

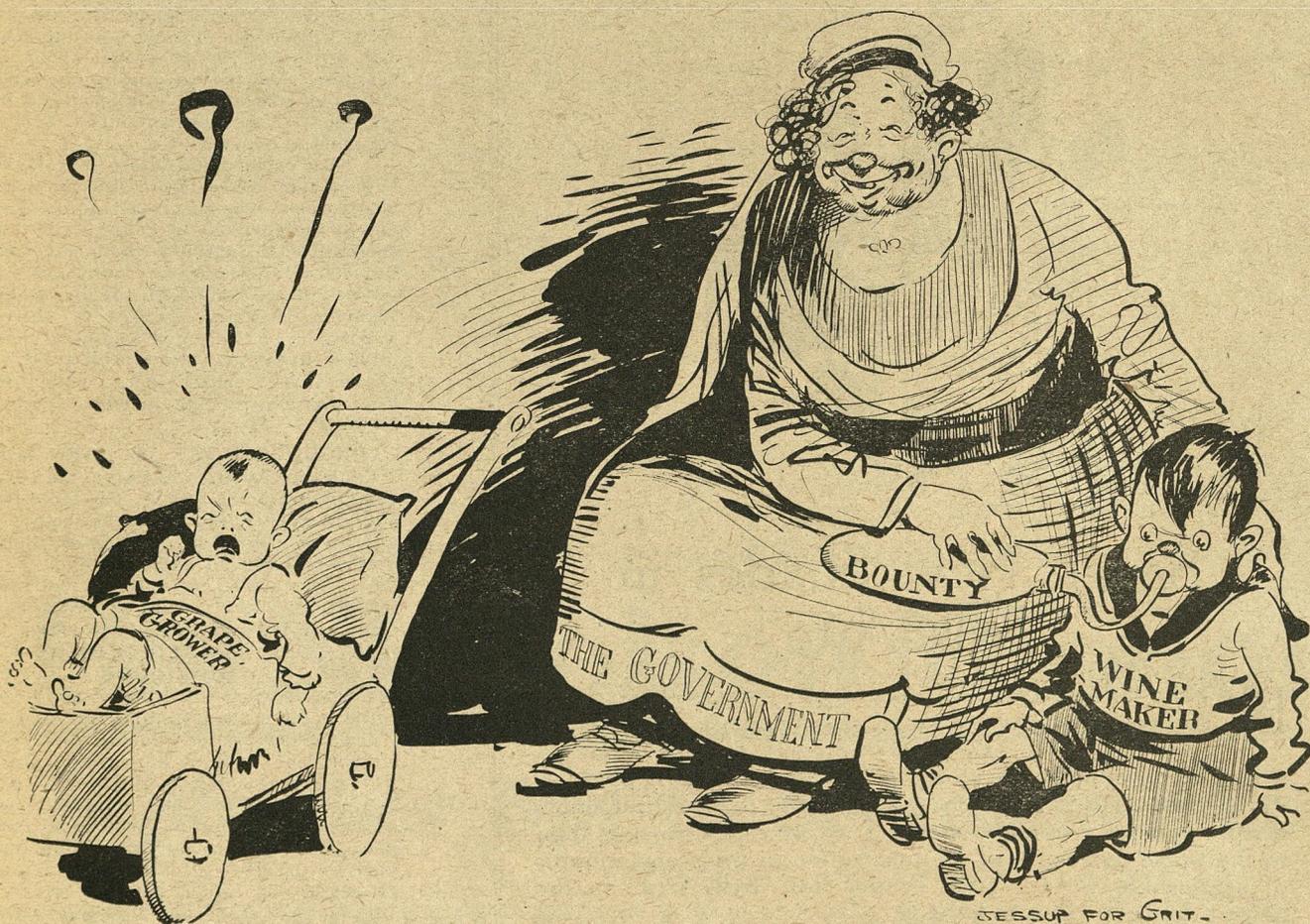
Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

VOL. XX. No. 26.

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THE FUDDLED WET NURSE.

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THE GREAT ILLUSION.

WHEN WAGES ARE NOT REAL WAGES.

(By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN).

Every sensible man and woman agrees that higher wages and general prosperity usually go together. What is the use, however, of getting more money if it doesn't buy more?

Spending is as important as earning. The worker does not receive real payment for his labor until he has exchanged his wages for goods, services or investments.

Increased rates of wages are a great illusion if they involve a corresponding increase in the cost of living.

THE BIG LEAK.

After losing over £12,000,000 of wages in strikes or lock-outs, and after all the efforts of Unions to improve the condition of the workers through Arbitration awards,

the workers of Australia are practically NO BETTER OFF than they were 14 years ago.

NOMINAL AND REAL WAGES.

Certainly wages have nominally increased in that 14 years period. The official Year Book shows they have increased by 75 per cent. (allowing for unemployed), or from 53/6 to 94/3, a rise of 40/9 per week for the average adult male.

There is, however, a big leakage. The effective wage has increased by only 4.6 per cent., or by 2/6 per week. The Year Book says: "During the period from 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing power of wages was less each year than in 1911 (p. 578).

