking us out bird-nest hunting, and we hope to have an enjoyable time.

(Dear Norman,—I am glad you are a bird lover; they are not only beautiful, they are clever, and if we are patient and kind they will become our friends. I wonder if you ever counted up all the different kinds of birds near your place?—Uncle B.)

## A D.S.M.

Nellie Adams, 479 William-street, Broken Hill, writes: I think that I am on the scallywag list. If I am I would like you to cross me off. Mr. Milne has asked me to correspond with him, and I was very pleased indeed. At school I am in the Continuation, or some call it Secondary or Domestic Science. Well, I think this is all, for I just wanted to ask you to cross me off the scallywag list.

(Dear Nellie,—If you are a Domestic Science Ni I expect you can make a better pie than you can a letter. If you do not feel like writing, why send me a pie instead. That will keep you off the scallywag list.—Uncle B.)

## SNAKES.

Leonard Cocks, Cattai, via Windsor, writes: If my name is on the scallywag list, please cross it off. We had about 40 points of rain the last few days, but it is a nice day to-day; it is a bit windy. We are milking two cows, and we get enough cream to make our own butter. I am in sixth class at school. We play cricket at school; it is good fun. We have about 40 fowls, and get 14 to 18 eggs a day. We are getting a tennis court built at school. The grass is beginning to look green. The snakes are about. Dad killed two this time; he killed one in the house.

(Dear Leonard,—I do not like snakes, and so I am going to keep away from your place till the winter comes and the snakes go to sleep. It is horrid to have had one in the house. Aren't you afraid of them?—Uncle B.)

## BOUND COPIES OF "GRIT."

There are a few bound copies of "Grit" available. Ring up or write and we will send you 52 issues nicely bound for 10/6; postage extra.



## IN A SORRY PLIGHT.

NO PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

"NOT SEEN A SHILLING."

This is the "Daily Guardian's" report of the No Prohibition League, 8/11/23:—

The Citizens' No Prohibition and Freedom League of New South Wales, promoted after the last A.L.P. conference, for the purpose of combating the efforts being made to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in New South Wales, and to fight against further restrictions of racing, boxing and other sports, is in a sorry plight.

Last night, in response to a circular, signed by Alderman M. Purcell, the Mayor of Paddington, the League's president, six members attended at the Paddington Town Hall.

In addition, a printer, who had not been paid for printing membership tickets, was also present and urged a settlement.

### NOT "SOAPY."

When the "Daily Guardian" reporter entered the meeting room, the president wanted to know who had invited him.

Alderman Stokes: Well, I don't think it would be Buller ("Soapy") Mills (a vice-president).

The President: I bet you it was either O'Halloran (general secretary) or J. Andrews (organiser). They were not game to come themselves, and wanted to know what was going on. They have the books, the membership list and the cash.

Alderman P. V. Stokes (Sydney City Council): I was not even asked to accept office as treasurer. I have not seen a shilling.

The President: We are absolutely in the dark as to the number of tickets sold or who are members.

The meeting appointed Mr. M. J. Mulaney, of the organising committee, secretary pro tem.

A further meeting will be held on Saturday week.

The sale of membership tickets (2/- each) will be pushed in the interval, so that the debts of the League will be wiped off.

Last night the League was not looking for publicity. At some future date, perhaps, the press may be invited.

## NEURALGIA

AND STARVED NERVES.

Neuralgia is the cry of hungry nerves for better blood. Take HEAN'S TONIC NERVE NUTS for a while, and see if you are not delighted by the freedom you enjoy from pain and worry. When your nerves get the food they want they will do what you want. HEAN'S TONIC NERVE NUTS nourish the nerves. Price, 3/- per box, or six boxes for 17/3. The same medicaments in mixture form would cost about three times as much. If they are not yet stocked by your chemist or store, send direct to Hean's Essence Proprietary, 265 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

"Touch not, taste not, handle not."—One of the maxims which Baron Rothschild had hung up in his banking-house.

