

Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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Mr. DEVIL, Senr.: "I'M VERY MUCH A GRANDFATHER."

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THE TRAGIC FAILURE OF LICENSE.

DRUNKENNESS, LAWLESS LIQUOR SELLERS AND SLY-GROG.

By ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

It is pathetic to read the statements of those who try in vain to prove the failure of Prohibition and quite overlook the colossal and indisputable failure of license.

The convictions for drunkenness in N.S.W.: In 1919, 19,546; 1920, 25,843; 1921, 29,047; 1922, 30,918.

A total of 105,354 "drunks" in four years. And this in the face of the fact that only about one drunk in ten is ever run in. Last December there were 1090 drunks before the Central Police Court of Sydney—this is more in a month than the Prohibition city of St. Louis, with a population nearly as big, had in one year. In that period the people in N.S.W. spent not less than £39,133,000 on the beverage use of alcohol.

Crimes of violence have increased, and last year the most startling increase was shown in the cases of robbery with violence, an offence in which drink so often plays a part—the figures were: 1921, 100; 1922, 395.

We are told you cannot enforce the Prohibition law, but it is just as well to face the fact that no laws are so frequently broken as the present mild laws that aim to restrain the present liquor sellers.

In the three years, 1920, 1921 and 1922, there were 9770 charges against those who broke the Liquor Act, and 8079 convictions registered. No law-breakers are allowed so much latitude by the police or are given such lenient treatment by magistrates. This is the more remarkable since the Liquor Trade have their own inspectors, who try in vain to make the liquor sellers observe the laws.

SLY-GROG SELLING.

We are told that one of the horrors of Prohibition is that it is responsible for sly-grog selling. Let us face the fact that while we may legally purchase liquor 12 hours a day, six days a week, yet the sly-grog selling in N.S.W. is not only common, but it is growing. The charges against sly-grog sellers were: 1920, 197; 1921, 234; 1922, 228.

Here again the law favors the sly-grogger, who is merely fined and given time to pay, and there is much flagrant law-breaking in this direction that defies the police.

THE CORONER'S COURT.

The figures for 1922 are not yet available, but in 1920 there were 133 inquests in which the verdict associated drink with the tragedy; in 1921 there was 137. Drink was an aggravating or accelerating fact in a large number of other fatal cases.

The pathetic record of drink-caused accidents and drink-induced sickness to be found in the various hospitals speaks eloquently of the failure of our licensed system.

SYDNEY UNDER PROHIBITION

While opponents of Prohibition find some small satisfaction in comparing the American figures for 1921 with those for 1920, thus comparing a Prohibition year with a Prohibition year, yet we must compel them to face the fact that the two Prohibition years together do not usually provide nearly as many drunks as the last year before Prohibition. And the facts are much better than the figures, because before Prohibition, as the Chief of Police of Detroit said, "They did not collect one in ten of the drunks; now they do not miss one in ten."

For a period of 22 days during the influenza outbreak Sydney had an experience of partial Prohibition.

The hotels and other licensed premises were closed by proclamation, though there was no restriction upon filling delivery orders, of which a feature was made by the trade. The convictions for drunkenness at the Central Police Court during these 22 days were 169 men and 42 women; total, 211. Average per day, 9.

The convictions during the 22 days before the proclamation were 407 men and 60 women; total, 467. Average per day, 21.

This result was all the more impressive in view of the many evasions of the law. There was also the satisfactory evidence of a cleaner city and the absence of loafers and spiels from street corners, which impressed even the cynic.

Judged by the standards by which prejudiced people judge Prohibition, our licensing system is the most colossal, pathetic, unqualified failure, and this is the big reason that lies behind the demand for effective Prohibition.



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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES

By M. PRESTON-STANLEY.

Monstrous beyond all other discredited means of attaining desired ends and ambitions is aggressive warfare. To check the resort of nations to this means of aggrandisement, and to work tirelessly to makes it ultimately impossible, is the most serious task not only of the ethically-minded minority, but of the millions of sensible citizens in every country, now that they are brought to realise that no end consonant with a progressive civilisation can be promoted by the disintegrating savagery of war.

The peace of the world cannot be established by law alone—statutes and treaties are powerless against lawless might. It peace is to prevail, peace must abide in the hearts and minds of the people, and it must be a mastering desire.

We know that this desire has awakened in the multitude. To strengthen it—to organise it—to energise it—is the imperative work which calls for all the educational resources and the untiring effort of those to whom has been imparted the ability to inspire and to direct. The power of reason which has given man command over material resources must be directed to the mighty task of making man himself reasonable. It is not impossible—it is difficult—but our hope lies in the multitude. The multitude is beginning to think, and thought must react upon action.

THE DANGER OF MODERN NATIONALISM.

Rising to face us at every turn stand bristling the barriers of that new nationalism, which until now we have regarded as the retaining walls of national liberty—the chief guarantee of human freedom and the greatest protection from interference from without. These protecting walls are evolved out of the inheritance of common traditions, unity of language, custom, literature, myth, and folk lore, the memory of great names and deeds, the romance of places. These walls have been raising themselves higher and higher during the last half century through the conscious cultivation of national history, flag reverence, and song. All these psychological forces, have been employed to stir the flame of national pride.

Lord Bryce in a remarkable address delivered at the University of London in 1915 said: "Men's souls are raised by the recollection of great deeds done by their forefathers—but the study of the past has its dangers when it makes men transfer past hatreds to the present." The learned men and the literary men, often themselves intoxicated by their own enthusiasm, never put their books to a worse use than when they filled each people with a conceit of its own super-eminent gifts and merits.

The development of this intense nationalism is a peculiar product of the 19th century, being closely related to the American

and French Revolutions. Greece is perhaps the outstanding illustration of this revived and passionate nationalism.

But on every hand in Europe these nationalities-by-natural-right are forcing their individuality in complete disregard of old boundaries. Poland insists on asserting herself, Bohemia likewise, and the same applies to the Magyars, Serbs, Bulgars, and the Roumanians. Norway separates herself from Sweden and Denmark. Italy stakes her all on behalf of the Italia Irredenta, and Ireland we have learnt to our cost will not be silenced.

This new nationalism shaped in the high sentiments of loyalty and patriotism has undoubtedly brought with it a new and uplifting passion, a new object of service and sacrifice, a new type of the religion of State; but there is much reason to fear that it has also brought with it the possibility of certain grave perils among which are two: the slackened allegiance to the cause of humanity at large and the magnified sentiment of national pride, involving delicate sensibilities,

and finding satisfaction for wounded honor in the old-time method of war.

THE MOST POWERFUL FACTOR.

Thus we find in the political life of the world to-day is the principle of Nationalism—a principle not always easy to define, but always easy to recognise.

That complex motion which we call the "spirit of nationality" is felt in every corner of the world—in old States and new, in large States and in small, amongst peoples who have been oppressed and downtrodden, as amongst those who have been free and independent, and not only in countries that are democratic, but even in stern and insolent autocracies.

That the principle of Nationalism is vastly superior as a vital force in shaping the destinies of men and nations, the principle of Internationalism is evidenced by history past and present. Few men have yet died for the "internation," whilst countless millions have willingly given their all for old-fashioned love of country.

Nationalism and Internationalism divide the world into two very unequal camps. Both have their devotees, but the devotees of the one are frequently the bitter, scoffing enemies of the other, and in this fact lies danger, profound and real.

(Continued on page 13.)



Dulwich Hill, Hurlstone Park, and Lewisham Fete.—On 31st July a well-attended committee meeting was held in Methodist School Hall, Dulwich Hill. A discussion was held on the best method to reach the workers who believe in the cause of Prohibition. Time was passing, and it was felt that nothing of a practical nature to effective results had eventuated yet. Mr. G. White, V.P., who occupied the chair, stated that he was confident that Dulwich Hill, Hurlstone Park, and Lewisham district was sufficiently enthusiastic on the Prohibition movement to provide a Fete with financial results equal to the best in any of the suburbs, provided a concrete effort was secured. He felt it was not yet sufficiently realised that the work of the Alliance was the definite expression of all organisations that formed it, viz., the churches, temperance organisations, and kindred bodies. Of itself it could do nothing. The bodies that formed it had to provide the finance. One of the greatest destroying influences on the spiritual welfare of the community was strong drink. Its evil influence was so great the churches dare not

repudiate their responsibility to assist in concerted effort. As soon as this was realised he knew that a definite response was assured. All present were urged by personal appeal to interest all they knew in the various churches to become active, that an effort be made, the results of which would be worthy of our great district.

Next committee meeting to be held in the Dulwich Methodist School Hall on Tuesday, 28th August. Reader, if you are interested, you will be welcome. Remember we expect you. If you do not come we will not know what you intend doing. We want this effort to eventuate in November. It will if you respond.

FETE FIXTURES.