Less than 6d. a day is the effective rise in wages after 14 years of united effort, and colossal expenditure. Truly, the Mountain in labor has brought forth a Mouse!

WHERE IS THE LEAK?

The official Year Book shows the following increases from 1911 to 1924:

Increased cost of food and groceries, 73 per cent.

Increased cost of housing, 60 per cent.

Increased household expenditure, 41 per cent.

What would have cost £1 in 1911 for food and groceries and housing cost 33/11 in 1914.

AMERICA SHOWS THE WAY.

The Statistical Abstract, which is the United States official Year Book, shows during the years 1919 to 1924, the following:

Increase in wages, 47.5 per cent.

Decrease in wholesale prices, 27.5 per cent.

Decrease in hours, 1 per cent.

In other words, the American worker has not only had a 47.5 per cent. increase in his nominal wage, but a 23.5 per cent. decrease in the cost of living, making an effective rise in wages of 75 per cent. as against 9 per cent. in Australia.

HOW AMERICA STOPPED THE LEAK.

American labor stopped the leak by stopping waste. In 1919 it cut out its liquor bill of £400,000,000 a year. That effected far more than merely cutting out the wasteful liquor expenditure. It increased national efficiency. The sub-committee of Congress reported in 1925:

"Our economists assert that Prohibition is a leading factor in our present prosperity. The former expenditure for intoxicants now enters the channels of constructive business. Increased productivity of labor, decreased industrial accidents, a multiplied demand for new homes and both for necessaries and luxuries, has accompanied a decrease in poverty. . . . In round numbers nearly one million lives have been saved by the decrease in the death rate to which Prohibition was one of the principal determining factors."

PRODUCE MORE TO EARN MORE.

Labor in America believes that big production means big wages. The more the Australian worker produces the better chance he has of convincing the Arbitration Court that a real rise in wages is due. Waste of labor, of material, of our national resources, impoverishes every section of the people. It especially impoverishes the workers.

AUSTRALIA WASTES £30,000,000 A YEAR ON LIQUOR.

Australia wastes on liquor more than she earns on minerals, including coal. The production of £28,000,000 of minerals last year gave employment to 54,000 miners. In other words, it takes the labor of 54,000 miners to pay our annual liquor bill. Who pays this £30,000,000 liquor bill, which is £10,000,000 more than the annual interest on our Commonwealth debt. Mostly labor. Who pays £10,000,000 of liquor taxes? Mostly labor. Who suffers from the National inefficiency caused by liquor. Mostly labor.

OUR INDUSTRIAL JUNGLE.

Workers! Why go on dropping buckets into empty wells and growing old in drawing nothing up? To change the metaphor, the Australian way has led to a blind end (6d. a day rise for 14 years' effort).

The American way has opened up new vistas to the industrialists of the world. It presents the way out of the industrial jungle.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

The time has come for Australian workers, employers, political and social leaders, to turn public attention to the spending of our incomes, both individual and governmental, and to embark on an anti-waste and efficiency campaign of national magnitude. And the first waste to stop is the waste on liquor.



Seven New Shades in "Sylk-Arto"

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THE GREATEST MEETING IN AUSTRALIA.

NICHOLSON AND HIS MESSAGE.

By HELEN GRAHAM.

A man who has magnificently breasted the waves of adverse newspaper criticism, who has been declassified by the Grundies of public opinion, who has been un-Britishly misrepresented, who has caused the fever of speculation to register high, yet, withal, a man so fearless, so intensely earnest, so dominantly convincing that "even the ranks of Tuscany could scarce forbear to cheer"—such is W. P. Nicholson, evangelist, soul-winner, intrepid fighter against the combined hosts of evil! Verily there is no "travelling incognita" with him. And prayer is the very essence of his being.

HIS METHODS.

He is at grips with the potent gods of his age. He makes his hearers see through a new and true lens that sin is sin, and not just inherent weakness, or excusable, and to be expected lapses. He leaves no illusions with the wrongdoer, and things never lose their true proportion with him. He has no slipshod methods. Conversion is shown to be a definite, desired transaction between the sinner and the Saviour, and the conditions of the contract are clearly set forth—repentance, confession, restitution wherever possible, and the service of a consecrated life.

And such conversions should be infinite in potentialities, unlimited in scope, and lasting as God's Word.

HIS MESSAGE.

He has no stereotyped phrases. He is original, keen, analytical, and every sentence is punctuated with a truth that is arresting, challenging, persuasive. For in all and through all there breathes the wooing note so characteristic of the sensitive heart of the man, and of his realisation of the priceless value of an immortal soul.

This afternoon the text for the address was based on Romans, 8, 25, "Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities, for we know not what we ought to pray for as we ought, but the Spirit maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered."

It is not here intended to set out the text

divisions of the address in this short account. Suffice it to touch on some of the common "infirmities" so recognisable in all our prayers, whether uttered or unexpressed, and which may be stumbling blocks in the way of the desired answers. One infirmity to which we are all prone is the lack of faith. It is so hard to believe the God of truth, so easy to believe the father of lies. As we pray often there lurks in our hearts the germ of doubt, in spite of the injunction to "pray believably."

Then there is the infirmity of lack of knowledge. We hardly know just what to ask for, and forget we are coming to a King and should bring large petitions. And so we have not because we "ask amiss."