## TOWN HALL, SYDNEY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1923

at 7.45 p.m.

## GRAND PIANOFORTE RECITAL AND CONCERT

By the Students and Ex-Students of Miss Millie Harris,  
of 49 Liverpool Road, Summer Hill.

Choir of 1000 Voices from all Metropolitan Districts.  
Conductor: Mr. Bert Moseley. Pianist: Mr. Fred Searl.

### SOMETHING NOVEL.

Duos, Trio and Quartettes on SIX PIANOS by 12 and 18 Performers.  
PART SONGS BY YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHOIR.

Assisting Artists:

Miss MAY COOPER, the Blind Contralto. Mr. CHAS SMYTHE, Basso.

Miss MURIEL BOSSLEY, Soprano.

Mr. HARRY THOMAS, Elocutionist.

TICKETS - - - - 2/-, 3/-, and 4/-.

Seats may be reserved at Nicholson's.

Plan will be opened on November 20th.

Remember the Date:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st

And the Hall is

TOWN HALL, SYDNEY.

Tickets are available from Miss M. Harris, 49 Liverpool Road, Summer Hill, or The Alliance Office, 321 Pitt Street.



WINNS  
SPECIAL 21/- SUITS  
*They're Positive Value.*

*Splendidly made  
all wool Tweed  
Cotswold Suits in Greys  
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Sizes 4 to 13  
Regularly 29/6  
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WINNS LTD

*Prices always the lowest.*

16-28 OXFORD ST SYDNEY

*Quite close to Hyde Park.*

"An open saloon is a thing to be tolerated only so long as it cannot be prohibited."—W. J. Bryan.

"Not until the church puts down the liquor traffic can it regain its hold on tempted men."—Frances E. Willard.



**ARGUMENT FOR KEEPING STRAIGHT.**

When the worm turns he meets either a chicken or a fisherman.

**SHE KNEW ENOUGH.**

"Does she know Grace to speak to?"  
"No, only to talk about."

**TRUTHFUL MAN.**

Little English Girl (at breakfast): "Why does the milkman call 'Milk-ho' mornings? Why doesn't he just say milk?"

Wise Sister: "That shows you aren't educated. If you'd learnt French you'd know that 'eau' means water."

**DOUBLE DISAPPOINTMENT.**

Rural Magistrate: "I'll have to fine ye a dollar, Jeff."

Jeff: "I'll have to borrow it off'n ye, Jedge."

Rural Magistrate: "Great snakes! It was only to git a dollar that I was fining ye. Git out! Ye ain't guilty, anyway."

**FOOLISH QUESTION.**

A young lady entered a fur store and a polite salesman came forward.

"I want to get a muff," she said.

"Yes'm," said the salesman. "What fur?"

The young lady looked surprised.

"Why," she said, "to keep my hands warm, of course."

**JUST SO.**

"Well, I came down with flying colors, anyhow," remarked the painter who had just fallen off the scaffolding with a pot of paint in each hand.

**CLOTHES THAT PASSED IN THE NIGHT.**

Passenger (after the first night on board ship): "I say, where have my clothes gone?"

Steward: "Where did you put them?"

Passenger: "In that little cupboard there, with the glass door to it."

Steward: "Bless me, sir, that ain't no cupboard. That's a porthole."

**NOVEL IDEAL.**

LOVELY furnished room in private family with bath on car line.—Classified Ad. in "The Florida Times Union" (Jacksonville).

**NOT IN HER SET.**

He: "What do you say to a tramp in Richmond Park?"

She: "I never speak to them!"

**SOUNDS REASONABLE.**

A critic of our churches says that they are "dominated by a lot of old hens." Does he refer to the lay members?

**ALMOST DISHONEST OF HIM.**

Burglar (surprised by householder): "Well, if that ain't the limit! What d'yer mean by writing on your door 'Out of Town till Monday'?"