Hornsby District Fete.—Hornsby School of Arts, August 24 and 25. Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. R. Crittenden, Albert-street, Hornsby.

North Shore Fete.—St. Leonards to Wahroonga, Chatswood Town Hall, September 7 and 8. Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Anderson, "Bayswater," Mackenzie-street, Lindfield.

Bankstown District Fete, to be held in Majestic Hall, Bankstown, on October 25 and 26. Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Martin, Monastreet, Bankstown.

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, AUGUST 19.

11 a.m.: Wentworthville Methodist Church.

3 p.m.: Toongabbie Methodist Church.

7.15 p.m.: Parramatta Methodist Church.

Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

11 a.m.: Lakemba Anglican Church.

7.15 p.m.: Belmore Anglican Church.

Mr. C. W. Chandler.

3 p.m.: St. Ives Anglican Church.

7.15 p.m.: Pymble Anglican Church.

Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

11 a.m.: Pymble Anglican Church.

7 p.m.: Turramurra Anglican Church.

Rev. J. T. Phair.

11 a.m.:

7.15 p.m.: St. Saviour's Anglican Church, Punchbowl.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

R. B. S. HAMMOND

Monday, Aug. 20—Masonic Hall, Artarmon, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, Aug. 28—St. George Hall, Mortdale, 8 p.m.

Thursday, Aug. 30—Masonic Hall, Summer Hill.

Monday, Sept. 10—Beecroft School of Arts.

Tuesday, Sept. 11—Stanmore Baptist Hall.

Monday, Sept. 17—Homebush Congregational School Hall.

Tuesday, Sept. 18—Dulwich Hill Holy Trinity School Hall.

Monday, Sept. 24—Lindfield Anglican Parish Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 27—Carlton Haseldine Hall.

MR. HERBERT CARROLL'S FIXTURES.

"AUSTRALIA'S Dry Comedian" wishes you to know that you may hear him in falsetto, crescendo or fortissimo at—

Monday, Aug. 20—Methodist School Hall, Liverpool.

Tuesday, Aug. 21—Sydenham Pictures, *Sydenham.

Wednesday, Aug. 22—Methodist School Hall, Hurstville.

Thursday, Aug. 23—St. Peters Parish Hall, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

R. B. S. Hammond, who has been so aptly described as "The mender of broken men," is telling his graphic story to metropolitan audiences in a thrillingly convincing manner, and has never been heard to better advantage than during his present series of suburban meetings.

You must hear Hammond and judge for yourself.

This big Australian will interest you with his remarkable story, built up for Australians on facts obtained during his recent world's tour.

Choose a date and make it your objective to be at the hall at 8 p.m. sharp.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

THE N.S.W. ALLIANCE OF CHURCHES AND TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.

Henry Sullivan, an American, swam across the English Channel from Dover to Calais a few days ago.

In earlier years Captain Matthew Webb

and T. W. Burgess were successful in the same task. Many others attempted but failed.

During nearly 2000 years only three men out of the teeming millions of the world's population past and present have been able to swim the 20 miles of water separating one hospitable shore from the other. Millions of people have crossed and recrossed on board of the many boats plying from Dover to France, and a few have gone down

ARTARMON

MONDAY, AUGUST 20.

R. B. S. HAMMOND

will tell his remarkable story

ADVENTURES IN PROHIBITION

at

MASONIC HALL, ARTARMON,

on

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 8 P.M.

Admission is Free. Collection.

on some of the boats which have only succeeded in completing a portion of their voyage.

Now, focus your attention at this angle. If only three persons out of the world's population during the space of 2000 years, can successfully cross unaided a channel of water only about 20 miles from shore to shore, how many persons can be reasonably expected to successfully negotiate unaided the world's ocean of booze separating the shores of life from cradle to the grave?

Only three persons in 2000 years swam the Channel, but many millions crossed in boats, and this fact remains apparent that the Prohibition life-boat sailing merrily across the world's channel of "Wet Damnation" is the only practical transport for a safe journey by the bulk of our fellow beings. So far as New South Wales is concerned, the humanitarian life-boat has not been launched, and it means that by virtue of the fact that you are a humanitarian you are by duteous obligations bound to assist in the launching of this transport, and the way to assist is to get right down to business and put your weight behind the Seven Points Campaign, which will, per medium of the referendum, launch the life-boat of Prohibition.

The world's gallonage of drink output for 1921 was somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000,000,000 gallons. If you multiply the

one year's output by, say, 20 years the result is enough to stagger one.

Work this gallonage out to compare with the volume of water in the English Channel, and then let the Field Secretary know which scull you will manipulate in the life-boat of Prohibition.

Tartan Oats

FOR HEALTH AND STAMINA

If you would be happy, healthy and strong, you KNOW that good nourishing food is an absolute necessity. And when the desirable nourishment comes in the form of the delectable, nutty-flavored Tartan Oats, it is a real pleasure to take the body-building course of Tartan Oats porridge every morning. These splendid pure Oats are "the children's favorite," and equally appreciated by the grown folks who realise their genuine value.

Get them from YOUR Grocer.

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THINGS THAT I SEE.

By A MAN OF THE ROAD.

It is Men of the Road who see the liquor traffic in the country as it is—in its bare, naked horror. If only the C.T. Association told all that they know! I had occasion only to-day (August 3) to call at a pub to collect an account for my firm. It is the last account that I shall collect there, as my self-respect forces me to cut these places out of my visiting list. Neither do the proprietors want one, unless one spends money at the bar. One woman proprietor said to me recently: "I want you to remember that I only do business with those who do business with us." That was straight enough, eh? This lady goes off my visiting list. And since I am out to fight the traffic, my self-respect prevents me from using the hotel, even for its legitimate purposes of giving accommodation. I have purchased a tent, and can manage alright. When Prohibition comes I can return to the hotel. It used to be spelt "hostel"—which signifies its proper purpose. Now it is only a grog shop—sometimes something worse. Every Man of the Road knows that.

But I have digressed. To-day I called at the above-mentioned hotel. A notice-board hung on the wall, bearing the legend:

"ADVICE.

"Drink hearty.

Pay honorably.

Be friendly.

Go home quietly."

To "be friendly" is to enable the customers to "drink hearty." To "pay honorably" means, of course, to pay for the hearty and friendly drinks sold by "mine host." But after "mine host" has been "paid honorably" there is little or nothing left for other business men. A leading merchant in a country town told me lately: "Of course I'll work for Prohibition. Every business man should. The men that give me the most trouble are the men that breast the bar." In my own experience I may say that the majority—a decided majority—of the bad debts my firm makes are the bad debts of drinkers. I have constantly to report to headquarters concerning A, B or C.: "Drinking heavily. No use to prosecute. Wipe it off as a bad debt." Not one per cent. of our bad debts is that of a total abstainer.

"Go home quietly." Do the customers do so? Only last Saturday night a dreadful fight occurred at 9.30 at the hotel where this notice-board hangs in the bar-room. The policeman was called in. Summonses have been issued. But probably they will be withdrawn, and nothing more heard of the

case. "The policeman is a real good fellow," I was told to-day. Of course the public pay him, and mainly to watch the publican. But "he's a good fellow." And the publican knows it, and acts accordingly. For instance, neither of the participants in the above fight had any drink at all before 6 o'clock last Saturday. It was all purchased after hours—sly-grog selling. One of these men was playing tennis with a friend of mine three miles from town at 5 p.m. last Saturday, and what happened on Sunday? "Business as usual" might have been written up as plainly as "Drink hearty," "Go home quietly." For Sunday drinking is notorious at this house. The policeman only lives a quarter of a mile away. But "he is a real good fellow."

What of the family life of this hotelkeeper? The wife manages the business, for the husband cannot be trusted behind the bar. He has drunk himself into imbecility. One of the sons, a young man of 23, was recently employed as traveller for a Sydney firm. He lasted three months. Drinking "not wisely but too well," he had a smash-up with the firm's turnout and "got the boot." Hotel-keeping has not blessed the keeper.

"But if you carry Prohibition there will be sly-grog shop spring up." Are there none now? I am staying to-night at a spot 15 miles from the town mentioned above. An old and reliable resident, who visits the local storekeeper's home as nurse and friend (she has been nursing a sickly infant there for the last week) tells me that drink is always kept in two-gallon lots at this store. She innocently remarks that she does not know whether it is kept for sale, or to give to his customers! The storekeeper goes every week to one of the big towns for his supplies of "groceries." Well, I know this: If we had Prohibition in this State he would not bring out that two-gallon jar of "grocery" every week.