Then there is the infirmity of lack of words. Language seems to fail, and vocabulary to become bankrupt when we address the great Prayer Hearer and Answerer.

Surely if we exercised ourselves more in the practice of prayer our tongues would be unloosed, our words would flow freely, instead of betraying such a lamentable lack of zeal and fervor which render them cold, formal, hide-bound, unconvincing, as if we were on the outside of the door, instead of being right in, where the Father's family has the privilege of entree.

But we are told "the Spirit helpeth our infirmities and maketh intercession," and interprets our feeble petitions, our halting prayers, our half-formed sentences, and presents them to Him Who loves to answer the pleadings of His children. And so we take heart and with greater confidence and assurance approach the Throne of Grace.

UNUSUAL PETITIONS AND ASTONISHING ANSWERS.

One man writes:

"Will you please pray for a district where God has sent me to preach the Gospel. Out of the 3000 people who live in the district the average congregation at both services last Sunday was only 25, and out of these not one attends a meeting for prayer.

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"I, too, was a cold, indifferent Christian for many years, but thank my precious Saviour, at a moment of great distress and worry I dropped into your Town Hall prayer meeting, and the dear Lord there and then spoke to me and wonderfully forgave my backsliding, and has now called me to preach the Word to others and is truly blessing the effort."

A man writes from the State Penitentiary: "Thanks very much for all you have done for the wife. I fell through trusting in my own strength. Would you be kind enough to pray for me, and request for a prayer on my behalf at the Town Hall next Wednesday that God would deliver me from my weakness, strong drink in particular, and that God will not let my sins have dominion over me. (Psalm 19, 13th verse.)—Yours sorrowfully and sincerely, —"

A woman writes:

"Prayer was offered about a month ago for a girl about to take the final vows of a closed order. We wish you to praise God with us that the ceremony has been postponed (it has never been known before), also continue to pray that God in His mercy will save her precious soul and show her the folly of entering the convent."

And again and again the wonderful story was told of how minds and bodies and souls have been healed, and erring sons and daughters restored and made new creatures, and families reconciled in answer to prayer.

"For verily as Tabor is among the mountains and as Carmel is by the sea there is nothing too hard for Me," saith the Lord of Hosts, the wonderful Prayer Answerer.

The Nicholson Mission

September 5th to September 26

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Without Prayer—Much Prayer—There Never Has Been a Revival.

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Alexander Hymn Book (No. 3) used at all meetings.

WM. BRADLEY, Hon. Organising Secretary

NEW SOUTH WALES PROHIBITION ALLIANCE.

Headquarters: 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Our Objective: The Abolition of the Liquor Traffic.

Our Weapons: Education and Legislative Action.

This Page is devoted to the activities of the Prohibition Alliance—Edited by Henry Macourt, Publicity Officer.

PREPARING FOR 1928.

STATE CONFERENCE CALLED FOR OCTOBER 21-22.

The Executive of the Prohibition Alliance has unanimously decided to make every effort to secure in the next State Parliament a majority of members favorable to an amendment of the Liquor Act, giving to electors the right at the 1928 poll to vote for Prohibition without Compensation.

It is generally understood that the present Parliament will not remove the iniquitous provision for payment of full cash compensation to all engaged in the liquor traffic. Therefore, to secure liquor law reform the personnel of Parliament must be changed, and new members brought in, more patriotic, more clear visioned, more courageous than those now representing the people.

To bring about such desirable change, we must begin now to organise a State-wide campaign. No matter where Prohibitionists live, or what be the nature of their electorate, their votes can be made a factor. There has been much Prohibition propaganda throughout the State—by speeches, by leaflets, by newspaper reports; the time has now come for crystallising the sentiment thus cultivated, and energising it for action in a political movement.

STATE CONFERENCE

**C.M.M. Hall, Castlereagh Street
October 21st and 22nd.
Watch for Particulars.**

A State Conference of Representatives of the Prohibition Movement will meet in the Conference Hall 139 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, on Thursday and Friday, October 21 and 22.

Delegates will be invited from the principal provincial towns, and from suburban centres. It is anticipated that about 300 representatives of the movement will be present. Amongst them will be leaders of the various temperance organisations and church temperance committees.

The business sheet of the conference is being prepared. Principal among the items will be consideration of plan of campaign. This will include propaganda and organisation. Committees in the main centres of population will be formed to help consolidate the Prohibition vote so that we may be able to direct it at the right time to make it effective. Various forms of work for committees and country representatives will be outlined for discussion and final approval.

The scheme of publicity will include a special political issue of "Grit," which will contain the programme of campaign, messages from the leaders of the movement, and a survey of the field of activity.

Delegates to the Conference will come from the various bodies affiliated with the Prohibition Alliance, including church temperance committees, temperance organisations, and others interested in social reform.

The Conference will finish with a harbor excursion on Saturday, October 23, with which will be associated a demonstration at Cabarita Park.

Interest in the Conference has been growing, and indications are that it will be one of the landmarks of the campaign.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Rev. H. C. Foreman, President of the Prohibition Alliance, and Mr. Henry Macourt visited the Biennial Conference of the Rechabites to convey the good wishes of Prohibitionists generally. They received a very hearty welcome from the District Chief Ruler, Bro. Paterson, who is also a member of the Executive of the Alliance.