**UNNECESSARY.**

Mr. Fussy: "Here, waiter, bring me a spoon for my coffee."

Waiter: "Sorry, sir, but we don't serve them—the music here is so stirring."

**CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.**

"When de jedge he say t' me is I guilty," said Charcoal Eph, ruminatively, "I says if yo' all kin prove hit, jedge, I is; but ef'n yo' all got any doubt about hit, not guilty, jedge, not guilty!"

**STRONGER BONDS NEEDED.**

A clergyman united in matrimony two of his parishioners, a stalwart woman and a small, weak man, not without inward misgivings as to the future happiness of the ill-assorted pair.

Nearly a year later the woman arrived at the parsonage in a state of fury. "You married us about ten months ago," she announced. "Well, my husband's escaped. What are you going to do about it?"

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

**LADIES—**

The Beautifully Illustrated

**"KING" TEA**

Catalogue of Free Gifts is Now Obtainable.

Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

**THE MAN ABOVE THE CROWD  
IS THE MAN  
WITH THE TRAINED MIND**

EVERAGE men and women never know the joy of unusual success. They stay in the average class because they fail to develop their rich mental treasure. You can surely rise above the average. You can easily make your brain a dynamo of profitable thinking. You MUST THINK your way to unusual success.

**HOW TO BUILD  
MENTAL POWER**

is an intensely interesting and essentially practical Course of instruction that will show you How To Get What You Want. It was prepared by the world-famous builder of successful men, Grenville Kleiser, and embodies the simplest and best methods of self-instruction. It shows the one sure way to become prosperous, the only way in which the elements of fickle chance have no place—a way that has been proved sure and certain in every case.

**WHAT A PROMINENT EFFICIENCY  
TEACHER SAYS.**

H. T. Lovell, M.A., Ph.D., Sydney University.

This Course seems to us one of the best of its kind. There are now many principles of mental science which are serviceable. There are others which are the real solution of our difficult practical problems. The author of How To Build Mental Power draws upon a wide knowledge of these principles, and shows, in his application of them, both experience and skill. This Course is therefore not just a series of recipes, but provides a very conscientious course of training which should prove of the greatest benefit.

In the Australasian Journal of Psychology and Philosophy.

THE CHARGE FOR THIS COURSE IS LOW AND WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

**FULL PARTICULARS FREE**

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## DAILY INSPIRATION.

CONDUCTED BY FAIRELIE THORNTON.

### SUNDAY.

"All my springs are in Thee."—Ps., 87, 7.

All my fresh springs are in Thee,  
Other fountains may run dry.  
Fount of Life, do Thou on me  
Ever pour a fresh supply.  
Satisfy my soul in drought.  
Pour Thy living water out.  
Thirsty will my spirit be,  
Till it quench its thirst in Thee.

I All my fresh springs are in Thee;  
Springs of life, and love and power,  
Spring, O living well, in me,  
Filling me from hour to hour.  
So shall all the desert bloom,  
Where before was nought but gloom,  
So shall others taste of Thee  
From the well of life in me.

### MONDAY.

"With Thee is the fountain of life."—Ps. 36, 9.

"Tis life of which our nerves are scant,  
More life, and fuller, that we want."

So sang Tennyson, and many a heart has echoed that song. Do you not feel, sometimes, your utter weakness and powerlessness? Perhaps you have been engaged in some work for the Master, and all your efforts seem as so many hard knocks on iron walls, which bring nothing but their echo back, and make no impression. Perhaps you sometimes feel used up, and that you have no more life or heart left in you. Then remember there is a source of power always available for you. In your weakness you may be made strong. The Mighty One, the source of all power, is waiting to impart to you His Spirit. "He giveth power to the faint, and to them that have NO MIGHT He increaseth strength." "They that wait upon the Lord shall RENEW their strength. They shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk, and NOT FAINT." These are no mere words. They are "spirit and life." Many a weary soul has put them to the test and proved the truth of them. Many an aged saint goes forth in power and strength beyond his own, to speak and work for the Master. The feeble ones are often endued with might. Their strength is as the strength of ten, because they drink of the fountain of life, which is a never-failing well. Do you need more love, more light, more influence? You may have them all. "He is able to make ALL grace abound toward you, that ye, having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work."