One question: "What relationship is there between that two-gallon jar and that sickly infant?" The mother is a fine, robust young woman. The father is a heavy drinker. Are the sins of THIS father visited upon that helpless little delicate sufferer of twelve days of age? How many of our possible population in this sparsely-populated "land of magnificent distances" which is crying aloud for inhabitants are murdered by the drinking habits of their fathers? Dr. Saleeby would answer, "A large percentage." We are losing probably thousands each year of our best immigrants, the Australian babies, through the drink trade in our land.

to erect strong fences to protect young men and boys from the perils of city life. How it does the fencing is a most interesting story which may be had for the asking. Call or write for a copy of a most attractive booklet, entitled, "Men in the Making." Address: Y.M.C.A., 325 Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

"MEN IN THE MAKING."

Whilst providing an ambulance to pick up those unfortunates who fall over one of life's many precipices is certainly an important work, still more important is the fencing of the precipice. The Y.M.C.A. exists mainly

GREAT CONFERENCE OF PROHIBITIONISTS

ARRANGED FOR SEPTEMBER 30th,
OCTOBER 1st and 2nd.

To be Biggest Conference of its
kind yet held in N.S.W.

The final arrangements for the Great Conference have now been completed by the Alliance Executive.

The programme contains something of interest to all Prohibitionists.

Here is an outline of the Agenda:

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th
3 P.M., MASS DEMONSTRATION,
LYCEUM, PITT STREET.
7.15 P.M., SPECIAL SERVICE, ST.
BARNABAS' CHURCH OF
ENGLAND.

To this service Metropolitan Lodge members are being invited. Seats will be reserved for Delegates to the Conference.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st

ST. JAMES' HALL.

- 2 p.m.—Roll Call.
- 2.30 p.m.—Address by President of the Alliance, R. B. S. Hammond: "The Political Situation."
- 3.15 p.m.—Subject: "Organisation, the Secret of Success."
- 4.30 p.m.—Subject: "Liquor Influence in Country Press, and How to Combat."
- 5.30 p.m.—Tea.
- 7.30 p.m.—Subject: "Woman: Her Part in the Campaign."
- 8.30 p.m.—Subject: "Best Methods to Sustain Local Committees."

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2nd.

- 7.30 p.m.—Subject: "The Church Must Lead."
- 8.30 p.m.—General Business.
- 10 p.m.—Closing Services.

FIVE P's—PUBLIC, PRESS, POLICE, PUBLICAN, POLITICIAN.

WHO IS TO BLAME ?

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

The publicity recently given in the public press of N.S.W. regarding unemployment should make people think, and, thinking a bit, should make them locate the cause of the trouble; but will they think seriously, and if they think and locate the cause of the trouble, what then?

The thinking capacity of the general public in important matters is very small, and the class that know this fact best are the liquor people, especially those who have charge of the press publicity work.

The press is always open to the Trade; any statement from them will be accepted, and most of these statements carry a monetary value, and being paid for are very acceptable. The Trade matter appears, the people read it, and do not know the true position, and not seeing any contradiction from the Prohibition side, "because finances will not permit the answer," they, the public, say, "There you are," and swallow what is really a Prohibition success as a Prohibition failure. For instance, an article appears that states that in 1920-21 (two dry years) the admissions of people suffering from alcoholism into Bellevue Hospital, New York, were 4474, and this is stated on the authority of Dr. W. S. Gregory.

This looks serious, and the people are influenced by it. Prohibition is a failure, but is it? If given the chance the Prohibitionists can prove this fact: That in 1916-17, two open bar years just before Prohibition came in, the number of admissions were 17,503. This means that a crowd of 13,029 were saved the trouble of going to the hospital. And what trouble was the authorities saved? Look at these figures again:

1916-17—Open bar years	17,503
1920-21—Closed bar years	4,474

Decrease due to Prohibition .. 13,029

Surely those who deliberately state such untruths should be liable to criminal proceedings. Anything that is not working smoothly in U.S.A. is put down by the liquor publicity "well-paid" agents as due to Prohibition.

But they never give Prohibition credit for the grand position they hold in national, social, moral, and spiritual progress.

In Dry U.S.A. jobs going begging.

In Wet Australia and England great unemployment.

The press recently printed one article, not liquor inspired, that showed how prosperity was rife in America. Remember when reading the following that the liquor people predicted great unemployment when Prohibition came:

JOBS GOING BEGGING.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN U.S.A.

HALF A MILLION ARTISANS WANTED.
Less than eighteen months ago there were 5,000,000 industrial workers unemployed in

the United States owing to depression of trade. To-day there is a shortage of labor in that country owing to the industrial boom, and very high wages are being paid. Except during the industrial boom created by the war, there has never been such a demand for labor in the United States as exists to-day.

Mr. Hoover, the United States Secretary for Commerce, states in a recent report that 500,000 industrial jobs are going begging. A manufacturer of motor car accessories, carrying on business in the town of Meriden, Connecticut, writes to a friend in England that he is at his wits' end to obtain the skilled and unskilled labor he needs. For weeks past he has been advertising for unskilled men at £3 a week, and for unskilled girls at £4/5/- a week, but he cannot get the number he wants. Carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, and painters are being paid about £3 a day.

The liquor press will not admit the above to be in any part due to Prohibition, but while in the States last year I found those who know gave Prohibition a good share of the credit. I would like to point out that "if unemployment was rife in U.S.A.," Prohibition would be blamed; but the liquor people will not attribute any part of the wretched condition of affairs in England, or Australia, to alcohol. Why? Because the liquor is partly responsible.

ENGLAND—UNEMPLOYMENT RIFE. BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES PROSPER.

The "Sydney Morning Herald," 6th August, 1923, printed the following:

While most of the industries are depressed the beer trade seems very prosperous. The reports of four English companies and one Scottish brewery company recently issued show that profits were maintained at last year's level, and that they are paying big dividends, but the most successful of all is the Dublin firm of Guinness and Son, which last year paid a dividend of 29 per cent., and this year the dividend and bonus is equal to 36 per cent. on the capital as it existed last year. Actually the present dividend is equal to 72 per cent. on the original capital, for the shareholders have received two share bonuses equal in amount to the original ordinary capital.

"Evening News," 31/7/23, printed this statement:

MONEY IN WHISKY.

Buchanan-Dewar, Ltd., are still able to sit up and take notice. As a matter of fact the chairman of the Board, Lord Dewar, regards last year's operations as satisfactory. At the end of March, there was at the disposal of the Board after the year's operations £1,053,992/19/7, made up of the dividends from the subsidiary companies and the balance brought forward from the previous year. After paying dividends on the two classes of preference shares, placing £150,000 to the reserve fund—which would then amount to £600,000—and paying a dividend of 30 per cent., free of income tax, on the ordinary shares, there was a balance remaining to be carried forward of £96,588/13/5.

SOME OTHER DIVIDENDS.

The following figures show that the breweries and distilleries are not the only people that get big dividends:

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Deaths from alcoholism 1890 to 1920, inclusive—

Women	24,002
Men	35,876

Total deaths 59,878

Convictions for drunkenness, 1905 to 1921, inclusive—

Men	1,897,589
Women	497,387

Total 2,376,976

Drink bill, United Kingdom:—

1920	£469,713,000
1921	402,726,000
1922	354,131,000

Three years' total £1,226,570,000

If Prohibition had come to England in 1919, even if some bootleggers did carry on a bit, the industrial position to-day would be even better than in U.S.A., and all that was needed was to spend the billion of money in legitimate trade. That tremendous sum thus spent would have given at least six times the employment it did.

My advice is to try another P—Prohibition. It works in U.S.A., and will do so here.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 9/8/23, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.:—S. R. Topham, 30/12/23; Miss Truscott, 30s., 30/12/23; Dr. Barling, 30/6/24; John Lawton, £1, 30/12/22; Robertson and Provan, 6s. 3d., 28/6/23; G. W. Procter, £1, on account; Rev. A. A. Yeates, 30/12/23; W. Watt, 30/12/23; Alf. Hulme, 30/12/23; Thos. Parker, 30/6/24; H. J. Velt, 30/12/23; A. R. Truscott, £1, 30/12/23.

A TRAGEDY OF YOUTH.

One often notices quite young dark-haired girls with threads or even streaks of grey marring their locks. This is a deplorable fact and one which adds many years to the age of any young girl similarly afflicted. There is no doubt that dark hair tends to fade and grow grey much earlier than fair, and it is obvious that steps must be taken to restore the discolored hair and prevent the greyness from spreading.

Hair dyes have much to prejudice them in the eyes of any wise and far-seeing woman, and certainly nothing could be more unsuitable for the hair of a young girl.

At first sight, it might seem that to resort to dyes was the only way out of the difficulty, but a specialist would say otherwise. He would explain that the only way to restore grey hair naturally to its proper tint is by attacking the cause of the discoloration—that is, by properly nourishing the cells which supply the hair with its coloring matter.

An excellent recipe, which can easily be made up at home, is two ounces of tannalite dissolved in three ounces of bay rum. No difficulty should be experienced in procuring either of these ingredients from a good chemist.