Church services at the last week-end were conducted at Carlton, Chatswood, Tempe Park, Kogarah and Wardell-road.

Mr. A. G. Saunders, formerly of the Church Army in London, has joined the staff of the Prohibition Alliance for general field work. Friends will, we feel sure, give him a hearty welcome wherever he goes among them.

Among the visitors to the offices during last week were Mr. Malcolm Finlayson, of Brisbane; Mr. J. D. Merson, of Melbourne; Mr. Baxter, of Invercargill (back from a trip to Queensland); Mr. Jones, of Ashburton, New Zealand; and Rev. Estcourt Hughes, of Adelaide.

SUNSHINE FAIR, 1926.

SYDNEY TOWN HALL,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 5, 6.

Talk about it! Work for it!

FIELD APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 19.

- 11 a.m.: Leeton Baptist Church.
- 3 p.m.: Wanoon Methodist Church.
- 7.30 p.m.: Leeton Presbyterian Church.
Mr. A. G. Saunders.
- 11 a.m.: Cootamundra Presbyterian Church.
- 3 p.m.: Wallendbeen Presbyterian Church.
- 5 p.m.: Cootamundra Brotherhood.
- 7.30 p.m.: Cootamundra Methodist Church.
Rev. H. Putland.
- 11 a.m.: Currawarna Presbyterian Church.
- 3 p.m.: Mangain Presbyterian Church.
- 7.30 p.m.: Ganmain Methodist Church.
Mr. C. E. Still.
- 11 a.m.: Gosford Methodist Church.
- 3 p.m.: Gosford Methodist Church.
- 7 p.m.: Gosford Presbyterian Church.
Mr. Evan Richards.

MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

- 8 p.m.: Lantern Lecture, Wanoon.
Mr. A. G. Saunders.
- 8 p.m.: Rally, Hay.
Rev. H. Putland.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

- 8 p.m.: Lantern Lecture, Yanco.
Mr. A. G. Saunders.
- 8 p.m.: Town Hall, Deniliquin.
Rev. H. Putland.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.

- 8 p.m.: Lantern Lecture, Coolamon.
Mr. A. G. Saunders.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.

- 8 p.m.: Methodist Church, Berrigan.
Rev. H. Putland.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.

- 8 p.m.: Presbyterian Church, Jerilderie.
Rev. H. Putland.

LIQUOR IN POLITICS.

NEW ATTACK IN NEW ZEALAND.

At various times attention has been called in these columns to efforts by the agents of the liquor traffic to dominate Parliament and further entrench themselves behind legislative enactments. In this our experience is not uncommon.

New Zealand is faced with proposed legislation seriously menacing the situation there. At present triennial polls, at which the issues submitted are Continuance, State Purchase and Control and Prohibition, are provided for. The bill introduced by the Prime Minister provides mainly for a referendum to decide whether there shall be Prohibition polls every three years or every six years. This is adversely criticised by even pro-liquor and Government newspapers, and the bill in its entirety is not acceptable to the Trade. It is generally regarded as an attempt by the Government to dodge the real issue.

According to promises given on the last election campaign there are 42 members

SUNSHINE EXCURSION

Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers to Cabarita

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.

Tickets: Adults, 1/6; Children, 1/-.

pledged to retain the triennial polls, the attitude of 20 is not clearly defined and 18 favor an extension of the period.

An amendment is to be moved to provide that if 10 per cent. of the electors petition for a poll each three years it shall be granted. Another amendment will be to eliminate the State Purchase and Control issue from the ballot paper. Forty members of the House are pledged to this, 21 are indefinite and 19 are against.

It is anticipated that the bill will be dropped at the second reading stage.

So does the liquor traffic continue to heap up obstacles against the expression of the people's will.

ARTHUR HENDERSON AND RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., who is visiting Australia with the Empire Parliamentary Delegation, like most of the leading British Labor leaders, is a champion of Prohibition. Speaking at Sheffield, as reported in the British press, a few years ago, Mr. Henderson "declared drink to be the greatest obstacle to progress and to the people. He urged upon trade unionists the value of total abstinence."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said at the same meeting: "The Labor Party that did not support a bill to promote sobriety among working men was not worthy of the confidence of the working men or anyone else. The Labor Movement and the Temperance forces had been too long apart."

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PROHIBITION WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

To be decided by Referendum, with bare majority, in State and Local Areas, and to operate within two years.

This page is devoted to the activities of the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance—Edited by Henry Macourt, Publicity Officer.

VISIT TO WENTWORTH HOTEL.

ALLEGED SALE OF LIQUOR WITH MEALS AFTER HOURS.

Some few weeks ago the Prohibition Alliance decided to enter upon a campaign of law enforcement, and subsequently Mr. Stitt, the State Superintendent, and Mr. Crawford Vaughan visited the Wentworth Hotel and purchased a bottle of bitter ale with a meal at about 6.45 p.m. Information was laid against the licensee, Mrs. Maclurcan. The secretary of the hotel company retaliated with a summons against each of them for being on licensed premises after hours.