### TUESDAY.

"Ye shall be endued with power."  
Christ, I come to Thee for power,  
To the faint Thou givest such.  
Help me in the trying hour.  
Oh, I need Thy strength so much.  
Breathe Thy living power, O Lord,  
Into all I do for Thee.  
Then I shall not speak one word  
Which shall quite resultless be.

Power for service, Lord, I need,  
Without this my work is vain.  
Thou must fructify the seed,  
Ere it yield the precious grain.  
Lifeless words can never fall,  
If Thou breathe Thy quickening breath.  
Death to life Thy power can call,  
Life without Thee is but death.

### WEDNESDAY.

"Whosoever shall drink of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst, but it shall be in him a well of water, springing up into everlasting life."—John, 4, 14.

A winding road, white with the dust of

summer, stretching through a fertile valley, lies before us. On either side rise the gaunt, rocky mountains, while the waving cornfields, ready for the reaper's hand, spread below like one mass of gold. It is noon, and the hot Eastern sun pours his scorching rays upon the parched-up earth. Scarcely a breath of wind seems stirring among the thirsty trees. The very air seems stifling, while the dusty road is scorching to the aching feet. Half way along this road a weary traveller sinks down upon the first resting place which meets his gaze. There is a pensive sadness in the depths of that earnest eye, and on that lofty brow a something of kingly beauty rests—a strange something which draws the passer-by instinctively to turn a second time to meet that thrilling gaze, drawing the heart imperceptibly towards Him. As He thus rests, gazing into the far distance, with the signs of weariness resting upon His countenance, a figure comes up that road. Nearer and nearer she draws, little thinking of that One Who has His gaze on her, and who has come there for the very purpose of meeting with her. Yet so it is, and as He accosts her, she finds in Him no stranger, but a long-lost friend, One Who has known her all her life, and been longing in vain for her love.

### THURSDAY.

"The Lord shall give Thee rest from thy sorrow, and from thy fear, and from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to serve."—Isa., 14, 3.

Far and wide the spirit flies,  
Seeking rest beneath the skies.  
Craving with an aching void  
For some bliss yet unenjoyed.  
Ever till this life is done,  
Seeking rest and finding none.  
Like the dove, which found no rest  
Till it sought its own home nest,  
Restless will this spirit be  
Till it finds its rest in Thee.

—From "Love Divine."

### FRIDAY.

"Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely."—Rev., 22, 17.

You have been travelling along life's dusty highway, and you have come to this meeting point to-day. That SAME weary traveller has His gaze now at this moment on you, and has come to meet you in this page. Perhaps you have come for some earthly refreshing, hoping to find something amusing and entertaining, and you turn over the pages, perhaps despising the water of life. You are looking only for the waters which leave you thirsting still. The sweets of earth have spoilt your taste for the living water. But He waits to speak with you. He sees down into the inner depths of your soul—secrets which perhaps no one else

knows of. All your past life is known to Him. Like an open book it lies before Him. He is waiting now to hear what your answer will be as He offers you the living water. Will you refuse it? Although He knows things you would not like anyone else to know, yet He loves you—loves with a fathomless affection. To you He says, "Whosoever WILL, let him take the water of life FREELY." "With joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation." He is a discernor of the thought and intents of the heart, and He knows just now what your thoughts are concerning Him. Is He YOUR Messiah? Can you say, "Come, see a man who told me all things that ever I did, is not this the Christ? Or is He merely a stranger of long ago who has no part in your life? A whole eternity of joy or woe depends on your answer to the question, "What think ye of Christ?"