This mixture should be applied to the roots of the hair with a small brush—a clean tooth brush answers the purpose admirably. After a short course of this treatment, the hair will gradually resume its proper color, and will benefit also by the tonic properties of the lotion. The hair is a sensitive organism, and its condition depends largely on the health. Indigestion, overstrain, insufficient exercise—all help to weaken and discolor the hair. Nevertheless, with proper attention to rest and diet and so reliable a tonic as that mentioned above, the most obstinate cases of grey hair should be overcome.

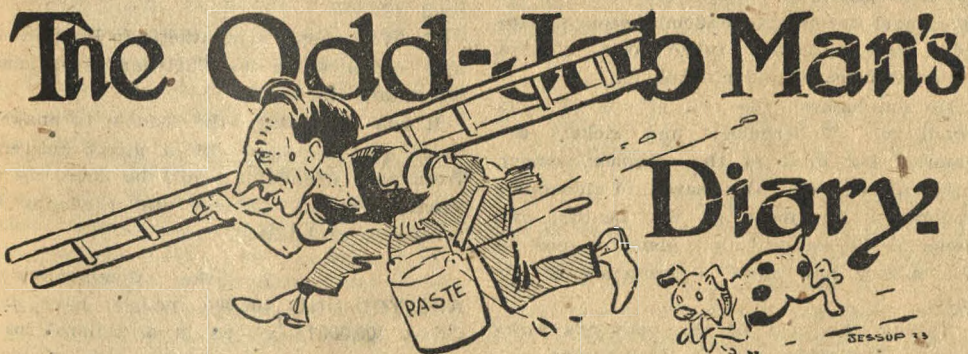
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GRIFFITHS BROS.'

Signal Cocoa

makes

Bone and Muscle



PARLIAMENT OPENS.—LIQUOR BILL MENTIONED.—ROYAL COMMISSION WANTED.—THE SEVEN POINTS CAMPAIGN.

PARLIAMENT OPENS WITH USUAL POMP.

On Tuesday, August 7, the Parliament of N.S.W. was officially opened by the Governor. All the people who bask in the sunshine of an appearance in "Who's Who" were present to witness the scene—and those who only appear on tax returns also went along to watch the law-making machine start work. The Governor's speech did not contain any surprises. The legislation promised covers a wide field, and if the Government get through half of it we ought to be duly thankful. No paragraph appeared in the speech indicating what will be the nature of the bill to deal with the liquor traffic; in the list of bills to be presented it appears without comment. At this stage we cannot say when the bill will be presented, but it is safe to say that it will be introduced, and that the date of the referendum will be decided before this Parliament closes.

McGIRR WANTS A ROYAL COMMISSION.

On the day Parliament opened Mr. Greg. McGirr, M.L.A., whose dramatic resignation from the A.L.P. was a nine days' wonder, announced that it was his intention to move for a Royal Commission to inquire whether the brewing interests have contributed to any political party's funds, and, if so, if such funds were for services

rendered, and if the proper course of legislation was diverted. It is doubtful, judging by what one hears, if the Government will appoint such a Commission. We certainly welcome the suggestion, and think it would be in the best interests of the whole community that such an inquiry were made. For years now rumors have been current about big sums of money being at the disposal of people who were willing to protect the liquor party, and many men have had suspicion cast upon them. A Royal Commission to inquire into the whole unsavory business would clear the political atmosphere and would doubtless bring to light not a few surprises.

THE SEVEN POINTS AND PARLIAMENT.

The present Parliament is faced with a number of difficult questions, and of these the liquor problem is not the least. We appreciate the fact that the easiest thing in the world is to give advice and tell folk how to do things. Parliamentarians will be tendered tons of good and bad advice about dealing with the Liquor Bill. So far as we are concerned we won't tender any advice. When a principle is at stake every man must act according to what he himself considers is right. We will be content if those members who pledged themselves to support an immediate referendum keep their pledge, and

also support a fair and equitable basis for the settlement of the liquor question.

The Seven Points Campaign is being watched by politicians, and for those men who may be undecided on the question, and still want to do the right thing, we commend the Seven Points to them. If Parliament follows the lead of the Seven Points justice will be done to both the trade and the people of New South Wales.

* * *

The interest in the Seven Points Campaign is growing. So great has been the demand for the leaflets which set forth the Seven Points that we have been compelled to place a big additional order with the printers. We are now able to supply whatever quantities are required, and suggest that if you have not sent for a supply that you do so at once. Write to—

The Secretary,
N.S.W. Alliance,
321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

TESTIMONY FROM CANADA.

That Prohibition does not lead to increased drug-usage is very clearly proved by the latest annual report of the Canadian Minister for Health. In this report we have the statistics dealing with all the Provinces separately. In the seven Prohibition Provinces the returns show:

Albert	91 cases
Saskatchewan	88 "
Manitoba	15 "
Ontario	66 "
New Brunswick	14 "
Nova Scotia	9 "
Prince Edward Isle	0 "

Total 283 "

In the two "wet" Provinces we have:—

British Columbia	315 cases
Quebec	237 "

Total 552 "

When we compare the populations of the two groups the balance in favor of Prohibition is greatly enhanced. The seven "dry" Provinces have a population of 4,868,550; the two "wet" Provinces 2,395,700. In other words, the "dry" Provinces, with a population of more than double that of the "wet" Provinces, furnish only about half as many cases of illicit drug traffic.

MONEY-SAVING COUGH AND COLD REMEDY.

The cost of cough mixture has amounted to a considerable sum with many folk each winter; but since the discovery of HEENZO the expense has been reduced to a minimum in thousands of Australian homes. A bottle of HEENZO added to water and sweetened according to easy directions printed on the label produces a family supply of splendid mixture for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throats. HEENZO costs only 2s. 3d., and is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

A Personal Chat with my readers

THE UPPER HOUSE.

The best represented section of the community in the Upper House is the liquor section. Brewery directors are in the Upper House just because they are brewery directors.

For years we have claimed that the temperance section have a right to special representation. Sir Charles Wade and Mr. Holman both acknowledged our claim, and failed to do anything.

Sir George Fuller has so far failed us.

The reason given is that we, as a temperance party, are not sufficiently politically organised to be worth conciliating.

We are treated as "mother's good little boy," given a pat, and told to run away and play.

Now, the fact is "mother's little boy" has grown up, and will not stand being ignored. We are being more and more forced into politics. We did well last election; we must do much better next time.

We represent at least 50 per cent. of the electors, and we must make it our business to see that we have adequate representation in Parliament. It will be a wholesome thing to go out after, say, Sir George Fuller and give him personal evidence at the polls—that he does not represent public opinion on the liquor question.

Men like the Hon. Albert Bruntnell, who owe their whole political life to the temperance folk, and have seemingly forgotten it, and forgotten to fight for the principles that won them a place in Parliament, must not be surprised if they find their old friends have grown cold, and, in resentfulness, look for someone to more strenuously represent them.

The elector who wants Prohibition, and votes for liquor-protecting politicians, is worse than foolish.

A few thousand determined folk, who realise that the liquor slogan is "our trade, our politics," can learn from them and be organised into "the balance of power party," and can change the personnel of Parliament without sacrificing their party political convictions. What we ought to do we can do—let us do it.

Some of us have been saying things for years, and have been laughed at for our pains. For instance, fourteen years ago I showed pictures of Sydney slums in the Sydney Town Hall and throughout the State—three of these very pictures have appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" in the last few weeks.

Very up to date this great daily, isn't it?

For 20 years on hundreds of platforms, and from hundreds of pulpits, I have stated facts which have been ignored, and now on July 24, the world is informed by cable that these oft-repeated statements are not the wild utterances of an irresponsible crank, but the sober truth, vouched for by the highest authority.

Dr. Charles Childe, in his presidential address at the Congress of the British Medical Association, at Portsmouth, said that the five most formidable endemic scourges to-day were: Cancer, tuberculosis, rickets, venereal disease, and alcoholism.

He emphasised the evil effects of slum conditions. Tuberculosis and rickets accounted for most of the cripples; cancer, tuberculosis, venereal disease and alcoholism accounted for most of the deaths; and venereal disease and alcoholism for most of the misery and moral degradation of the race.

Taking the cost of the country's sickness and disablement at £150,000,000 annually, he added, the country could afford to spend £50,000,000 annually, or £1,000,000,000 capitalised at 5 per cent. in clearing slum areas.

In the same way Prohibition is destined to be recognised and endorsed—even if to-day it is ridiculed and opposed.

I came across some lines the other day by Anna Rozilla Crever that made a deep impression on me. They are:

I am afraid of silence, when, if spoken,
A word would save a soul from scandal's flame;

Afraid of speech, if what I say might fasten
The stain of calumny upon a name!

I am afraid to be afraid, when courage
Would win a battle waging for the right;
I am afraid to be too bold when valor
Would vanquish one who struggles in the night.