Mr. Vaughan, who was the prosecutor in the first case, told the magistrate that they went to the hotel on the night of August 26. They ordered a meal in the dining room, where they were asked by the wine waiter what they would have to drink. Mr. Stitt said they would have bitter ale, and this was brought to them. He tasted what was in his glass, and the balance was left untouched. Mr. Stitt brought away what was left in the bottle.

Mr. Vaughan was subjected to severe cross-examination by Mr. Mack, K.C., who vainly sought to discredit his evidence, even going the length of calling him a "pimp." Mr. Vaughan asserted that the prosecution was in the interests of law and order. He had told the Commissioner of Police that the Prohibition Alliance would start a campaign to enforce the law.

Mr. Stitt, in his story, said that on August 20 he had a conversation with the Commissioner of Police. He told the latter that it was useless advocating Prohibition when the present six o'clock closing law was being flouted. They had visited another hotel and later gave certain documents to the Commissioner who said they were just what he wanted.

Replying to Mr. Mack Mr. Stitt said he had distinctly told his companions that they were not to attempt to get liquor under a subterfuge, and were not to pose as casuals or to order liquor unless asked by the waiter first. They had gone to the hotel for the purpose of personally seeing if the law was being broken.

Mr. Bates, secretary of the hotel, stated that after the recent Full Court decision declaring the sale of liquor with meals after hours to casuals as illegal, he had instructed the staff not to serve it to any other than lodgers.

The head waiter at the hotel said he knew Mr. Vaughan, and thought he was being entertained in the dining room as the guest of lodgers. He never served liquor with meals after hours to any other than lodgers. Not many casuals came in for dinner; in August there were 123, or about three a week.

The magistrate, after hearing further evidence and addresses by counsel, recorded a conviction, imposing a fine of £3 with £5/5/- costs.

LICENSES v. HOMES.

The attack of the liquor traffic upon the "homes' suburbs" continues. The long-deferred application by Monro for an hotel license at Cronulla is before the Licensing Bench. Strong opposition has been organised by the local residents, and with Mr. Clegg appearing for them they put up a splendid fight. The result was not known when this issue went to press.

The Bench granted an application for removal of a wine license from Albany-road, Petersham, to the crowded business area on New Canterbury-road. Why it was granted is still very difficult for those interested to see, particularly as the latter district is already well provided for.

THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION— SHALL LAW PREVAIL?

Friends of Law and Order are invited to attend

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION

And make protest against the wholesale breaches of the Liquor Act.

FAIR NEWS.

SEVENTEEN STALLS ALREADY PROVIDED.

At the meeting of the General Committee of the Fair the secretaries were able to announce that seventeen stalls had been provided, and arrangements were in hand for two more. These, with the additional features, would be ample for the space available.

It was announced that Lady de Chair had granted her patronage. She regretted that another engagement prevented her accepting the invitation to open it.

Reports regarding the arrangements for the various stalls were very encouraging.

At the meeting of representatives of Congregational churches fourteen churches sent delegates, and there were promises of parcels from four others. Those present decided that in addition to the general work stall they would have a cake stall, and with it associate a cake competition.

The committee for the Church of England stall meets to-day, and the Baptist meet next Tuesday. All are working well. Indeed the prospects justify the expectation of a big success.

The Excursion, too, promises well. This, it will be remembered, is to be on Saturday, October 23. A delightful trip up Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers, starting from Fort Macquarie at 2.30 p.m. and landing at Cabarita Park, where a demonstration in connection with 6 o'clock closing and law enforcement will be held. Make it a picnic day. Afternoon tea will be provided on board; also ice cream. Tickets are 1/6 for adults and 1/- for children.

Fair dates: November 4, 5, 6.
Excursion date: October 23.

ALTERNATIVE TO A WINE BOUNTY.

A BUSINESS SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor).

Sir,—Have just read your protest in "Grit" (August 26) against payment of bounty on wine export, with which I need hardly say I am in full accord. But knowing something—as who does not—of the specious arguments used by the liquor crowd to create a maudlin sympathy for those who have been duped to go into this business of wine-grape growing, I realise that we must have something practical to offer these people, the grower victims, not the wealthy export agents, in lieu of the bounty. Would it not be infinitely preferable, as protecting the growers against loss and the public exchequer against continued exploiting, if the same amount—or a maximum of half a million—were devoted to eradicating the valueless wine grape, and substituting good table varieties, or, at the grower's option, some other fruit—either wholly or in part—and so bring finality to the tax for bounty, and provide the cultivator of the soil with an independent and adequate source of income?

I give the suggestion for what it is worth to strengthen the argument against continuance of the bounty. F. J. STEVENS.

Mackay, Queensland, August 30, 1926.

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WINE AND MODERN BABYLON.

WHY IS THE LAW NOT ENFORCED?

(By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN.)

The wine experts of the Commonwealth met at Sydney recently. There was the usual spotlight publicity accorded to big advertisers who exploit history, the Bible, sport, and every other agency, legitimate and illegitimate, in order to push their trade. And after all the tumult and shouting have died away, what does the Australian wine trade amount to?

BOOM AND BOOST.