Jesus knew the secrets hidden  
Deep within your human breast;  
Secrets which will start unbidden  
O'er your mind to break your rest.  
Secrets you could tell no other,  
Nor to any friend disclose.  
Kinder far than friend or brother,  
Jesus sees, and Jesus knows.

### SATURDAY.

"Come unto me all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—Matt., 11, 28.

O sinner who art drooping beneath thy load of sin,  
Come to the heart of Jesus, and He will take you in.  
For, wondrous condescension, He saith in words how blest,  
"Come unto Me, ye lost ones, and I will give you rest."

Oh, sin and Satan never a weary soul could ease,  
But Christ will, aye, for ever, give strength to feeble knees.  
Then come to Him as sinners, and thou art surely blest,  
He saith, "Come, heavy-laden, and I will give you rest."

Oh, all ye weary-tossed ones, deep dyed with many a sin,  
Come now the Saviour calls you, He waits to take you in.  
Come now, O long-lost sinner, by many a burden pressed,  
On Him lay all thy burdens, and He will give you rest.

Oh, wait not till the morrow, but come at once to Him,  
Who longs to bid thee welcome, who longs thee to redeem.  
Then through the gates of glory in robes of whiteness dressed,  
Thy Master soon shall lead thee to thine eternal rest.

—From "Soul Rest."

✱ *Lau* *drena* ✱

*the Quality*

**Starch**

*For dainty women*



## "NEVER-RESTS"

### EXHAUSTED GIRLS.

#### LIVING TO DANCE.

In former days a dance was a social function. A girl went full of happy expectations, she met various partners, and there was sufficient interval between each dance in a programme to allow of conversation and an exchange of ideas.

All that has changed. To the modern girl a dance is no longer something to be looked forward to as a treat, but something that takes place almost every night—and often in the afternoon as well.

The social aspect is gone; she no longer—in many cases—cares whom she dances with provided he suits her step, and consequently she usually provides herself with one young man whom she knows to be part-perfect, although it may often happen that she has no particular regard for him.

#### THE NEW SELFISHNESS.

The merry flow of conversation that was so typical of the ballroom of other days has disappeared; the intervals between the dances have become very short, and during the intervals the girl of to-day is restlessly waiting for the band to strike up again.

Indeed, the modern craze for dancing has bred a new kind of selfishness in girls. They care only to satisfy their craving for dancing, and the more they get of it the more their craving grows.

One can see it all written in their faces. Girl, after girl, when she is dancing, seems to wear a sort of drugged, exhausted, hungry expression. It is difficult to describe, but it is unmistakable.

#### SENSE OF PROPORTION LOST.

They have lost their sense of proportion. Girls already tired with a day's work are prepared, night after night, to dance as long as the band will play. They have no object in view save to satisfy for the moment a desire which only increases with fulfilment.

Their expenditure of energy is undermining their nerves, and their expenditure on shoes and stockings—whatever else the dancing girl has, she must have good shoes and stockings—is undermining their resources.

A Sydney girl is very "small fry" these days until such time as she can boast of a "nervous breakdown." All the best girls are having them.—M. A. N., in the "Sunday News."

#### FROM WORKHOUSE TO FACTORY.

When Ohio had saloons there was a workhouse at Xenia, capital of Greene County, which was generally well-filled. But when the saloons closed the workhouse became less and less populous, and Xenia followed the plan of Cincinnati, and closed part of the workhouse. And now the building, no longer needed as a corrective institution, has been sold, and will be used as a broom factory.



### BOND'S SYLK-ARTO HOSIERY.

#### An Improvement on Silk.

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

## BOND'S SYLK - ARTO HOSIERY

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

#### JAILS LOSE BOARDERS.

A gradual decrease in the number of prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary is reported just now by Warden Thomas. At present there are 2470 men in the institution. September, 1923, was the first month that the prison population had been less than 2500 since the early part of 1921. A peak of numbers in the penitentiary was reached in 1922 when there was a total enrolment of 2840. This enrolment had been gradually climbing from July 1, 1915, when the population was 1780. The present number of inmates is nearly 200 less than the number in prison on July 1 of this year, and further decreases in the population is expected by Warden Thomas.