I am afraid of plenty, when my brother
Is not invited to the feast I spread;
I am afraid of fasting, when my hunger
Craves not the riches of the Living Bread!

I am afraid to let Love's altar candles
Grow dim and flicker for the want of care;
I am afraid to let hate's flaring torches
Burn high within the secret place of prayer.

I am afraid to bind what should be broken;
Afraid to break what evermore should stay—

O Gracious Courage, keep me ever fearing
To hear "Depart" upon the Judgment Day!

I was interested to read that a recent questionnaire sent out to 2000 former patrons, asking them why they stopped buying at a certain furniture store, brought out the following answers:

Indifference of sales people	470
Errors in service	180
Forcing of substitutes	180
Tricky methods	180
Delays in delivery	170
Over-insistence of sales people	160
Discourteous treatment	140
Delay in giving attention	130
Tactless handling of customers	110
Disorderly stock	90
Ignorance concernin goods	60
Unwillingness to exchange purchase ..	40
Dissatisfied with quality	10

I wish you could help me to find out:

(1) Why folk don't always pay for "Grit"?
(2) Why those who get it don't always read it?

(3) Why people sympathetic to Prohibition and committed to the Christian programme won't take the paper?

If you would take the trouble to answer these questions and obtain direct answers from your friends it would be doing me a great personal kindness and rendering a service to Prohibition.

In the Commonwealth
ARE YOU ONE 100,000 people have in-
OF A 100,000? vested in a national loan
an average sum of £200 each.

They did this primarily because it was a patriotic duty to raise the money for this war loan.

They did it because it was a very sound business investment.

The loan will mature on September 15th next, and is then repayable.

The Commonwealth Government now asks you to renew your loan on very favorable terms for a period of five years.

If we of the 100,000 don't do so, the Government will have to pay out £21,000,000 on September 15th next.

This they can do, but if this is done we will have to let it lie idle on deposit in our bank, or at small interest as a fixed deposit or place it in the Savings Bank. All of these ways would mean a serious loss, since the money would be bringing us in at least one and a half per cent. less than if re-invested in the loan.

One and a half per cent. on £21,000,000 is equal to a loss of £315,000 to those who have loaned this money.

Then again, if you reinvest it in other ways you multiply your risk, for nothing can be as safe as the Commonwealth.

There is as much need to help your country in peace as in war, and this loan makes its appeal not only to your business instinct but also to your patriotism.

The Editor

Prohibition is Fully Justified in all of its Fruits, Declare Social Workers of U.S.A.

Has Proved Its Right to be Continued as the Permanent Policy of the United States of America, They Find; Beneficial Results Are Clear to All.

GREAT BLESSING BROUGHT TO HOMES IS SHOWN AS CHIEF PRODUCT OF NATIONAL DRY PRACTICE.

Increased Health, Happiness, Prosperity and Peace Have Been Given to Thousands of Women and Children Under the Workings of this Policy.

THE PURCHASING POWER OF BREADWINNERS IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

Experiences of Welfare and Charitable Societies Disclose Immeasurable Improvement in Conditions; No Possible Objections to Prohibition Can be Found.

After all is said about the Prohibition policy—its enforcement or its non-enforcement and the advisability of retaining it—the fact remains that it is fully justified and has proved its right to continue as a national policy for the U.S.A. for the reason that it has brought increased health, happiness, prosperity and peace to unnumbered women and children of that country. If every count made against it by its enemies could stand, this one conspicuous, undisputed benefit would outweigh all the objections.

The most important thing in the world is the home. Prohibition is a friend of the home. Prohibition has given the boy and girl a better chance to be well born, socially and physically, and this means better homes. It has converted thousands of indolent, cruel fathers into industrious and loving home-builders. It has diverted the money formerly spent for liquor into legitimate trade channels—into the savings banks, building and loan associations—the first step toward home owning. It has increased the purchasing power of the breadwinner, bringing to the children more and better clothing and food. It has displaced discord and worry in the home, giving instead peace and a new sense of security. In short, it has proved to be a true home builder.

All this is reflected in the reports of welfare workers whose business it is to protect women and children. Can any true lover of humanity read these reports without a renewal of determination to defeat the selfish interests now intent upon restoring the home-destroying saloon in this country. Furthermore, these reports are conclusive arguments for strict law enforcement, showing as they do that the need for welfare work diminishes proportionately with increased efficiency in law enforcement.

That Prohibition has worked a revolution in social welfare work is testified by delegates to the National Conference of Social Workers at Washington, May 16, 1923. Among expressions of reasons for their belief in this policy of government are the following given at the Law Enforcement Group luncheon on Friday afternoon, May 18:

REDUCED DOMESTIC BROILS ONE-HALF.

Robert W. Kelso, Executive Secretary Boston Council of Social Agencies, and former President of the National Conference of Social Work: "The understanding of the American people is the necessary basis for the suc-

cess of the Eighteenth Amendment. When this people fully understand that the passing of the treating saloon has reduced domestic broils from one-third to one-half in our local Courts, and that in so doing it has reduced misery, has increased child protection, has added to happiness in the home; on this understanding the legal prohibition against debauchery will abide as a permanent revolution in our social order."

INTEMPERANCE AS CAUSE FOR FAMILY BREAKDOWN DECREASED TWO-THIRDS.

Theodore A. Lothrop, General Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children: "National Prohibition has proved a real blessing and is one of the finest examples of community action for the general good and welfare. My opinion is based on the experience of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which organization I am the General Secretary. The careful analysis of the elements or factors present in the family problems coming to our attention, and our problems are the worst in the child welfare field, shows that in 1916 intemperance appeared as a serious factor in family breakdown and neglect of children in 47 per cent. of our case problems, ranking second on our list. This was a prosperous year before our entrance into the great world war and before national Prohibition. In 1921 intemperance had decreased to 18 per cent., or nearly two-thirds, appearing sixth on our list, undoubtedly due to national Prohibition. In 1922 it had increased to about 21 per cent., due to lax enforcement of the law and the absence in Massachusetts of legislation concurrent with Federal law. But nevertheless this percentage of incidents of intemperance is now a little less, showing that the peak has been passed.

Our Society covers the State of Massachusetts in its work—handles about 5000 family problems involving abused and neglected children, and protects over 1000 different children a month. I think we are entitled to have an opinion on the subject. I can't put it too strongly—I am for it."

NEED FOR STRICT ENFORCEMENT PROVEN.

Stockton Raymond, Boston Family Welfare Society: "The experience of the Family Welfare Society of Boston (formerly the Associated Charities) indicates clearly both the benefits of Prohibition on family life and the

need for effective enforcement. In 1917 intemperance was a factor in the difficulties of 29 per cent. of the families visited by the Society. In 1919 and 1920 under Prohibition the number of families in which intemperance was found decreased to 2 per cent. The fact that the use of intoxicating liquors has gradually increased until for the year ending April 30, 1923, intemperance was found in 9 per cent. of the families visited, shows the need for better enforcement and for a State Enforcement Act in Massachusetts."

RETURN OF TRAFFIC WOULD MEAN UNSPEAKABLE MISERY FOR CHILDREN.

C. V. Williams, Secretary, Illinois Children Home Aid Society: "I believe that the excessive use of intoxicating liquor has directly or indirectly been the most active agent in the destruction of the homes of many thousands of homeless children who have come under my observation during my nearly 24 years of service in their behalf. I am convinced that since the abolition of the saloon (notwithstanding the repeated law violations), the terrible conditions of child neglect due to the intemperance of their parents and resulting in family break-down have been greatly reduced and of almost as great importance—the general standard of living conditions is very greatly improved among a vast number of families previously affected by the saloon. The return of the saloon will mean to a great multitude of children unspeakable misery and the destruction of their homes."

Emily S. Holmes, Westminster House Social Settlement, Buffalo, N.Y.: "I am in favor of Prohibition because of its benefits to the working classes."

Isabel L. Taylor, Whittier House Settlement, Jersey City: "I am in favor of Prohibition because I believe in the wisdom of the amendment. Even imperfect enforcement has had observable results:

(Continued on next page.)

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Gowns and Hoods for all
University Degrees.

Special Attention to Clerical
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FOR A BETTER SUIT.

H. E. HARRIS, late Manager of
Howat and McPhail.

O. A. BOYD, late Head Cutter, R. C.
Hagon, Ltd.

TAILORS & CLERICAL OUTFITTERS

313 PITT STREET, SYDNEY
Near Y.M.C.A.

Phone: City 1269.

"(1) Improved neighborhood—more orderly aspect.

"(2) Reduction in number of saloons.

"(3) Families have more money for necessities and happiness."

PROHIBITION HAS BECOME A NECESSITY.