From a primary production point of view the wine export trade of Australia is "small cheese"—for while cheese exports were £270,712 last year, wine exports to Britain amounted only to £244,916. The export of raisins for the same year totalled £984,355, and currants £402,283. It is clear then that currants and raisins, as exports, are far more important to the Commonwealth than wine exports, which received a bounty of 4/- a gallon for sweet wine. The wine trade has been boomed and "boosted" for 50 years. The cotton industry has been revived only during the past five years. Yet already Australia's cotton exports exceed in value the Commonwealth's wine exports. The first vines were brought to N.S.W. by Governor Phillip. Yet the total acreage under vines in the Mother State is only 6958 acres, as compared with 72,000 acres under orchard. It looks as if this industry has been stillborn here.

THE LOCAL "PINKY" DRINKERS.

The wine trade of Australia depends for its existence largely upon the local "pinky" trade. "Pinky" is a class of heavily-fortified wine, which is calculated to send its victims to the penitentiary or to the cemetery quicker than any liquor known.

"POISON BERRIES."

The less said about the local wine trade the better for the wine industry. Anyone who has read the articles on "Poison Berries" in the Sydney "Sun" or the scathing indictment of the wine bars of Sydney, which appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" in May last, will come to the conclusion that many of the retail wine bars of Australia are places of assignation, of debauchery, and of unspeakable degradation. Most of these bars are places where women drinkers, especially, foregather. Mr. Stitt and I happened to be outside a wine shop in George-street at 6 o'clock one evening. We counted seven women, some of them girls of 18 or so, entering in five minutes, but none of these came out at 6 o'clock, although the doors were closed. A small boy of four or five years old was waiting in the doorway for his mother. When she emerged she was a comparatively young woman, and well-dressed. We saw that she would be a mother soon again. It was Dr. Truby King who said that the mother-to-be who took ale or stout is doubly poisoned.

A GREAT DAILY PAPER'S SCATHING INDICTMENT.

In case this picture may appear to be over-colored, let me quote from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" article on some aspects of Sydney's retail wine trade:

"Women are seated, drinking, and the longer they sit the more they drink and smoke. Then, as the afternoon glides on, a stupid, pallid sybaritical look invades their features, and gradually their sitting position develops into one of abandon.

"Some, through force of habit, remain fuddled, others decidedly drunk—the majority drunk. The rooms are dirty. Floors are littered with expectoration and debris, whilst a few feet away the bar-tenders are washing glasses in sinks containing water contaminated with the refuse of wine glasses

and anything else that has found its way there. This in itself is a distinct breach of the Liquor Act.

SORDID CONDITIONS.

"In one bar in a near suburb were eight women, of varying ages, from 25 to 60 years, seated as though in a state of coma, saying not a word and apparently not interested in anything else but the next drink. Interspersed were a dozen men, of middle age to 65 years, decrepit-looking, and presumably poverty-stricken.

"A little lower down the Street was another saloon, which housed thirty miserable-looking men and women, who made the room buzz with excited attempts at conversation. One, a woman, in a drink-demented condi-



The Pacific Southwest Bank of Fresno, Cal., U.S.A.

The Pacific South West Bank of Fresno, built since Prohibition for the benefit of the grape growers of San Joaquin Valley.

Fresno is the grape city of the world, and since Prohibition the grape industry has increased, fifty times as much grapes is used.

Prohibition has increased all fruit lines; from beer and whisky the population has gone to milk and fruit juices.

Take Booze out of Australia and then ask your dairymen and fruit and grape growers what they think of it. That will be convincing. This bank stands on three old saloon sites.

tion, revealed a neat little stiletto attached to her stocking. She was loudly proclaiming the virtues of the White Australia policy. Her declamation was for the benefit

of three Oriental-looking women, who lay huddled in a corner. Here, the dirt of the floor was offensive.

"In some cleaner and quieter places the dangers to those who enter are as great. Here the women are well dressed and more pretentious.

"In some places, 20 or even 30 inebriated women were seen seated, or standing at the bar, drinking, and there were as many men in the same condition. Women often invite men to drink—even strangers.

THE DANGER TO YOUTH.

"Women are sometimes encouraged to drink, even if they have no money. A disturbing feature about the whole business is the number of young women, from 20 years of age and upwards, who have so early in life embarked on this career of reckless profligacy. Beautiful young girls visit these places, with consequences, in some cases, that are clear to worldly knowledge."

The above is not Dante's description of the Inferno, but the "Daily Telegraph's" account of what its reporter saw in certain winebars.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S DAMNING REPORT.

The "Daily Telegraph" goes on to say that when told of the newspaper's independent investigation into the wine-bar business and the results, the Inspector-General of Police (Mr. James Mitchell) said: "I quite agree with the contention that the immoral conditions of the wine-bars under criticism are the strongest argument in the hands of Prohibition, and that the conduct at the places requires every bit of supervision the police give them. There is continual warfare by the police against these wine-bars, and the people concerned actually resent our action. The hands of the police are, to an extent, tied, because we cannot object to a license on the ground that women frequent a saloon—and the women business seems to be the root of the evil.

"There are, of course, different types of habitues, but I feel sure that an immoral tone exists in the wine-bar long before many customers get drunk.