When Jesus wished to convince John the Baptist that He was indeed the Son of the living God, he sent back word that "the poor have the Gospel preached unto them," and Prohibition is telling "glad tidings" to the poor of U.S.A.

#### LONESOME PRISONER MAKES GET-AWAY.

Louis Frederick, the only prisoner in the city prison at Hamilton, Ohio, arrested on an intoxication charge, escaped the night of January 16 after prying off a board of a partition wall. The warden's only comment was, "I guess he was lonesome." There are a good many county jails and city prisons in the United States tenantless since Prohibition became operative.

A good slogan for the brewers and their friends would be, "Help liven up the county jails."

In 1870 New Bradford, Mass., went dry. In 1871 there were only 188 arrests for drunkenness. In 1872 New Bradford decided to allow the sale of beer only. In that year there were 779 arrests for drunkenness. The number of commitments to the House of Correction increased 97 per cent. under the beer law.



### Community in Better Condition Financially and Morally.

Wachovia Bank and Trust Company,  
Asheville.

We believe our community is in better condition financially and morally than it has been in a number of years. We have no hesitancy in saying we think the National Prohibition Law has a great deal to do with the present prosperous condition of our country as a whole. While we are not in a position to give figures to make an actual comparison, we believe our business is larger as a result of the absence of liquor, plentiful a decade or two ago. Money formerly spent for whisky is now being diverted to useful purposes, and more people than ever are making use of the savings banks of our country.

### Churches, Schools, Homes, and Industries in Place of Bars.

D. E. Henderson, Attorney, Charlotte.

I believe that every person charged with a crime is entitled to representation in the courts; but, realising that practically all violators of the Prohibition laws go into the business deliberately and with an utter disregard for law and society, I have thus far refrained from representing that particular class of criminals.

The business of the bootlegger is so detrimental to the best interests of any community, that I would hesitate to place what influence I have, even for a short time, on that side. I have watched with great interest the cause of Prohibition grow. The people of North Carolina are determined not to take a backward step, but each time to make the laws a little more stringent, thereby protecting the present as well as the future generations from the evils incident to intoxicating drink.

Instead of bar rooms in Charlotte we have churches, schools, homes and industries. In the absence of drunkenness there is no place in Charlotte where it is dangerous to go. Our police court records plainly show the great benefits of Prohibition. The great bulk of the money that used to go for intoxicating drink goes now into the home and for the benefit of society and the community.

Prohibition is a great blessing to any community.

### Great Progress Directly Attributable to Prohibition.

Heriot Clarkson, Attorney at Law, Charlotte.

Our Prohibition law has been a blessing and a benediction to North Carolina. Crime has decreased about 75 per cent. Since North Carolina went dry the State has been going forward by leaps and bounds in every endeavor. I believe the great material and moral uplift in our Commonwealth is due largely to the fact that we have Prohibition. I was chairman of the committee that has just gotten the State legislature to pass a law making the State law conform

to the national law and codifying the North Carolina law, making our State law more stringent than the national Act.

I want to thank your W.C.T.U. for the great and unselfish aid given this great cause of Temperance in our State. North Carolina has to-day become one of the greatest States in the nation, I believe, on account of Prohibition.

"A community has the same right to prohibit saloons as it has to prohibit cesspools."  
—President of the Leland Stanford University.

# ANTHONY HORDERNS' *for* Bed and Table Linen

For close on a century the name of Anthony Horderns' has been famous as THE house for Manchester goods, the comprehensive term which stands for Bed and Table Linen and all household napery. To-day, through the greatest buying organisation in Australia, purchasing direct from the manufacturers, thus eliminating all intermediate profits, customers are assured highest quality goods at the lowest price. The test of comparison will prove this.

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