Mrs. Laura P. Miller, National Director, Women in Industry Department, W.C.T.U.: "I am in favor of Prohibition because it has become a necessity for the social welfare of large numbers of women and children. It is the only successful means to temperance. It is a social and economic experiment which needs a generation or two to test its success and validity."

Dr. R. O. Matthews, Assistant to Federal Prohibition Director Haynes: "Children better fed, housed and clothed and with better opportunities in life since Prohibition came, are the best arguments for the success of this policy."

STATES MUST HELP IN ENFORCEMENT.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General: "We can't Coue the country into enforcement of Prohibition. We must jump in and make the enforcement real and thorough. We cannot kill the tree of violation of the law by picking off the leaves through Federal action. The citizens in each State must cut down the tree at its root in that State. The speed with which we bring the upper class of criminals to justice will determine the success of Prohibition. The local police courts should take from the Federal courts the burdens of the smaller cases, leaving the Federal agencies to care for the larger and more important ones. Organise this desire for local law enforcement in your State and back that organisation with the facts you have at your disposal."



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).

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

This Society had a splendid meeting when Mr. C. W. Chandler paid them a visit. His talk was instructive and humorous. Everyone present enjoyed the speaker, who was asked to visit the Society again in the near future.

Enmore Society, under the direction of Mr. Wines, will be giving an evening soon, when another bright programme will be given to make the lives of these boys and girls brighter.

We would be pleased to hear from any Societies who would be prepared to give an evening to this Society.

Y.P. CONFERENCE.

Members of the Y.P. Council and delegates are reminded of the quarterly conference, to

5% Commonwealth Loan 5%.

1928.

Principal Repayable 15th September, 1928.

CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions may be paid in full or by instalments.

Price of Issue - - - - - £98
(Amount repayable to investors in 1928—£100)

Closing Date: 3rd September, 1923.

Net Return on a £100 Bond. How it actually works out:

OUTLAY.		RETURN.	
Deposit with application	£18 0 0	1st special interest payment, March 15th, 1924	£2 12 6
Final deposit due Sept. 14th, 1923	80 0 0	Nine half-yearly interest payments of £2/10/- each	22 10 0
Net Return to Investor over whole period of Loan (5 years)	27 2 6	(Paid on March 15th and Sept. 15th each year)	
	£125 2 6	Amount repaid to Investor on maturity of Loan (Sept. 15th, 1928)	100 0 0
			£125 2 6

Thus a net return of £27/2/6 on an outlay of £98 represents an actual interest return of £5/9/3 per cent. per annum.

Bonds may be taken up for as low an amount as £10.

Commonwealth Treasury,
Melbourne.

EARLE PAGE,
Treasurer.

be held Monday, August 20, at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

Special business will be discussed, and all are urged to make a special effort to attend.

Honor shields will be presented to several Societies who have obtained 50 signatures to the "New Day" Crusade Pledge.

OUR SUPER.

Mr. A. J. Fisher has taken up duties for three months at Toowong, Queensland.

We wish Mr. Fisher every success during his stay in the northern State; may he be instrumental in winning people for the side of the Prohibitionists.

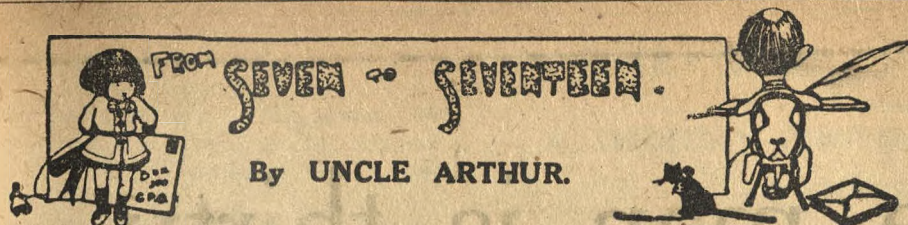
It will certainly be a hard fight, but it is indeed gratifying to know that the Y.P.

Council will be represented by such a worthy advocate as our superintendent.

DR. F. B. MEYER.

The following message to Crusaders and temperance workers was sent by Dr. Meyer, of London, who recently gave a series of addresses in the Pitt-street Congregational Church:

"Prohibition means that fathers and mothers will not continue to waste money, time, and happiness in places where liquor is sold; but families will be happy, and love will not be crossed with anxiety, strife and poverty. Therefore, all young men and women, boys and girls, should help to abolish the beverage use of alcohol during this generation."



OUR FAMILY

All children aged 7 to 17 can join the family of Uncle A. There is no fee to pay. Write on one side of the paper in ink. Send your age and date of birthday. All who do not write for 3 months are "scallywags." After 17 you become an "Hon." Ne or Ni, and write either at Christmas or your birthday.

Each week we give pride of place to one letter. It may be the shortest, longest, best written, funniest, most interesting, or most newsy. Write what you wish in your best way. Try for this honor.

Address letters to Uncle A, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

HELLO, EVERYBODY!

Here I am again, your old Uncle B., with a new lease of life. I meet so many dear scallywags wherever I go that I am glad to once more take charge of my big family and say my say to you each week, as I did in the dear past years beyond recall.

I was in Ipswich the other day; on the table on the platform was a magnificent bunch of flowers, placed there by an Hon. Ni. I enjoyed those flowers, for they were fragrant with remembrance and affection.

Now then, Hon. Ne's and Ni's, and all dear scallywags, encourage me and welcome me back to page double one with some old-time letters.

If you are too busy, just remember:

Blte off more than you can chew,

Then chew it.

Plan for more than you can do,

Then do it.

Hitch your waggon to a star,

Keep your seat, and there you are!

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

HONOR LETTER ABOUT NEW LAWS FOR A NEW LAND.

Ruth Nixon, "Craigavon," Miranda, writes: I entered in a competition in "Sunbeams" called "New Laws for a New Island," in which the competitor is supposed to land on a new island and to be given the power of enforcing two new laws which will benefit the people in the isle. Being an ardent advocate for Prohibition, I stated that I should "dry" my country. What was my surprise on learning that I had been awarded a half-crown prize; so, as it was gained by your cause, you get it to help that cause. We are enjoying the holidays, but we dolefully anticipate the coming term. The only breaks between now and Christmas are the annual sports and the Michaelmas holidays. I have had influenza so badly that I found it impossible to attend the laying of the foundation stone of my school, St. George Girls' High. Never mind, I will witness its opening day. Our school now has a company of girl guides. The fun we encounter merits

great notice. We held a picnic on Empire Day, and had our first lesson in camp-fire cooking. We enjoyed our dinner that day!

(Dear Ruth,—Splendid! I should like to see your essay. The receipts for your 2/6 and dad's subscription have been posted. Tell us more about the guides.—Uncle A.)

THE "DRY" COMEDIAN.

Cecily Howe, Christ Church Rectory, Gladesville, writes: I hardly like to write, as I have not written to you for about three years, but if I promise to write to you regularly will you cross my name off the scallywag list? I must be the biggest scallywag on it. My friend asked me to go with her mother and herself to Stanwell Park, where we had a good time. We have a lovely cat (at least mother does not think so, because he opens the kitchen safe and helps himself to whatever he likes best). Mr. Carroll, who is a Prohibitionist, came to our Church Hall and gave us a lecture, and made us laugh with the things he did to amuse us.

(Dear Cecily,—Yes, I forgive your long silence, but don't write in that style again. The printer will never forgive you if you do.—Uncle A.)

LONG SERMONS AND TALL STORIES.

Elsie Rogers, Main-street, Young, writes: Whatever are you thinking of me now? I suppose I am a naughty scallywag by this time. I really forget when I last wrote to you, but I believe that it was when I was an inmate of the hospital. My health has improved wonderfully since the operation, and I feel pretty good. I heard a long sermon one day, and it reminded me of the time I fell down a long flight of stairs. I was saying to myself both times, "Gee whiz, where's it going to end!" If I told you the truth about that sermon I should say that it was me that was tired and the sermon was not very long. Do you think I can use the typewriter very well? I ought to be able to, because I am always on it. Dad uses it for his business and for his secretarial work. I write stories sometimes, so that it is of great use to me. Not one of my "cousins" have written to me yet, so I have given up hoping that they will. I would so like to have a correspondent, either boy or girl, as long as they could write a nice letter. I have not attended a meeting of our Band of Hope since I came home, as I was not allowed. There is a meeting this Thursday that I hope to attend. My two brothers were talking the other day about their experiences. Of course it was all made up, but that only made it funnier. "I had a racing motor bike once," said George, the eldest of the two. "I went out once on it to give it a trial. Soon it gathered great speed, and when I came to the Blue Mountains I could not stop the bike, which ran

up the mountain side. It then ran along the top a little way and then toppled over a precipice and flew through air, and I soon found myself over on the Rockies in America." "Garn!" said Ralph, firmly resolved not to be beaten, "that's nothing! I used to own a goods aeroplane. One day when I was crossing from Sydney to Melbourne the wings fell off. There were some oars in the aeroplane, so I seized two of them quickly and rowed the rest of the way to Melbourne through the air. So I and my goods landed safely after all!" Aren't brothers funny sometimes? They can be jolly nuisances too, though, I can tell you. At least mine are, and I don't suppose they are different to other boys.