"I am an optimist where social conditions are concerned, and I believe we are going forward steadily in the right direction; people of to-day would not tolerate the vicious conditions of days gone by.

"The police pay an extra course of periodical visitation of these wine saloons, and, from the reports given, 'The Daily Telegraph's' investigation is correct."

SUPERINTENDENT BRAMSTON'S VIEWS.

Metropolitan Superintendent Bramston thinks that conditions are improving, and contends that the root of the scourge lies with the women who frequent wine saloons. "Prevent them," he said, "and you've gone a long way towards cleaning up the undesirable wine saloon."

One may ask what is the Government doing in permitting a condition of affairs to prevail in Sydney which almost entitles the

(Continued on next page.)



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greatest city in the Commonwealth to be described in W. T. Stead's phrase "Modern Babylon"?

AMERICA'S EXAMPLE.

When America swept the saloon and the wine bars into oblivion did it ruin the grape industry? The California grape industry shows an ever-expanding development of vineyards in that sun-kist State. Last year California alone produced £1,555,200 of table grapes, £1,890,000 of raisin grapes, £2,800,000 of dried raisins and £4,582,000 dols. of juice grapes. As Joe Longton says: "Prohibition has increased all fruit lines. From beer and whisky the population has gone to milk and fruit juices."

EXPLOITING SOLDIER SETTLERS.

The Governments of Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales have shamefully, if unintentionally, betrayed soldier settlers on irrigation areas by inducing them to grow Doradillo grapes for the making of wine spirit. The bottom of this trade fell out a few years ago, after the vines had come into full bearing. The bounty of 4/- a gallon on sweet wine of 34 per cent. proof is granted conditionally upon certain prices being paid to these soldier settlers for their Doradillos. It is admitted that the future of the industry rests to a considerable extent on the fate of the bounty which the taxpayers of Australia have to find up to 1927. In view of the demoralising effects of the local trade it is time a fight was put up in the Federal Parliament against any extension of the bounty.

The bounty, which Prohibitionists have to pay in common with other taxpayers, amounted last year to £217,000 on a total wine export of £371,000, or 60 per cent. One wine firm received £34,925 in bonuses, and another £30,427. Hampden overthrew King Charles rather than pay ship money. The American revolution had its origin in King George's attempt to tax tea. But apparently we pay wine money quite cheerfully in Australia.

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HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

A PUBLICAN AND PROHIBITION. EIGHTEEN DAYS WITHOUT A DRINK.

Mr. R. McDermid is the licensee of the Prince of Wales Hotel, Bunbury, Western Australia. He has just returned from a trip abroad, and is writing a series of very interesting articles in the "South-Western Times," Bunbury. In the issue of August 19, 1926, he says:

"We travelled 920 miles in California. Every bit of land in California was well under cultivation. Citrus fruits of all kinds, but 75 per cent. was under oranges. There were also vegetables of many kinds, but lettuce predominates, as the Americans are great salad eaters. In the many little towns we stopped at en route there would always be a truck load awaiting delivery. I might mention here that the rainfall last year in California was six inches. 'What a dry place!' you will say, but such is not the case, because irrigation is carried out on a large scale. Water everywhere is plentiful. Although there are no snowfalls in the town and cities there are plenty on the mountains, and all they have to do during the summer season is to build up the higher valleys and a dam is made to any size you like. Some of these valleys are many miles long and hundreds of feet deep, so irrigation is not a very expensive item. I have been told that since Prohibition the cultivation of oranges is fully four times greater than before, as orange juice is made into many kinds of drinks and oranges are eaten at every meal.

TRIED OUR BEST.

"While on Prohibition I might also say before I left Australia it was common to hear that a visitor has only got to know the ropes and he gets all he wants. All I can say is that during our ten days in California several of our party would have liked a drink. We arranged wherever we were, and whoever we were with, to try our best to see if we could raise a bottle of whisky or anything else, but none of us met with any success. We had to go without it, and it did not do us any harm; yet it must be plentiful somewhere, as the coast is full of rum-running boats, and I saw in to-day's paper the news given the dries that seventeen million dollars' worth of whisky crossed the border from Canada into the United States. The question is, Where did it go? And it's a big question to America."

[Perhaps it was seventeen dollars' worth "in fact" and seventeen million dollars' worth "in propaganda."—Editor "Grit."]

AFTER EIGHTEEN DAYS.

Speaking of Panama, Mr. McDermid says: "Our driver then took us to the hotel of the place, a very fine building, where we had dinner and spent part of the evening. We got a surprise when they told us we could get nothing to drink, as we were on American territory, and if we wanted a drink we had to go to the other side of the square, which was Panama. We then got what we wanted, and I can assure you the first one I had was a big one, as I had been without a drink for 18 days. Was I? Panama is considered a very hot shop at night, what with dancing saloons and cabarets going half the night. Our lady passengers, particularly the younger ones, were very anxious to see the inside of one, so we made up a strong bodyguard and escorted them. We were recommended to go to Kelly's Cabaret, as the most select one in Panama. We stayed about two hours. It was a scene such as you see in the pictures, and while we were there I can assure you there was nothing unseemly in the whole performance. We came away with the feeling there must be cabarets and cabarets, like everything else—good and bad."