P.S.—I read the last part of my letter to Ralph, and he said to tell you that girls can be a nuisance, too. Isn't he awful?

(Dear Elsie,—What a breezy letter. I now forgive your being a scallywag. See that it does not occur again.—Uncle A.)

A WHISTLER.

Mollie Kremer, "Inverloch," Manilla, writes: This is my first letter, so I hope you will accept it. I am 13; my birthday is on January 20. I have passed the Q.C., and am now in the seventh class at the Rural School. I like going to school very much. I have about a mile to walk every morning across the big Namoi River bridge, which is considered one of the best bridges in the North. I have a very nice little canary for a pet, which whistles very nicely.

(Dear Mollie,—Welcome! Do you know the rhyme beginning—

"I drink water," chirped a little bird,

"It gives me strength of wing;

And when each day

My song is gay,

Aloud its praise I sing?"

—Uncle A.)

JACK FROST AND FAMILY.

Mary Cundy, Wattle Dale, Glenreagh, writes: Just a few lines to let you know I am quite well, hoping you are the same. Well, Uncle, we have had some frosts here lately. Were there any up where you are? My birthday won't be till October. I will end up now, so good-bye.

(Dear Mary,—No, Jack Frost hasn't visited us yet. But we've had just about all of his relatives, including Roy Rain, Tom Thunder, Lucy Lightning and Willie Wind.—Uncle A.)

MOUNTAINEERING.

Frank Playford, Merrylands, Glenreagh, writes: Last Friday dad and my sister and I went up the mountain at the back of our farm. The cliffs are towering up with trees growing out of them, and staghorns and elk-horns and birds' nest ferns growing out on every side. The scenery is beautiful. We walked along the top for a long way. After dinner we walked along to the waterfall. We got down under the falls, and it was beautiful. There is about seventy feet of a drop, with ferns growing out of the rocks, with a bangalow palm growing at the side. We saw two wallabies and a wonga pigeon.

(Dear Frank,—What fun you had! I should just love such a ramble over the mountains. —Uncle A.)

When a man is thirty and married

This, in brief, is the business history of
a good many thousand men:

THEY make rather successful starts in business; for the first few years their progress seems entirely satisfactory to them. They are unmarried, independent, and their incomes are ample for their individual needs.

Then they marry, and in their early thirties the conviction comes to them that they are not making as rapid progress as they ought.

The expenditure crowds ever closer to the income; they see men passing them, sometimes unaccountably; the job that had seemed hardly more than a game before, becomes suddenly a serious problem—often never fully solved.

THE SOLUTION OF 20,000 SUCCESSFUL MEN.

It is at that period and at that age that men in business turn in large numbers to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The average age of the 200,000 men enrolled in the Institute's Modern Business Course and Service in the past twelve years is over thirty; eighty-five per cent. of them are married.

In other words, they are no longer boys, but men, realising keenly that the highest positions in business are open only to men who have an all-round knowledge of the fundamentals that underlie all business; and that such knowledge is gained only by training.

That the Alexander Hamilton Institute can and does give this training is proved by the record of the successful men who have enrolled themselves in it.

30,000 of the 200,000 men who have enrolled with the Institute are heads of companies—a testimony to the scope and authority of the Institute's Course and Service.

INVESTIGATION IS EASY.

This advertisement is addressed to two classes of men. To young men first—in their twenties and thirties and early forties—who are asking themselves, "Where am I going to be in business ten years from now?" There is an answer to that question in "Forging Ahead in Business," the Institute's 118-page book. It is sent entirely without obligation; and is well worth an evening of any man's time. Send for it.

The second man to whom this is addressed is the older man in business, to whom young men are constantly coming for advice about their future. If you are such a man, you should know enough about the Institute to be able to speak helpfully concerning it; you should know what it has done for 200,000 other men.

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The League of Nations—

(Continued from page 3.)

However, if the voice of the people is the voice of God, there is no doubt that Nationalism, not Internationalism, is the big lever that moves the world.

Only by grasping this fact and never losing sight of it can we hope to see our way into the tangle of the world's affairs. Whether we like it or not, matters not—every page of contemporary history bears witness to its overwhelming and irresistible power, and each day brings with it some new manifestation of its presence.

The spirit of nationality is always intensified by war, yet probably in no war in history has there been so extraordinary an explosion of the nationalistic spirit as in the recent war.

Its length, its world-wide character, its unparalleled horrors, constitute one reason for this. Another lies in the sensational collapse of three great empires—Austria, Russia, Turkey—and the defeat of a fourth in Germany.

Each of these empires contained within its borders subject and rebellious peoples, many of them ready for independence, but unable to gain it so long as the old regime was able to maintain its power. But now we witness the rapid culmination of a long slow process of evolution in the emergence of new nations, the miraculous revival of old ones, the sudden crystallisation of elements long held in solution, and finally precipitated under the terrific blows delivered by the hammers of Mars. They are not evidences of disintegration—they are evidences of life.

These new States are not the result of the creative wisdom of the Paris diplomats. Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland and many others were admitted into the family of nations by virtue of their own efforts and war services, and long previous preparation through the conscious cultivation of their nationalistic spirit.

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THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING.

A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN AND A STATESMAN.

By ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

The world joins with the United States of America and bows its head in sorrow because of the sudden passing of a good man who held with sincere humility the highest office a great nation can give.

America may have many reasons for the selection of its President, but a moral flaw in his character would be sufficient to debar any candidate from this great office.

This nation has set a value on moral worth that may be traced back to the old Puritans whose recognition of God was both wholesome and practical.

Like so many former Presidents, Mr. Harding came from the country, and was brought up in a God-fearing home.

He was a sincere member by conviction of the Baptist Church, and it would have been a gracious and appropriate thing if a Baptist had taken a part in the memorial service conducted by His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney in the Anglican Cathedral on August 10.

HIS TEXT.

When sworn in as President he selected as his passage of Scripture the noble words of the prophet Micah:

"He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

His life adorned this great Scripture.

The Washington Conference, for which he was responsible, was a notable event in the world's progress towards peace.

There is no record of any other such world gathering being blessed with prayer. The late President, as a matter of course, appeared at the Conference with his chaplain, and called upon him to ask God's guidance and blessing.

In the hush of a great soul's appeal to the Almighty Father in words beautiful, dignified and spiritual, an atmosphere was created that profoundly impressed all who were present, and undoubtedly was fruitful in the subsequent deliberations.

HIS NOBLE APPEAL.

Let us not forget that on his last journey across the States he made a dignified appeal to his fellow-citizens to observe the Prohibition law, and backed his appeal with a personal declaration of abstinence.

Speaking at Denver, Colorado, he said: "I believe the opponents of Prohibition are a negligible minority. The eighteenth amendment will not be repealed in the lifetime of anyone present. I am a total abstainer, and urge citizens to support Prohibition enforcement, in the interests of peace and good government."

To all our American friends we express our sincere sympathy, and assure them that since we speak the same language, come from the same stock, share the same ideals, we would endeavor to draw nearer to them that we may find in the union of English-speaking peoples a pledge of world peace and progress.

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

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Pat Murphy was on the spot when the explosion occurred. He was blown up, and they couldn't find a trace of him. When his wife called, the foreman said quietly: "He's gone, mum." "Gone?" she said; "for good?" "Well, in that direction," said the foreman.

Small Boy: "What time does the tide come in, Mr. Fisherman?"

Fisherman: "I've told you several times already, you young rascal—at 5.55."

Small Boy: "Yes, I heard you the first time, but I like to see your whiskers wobble when you say 5.55."

She: "I cannot marry you, but I'll give you a place in my heart."

He: "No, thanks; I don't care for crowds."

Tommy: "It's raining, daddy."

Daddy (testily): "Oh! Let it rain."

Tommy: "I was going to, daddy."

Kind-hearted Woman (being shown through the jail): "Won't you be glad when your sentence is over?"

Convict: "I don't know."

Lady: "You don't know. Why?"

Convict: "I'm in for life."

DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON, author of "Soul Rest," "The Other Side," Etc.

SUNDAY.

"Him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out."—John, 6, 37.

Should you suffer your weary soul this day to sink into the arms of that Saviour Who rejoices to pardon, and Who is mighty to save, the first entrance of such a word, and the first response of such a faith, would be the date of your better life and the commencement of your union to Christ. The graft has taken. At first the juncture may be very slight—a single thread or fibre—and it is not till you try to part them that you find that they are knit together; that their life is one, and that the force which plucks away the graft must also wound the vine. And your faith may be no more than a single filament. It may be only one point of attachment by which you are joined to the Lord Jesus. It may be only one solitary sentence, one isolated invitation or promise of which you have undoubting hold. But hold it fast. If it be the word of Jesus, cling to it.—Aughey.

MONDAY.

"It is of the Lord's mercies we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not; they are new every morning."—Lam., 3, 22.

Every day is a fresh beginning,

Every morning is the world made new.
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you.
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,
The tasks are done and the tears are shed.
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover,
Yesterday's wounds which smarted and bled
Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf which God holds tight,
With sad days and glad days and bad days
which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom or blight,
Their fulness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go since we cannot restore them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone.
God in His mercy forgive, receive them,
Only the new days are our own.
To-day is ours and to-day alone.

—Susan Coolidge.

TUESDAY.

"To remember that once we were near the salvation of Christ, so near that our right hand might have touched and taken it, and after all that hand was withheld; this is a memory which will enhance remorse for ever."—William Adams.

WEDNESDAY.

"We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord."

A sermon that has no Christ in it is a dead failure. The minister who devotes the pulpit to anything but Christ is an impostor. Whatever great themes we may discuss, Christ must be the beginning and Christ the end. From His hand we get our commission at first, and to that same hand we at last surrender it. A sermon devoted to metaphysics is a stack of dry corn-stacks, after the corn has been removed with the husking-peg. A sermon given up to sentiment and flowery speech is as a nosegay flung to a drowning sailor. A sermon devoted to moral essay is as a basket of chips to help on the great burning. What the world wants now is to be told in the most direct way of Jesus Christ who comes to save men from eternal

damnation. Christ the Light, Christ the Sacrifice, Christ the Rock, Christ the Guide, Christ the Balm, Christ the Star. If a minister should live one thousand years, and preach ten sermons each day, these subjects would not be exhausted. Do you find men tempted? Tell them of Christ the Shield. Or troubled? Tell them of Christ the Comfort. Or guilty? Tell them of Christ the Pardon. Or dying? Tell them of Christ the Life.—Dr. Talmage.

THURSDAY.

"He died for all that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto Him which died for them, and rose again."—2 Cor., 5, 15.

Waste not thy being, back to Him
Who freely gave it, freely give;
Else is that being but a dream,
'Tis but to be, and not to live.

Fill up each hour with what will last,
Buy up the moments as they go;
The life above when this is past
Is the ripe fruit of life below.

Sow love, and taste its fruitage pure,
Sow peace, and reap its harvest bright,
Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor,
And find a harvest home of light.

—Dr. H. Bonar.

FRIDAY.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."—Matt., 6, 34.

In all our difficulties, perplexities, trials, it will help us to remember that we have to take but one step at a time. Let us ask God to help us to take that one step bravely and unfalteringly. To-morrow's strength is very largely the heritage of to-day's patient striving.—From W. E. Wilson's "Gems."

SATURDAY.

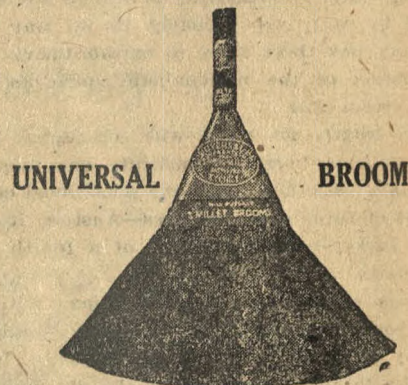
Wilberforce, who helped to free the world of slaves, was a poor hunchback dwarf, but God used him to do a great work. When a young man he gave himself to God, and God used him as He always does those who are willing to be used; there are no limits to the possibilities of a consecrated life. God can use things no one else can make use of. Wilberforce, Wesley, William Booth, and many others were men with a mission. The devil does not like people with a mission. He has one himself, and his mission is to destroy and make people miserable. Jesus had a mission, and His was to save and make people happy. Every one of His children has a mission to make the world better than they found it.

Satan is very fond of saying, "It doesn't matter what you do, it's what you are." So he tries to keep people from doing anything. Jesus tells us in the parable of the man who was a house-holder that he left "to every man his work," and He tells us that by their fruits ye shall know them. If you do nothing you will be nothing. What is in must come out. "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever; DO noble deeds, not dream them all day long." If you love anyone you always want to do something for them. So, if you love Jesus, you will want to serve Him.

Perhaps you think you are not clever, and that you can never do anything. Well, you are just the one that Jesus wants to use. He can work through you, if you will let Him. If you are despised, you may be certain you are one of His chosen ones. Will you just now say to Him, "Take me now, Lord Jesus, and make what you like of me?" and He will take you, and is going to make use of you in a way which perhaps now you little dream of.—F.T.

"I had a little drop of gin"
Made steaming hot with lemon in,
To check a chill and put me right,
Yet failed to sleep a wink at night.
It made the frozen feeling quit,
But didn't ease my lungs a bit.
All stimulants I now abjure
And stick to Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

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WHITE CROSS LEAGUE.

(By THE EDITOR.)

The annual report of the Australasian White Cross League says:

"Will you, the reader of this report, cast back your mind to your childhood days, and call to memory how and where you gained information about facts of sex. Unless you were fortunate in having exceptionally wise and thoughtful parents or teachers who were in advance of their time, you will probably admit that this information was obtained for the most part in a very unsatisfactory and objectionable manner, and that you would desire for the coming generation a newer and better way to gain knowledge of that great and exceedingly important sphere of human life. Any movement which seeks to show how the child can be seriously and wisely instructed in sex matters, how the young can be warned against hurtful practices and inspired with high and chivalrous ideals toward the sacred facts of marriage, motherhood and childbirth, will meet with your hearty appreciation and support. The White Cross League strives to carry out these objects, and the record of the past year's work will prove how much, with the limited means at our disposal, it has been able to achieve."

Mr. Bligh, the official lecturer, has for 25 years, been doing a truly great and good work. During the last year he delivered 144 lectures in schools in Tasmania and addressed 45 cadet parades. In South Australia he spoke in 254 schools; in New South Wales he addressed 137 meetings.

This is a wonderful record.

The papers give him scant encouragement, he receives the most moderate remuneration, and yet he and his society do a work that is beyond all praise.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

In the difficult task of instructing your children you will find the literature of the White Cross League of the greatest value. The papers of to-day are so poisonous, evil knowledge is so easily acquired, and the results so disastrous that I urge you to face the facts and undertake to protect your loved ones with knowledge, and thus sow the seeds of future happiness.

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THE NEW LOAN.

MANUFACTURERS' VIEWPOINT.

(By F. G. KERR, President, Chamber of Manufacturers.)

To my mind there are several aspects of the matter which have not yet been sufficiently stressed. The new Commonwealth loan is simply an issue required for the renewal of the old war loan. The people of Australia are merely asked to relend their money, whereas the people of Great Britain have been very heavily taxed for the purpose of actually meeting their financial obligations in connection with their huge war indebtedness.

The manufacturers of Australia could do with accommodation for developmental purposes perhaps more than any other section, but I feel sure they will persevere in the present instance as they have always done in the past. If the loan should happen to be short when the closing date arrives it will no doubt mean that the various banks, as institutions, will have to come to the Government's assistance, and it seems to me that from the banks' standpoint, as well as from the general viewpoint, it will be far more satisfactory for those who already hold bonds to take advantage of the new conversion privilege, because it will simply mean transferring their existing holding in previous loans.

About the time that the loan campaign terminates the Pan-Pacific Science Congress will be held in Sydney, and our city will be the venue of distinguished visitors from all parts of the world. It would be gratifying to be able to give to these gentlemen a demonstration of our national resourcefulness and financial good name by promptly supporting the Government in connection with the first war loan redemption task with which we are faced.

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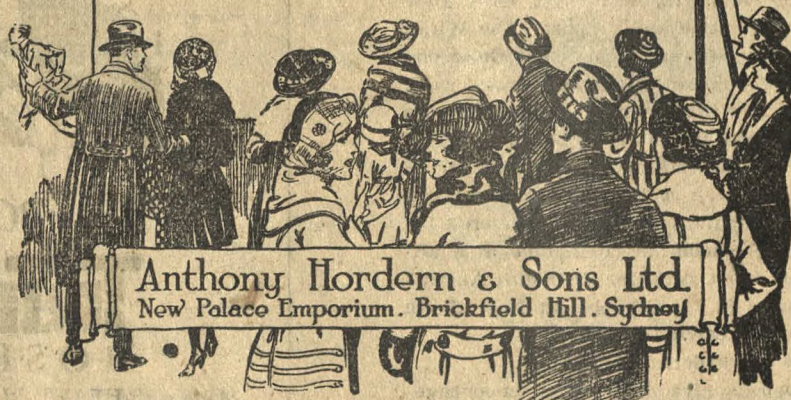
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