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PASS "GRIT" ON.

A Personal Chat with my readers

FROM UNEXPECTED SOURCES.

The tide has turned and at last some of the truth about Prohibition has begun to filter through the press in the ordinary way. For some years we have been angered by the selection of Prohibition news, the emphasis placed on trivial incidents of Prohibition news, the readiness with which the press has permitted itself to be used to publish absurd, contradictory, and at times entirely fictitious statements about Prohibition.

In all these ways we have been unduly hampered and the public has been deceived.

The "Sun" has told us from time to time, very unconvincingly, but quite emphatically, that Prohibition is a failure, yet even this paper has lately published some reassuring statements.

The following is clipped from its news columns:

"With almost loving care 12 beer tanks were lowered into the holds of the steamer Lorenzo in dry New York for wet Australia.

"Officers of the Lorenzo, which arrived last week, described the pathetic scene.

"Sighs of stevedores almost drowned the rattle of winches.

"Six of the tanks were second-hand, and to the waterside workers it seemed like parting with old friends.

"The tanks are of steel, with porcelain lining, and weigh 2½ tons each.

"They are consigned to a brewery at Adelaide."

Why should the stevedores sigh when the "Sun" can tell them how much more drink there is now in New York than before the advent of Prohibition?

On page seven of this issue there is a very convincing statement by a West Australian publican who went for 18 days without a drink in California, though he did his best to get one. It will soon dawn on Australia that in U.S.A. "dry" means "dry."

* * *

BE TRUTHFUL.

There is no more perplexing or involved question than that of speaking the truth. You may think that it is a simple and plain duty to "speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," but in this as in all other things we are to be governed by Christian principles.

Truthfulness does not necessarily mean telling all one knows on any given subject. There are truths that could only hurt someone, and would benefit no one in fact, and they would produce no compensating benefits. Charity demands the withholding of such.

Speaking the truth in love is one thing; speaking it in malice is another. The latter makes a sin out of speaking a literal truth.

"In love," "in malice," these are very subtle and far-reaching terms. We do well

to ponder over them and hold in stern silence all that we cannot convincingly assign to the one or the other category.

The most touching and thrilling incident at the General Assembly of the American Presbyterian Church at Baltimore was the appeal made by Dr. A. J. Macartney, of Chicago, to his brother, Dr. Clarence Macartney, the great fundamentalist leader, of Philadelphia. One brother was for peace, the other out for a fight. After listening to an attack upon his position, Dr. A. J. Macartney rose and said: "Clarence is all right, friends. The only trouble is that he isn't married. If that old bachelor would marry he would have less time to worry over other people's theology. We were brought up together, Clarence and I, and our mother sang the same hymns to us—'Rock of Ages' for me, and 'There is a fountain filled with blood' for him. We didn't know what those words meant then, but it was the same Christianity we both professed. I know that if mother could come back, there would be room for him and for me to say our prayers in the same words at her knee in that old home of ours. I believe there is room for him and for you and me to say our prayers in identical language in the Presbyterian Church." The whole assembly rose and applauded, and drowned the voice of the speaker, and from that moment there was no doubt concerning the issue of the Fundamentalist controversy. All bitterness was eliminated, and the assembly decided for peace and unity.

* * *

JUST A SCRATCH.

So many of the things that hurt are after all "just a scratch."

We see many a child cry who is more frightened than hurt, and this is often true in the life of grown-ups.

"Don't be a cry-baby" does not sound well, yet it may be appropriate when applied to some grown-up who is whimpering over "just a scratch" on their reputation, or "just a scratch" on their poor feelings.

I do not know the author of these lines, but they are good:

Dwell deep! The little things that chafe and fret,

Oh, waste not golden hours, to give them heed.

The slight, the thoughtless wrong, do thou forget;

But self-forgot in serving other's need. Thou faith in God through love for man shall keep;

Dwell deep, my soul, dwell deep!

Dwell deep! Forego the pleasure if it bring Neglect of duty; consecrate each thought. Believe thou in the good of everything,

And trust that all unto the wisest end is wrought.

Bring thou this comfort unto all who weep; Dwell deep, my soul, dwell deep!

THE EDITOR.

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.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1926.

FULFILMENT.

A dry, brown bulb I buried 'neath the ground,

For well I knew it held a promise rare,

Of future loveliness—one morn I found

A stately pure white lily blooming there;

Whose waxen petals, sweetest fragrance shed

Upon the balmy air that summer morn,

The shrivelled bulb, to all appearance dead,

Had with exquisite beauty been re-born.

And so methought, our souls dried, withered here,

Because of worldly cares and sordid strife,

Contain a germ which in a higher sphere

Shall blossom into nobler, fuller life.

Take courage then, ye who are now cast down

Beneath the weight of sorrow and of gloom,

In Heav'n above ye'll have immortal Crown,

Life from dead ashes—Beauty from the tomb.

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THE MAN WHO WON'T STOOP TO TRICKS.

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

Many really deeply religious people have been offended by the methods of some revivalists.

They have resented a sometimes unbecoming levity; they have regretted what they felt was a cheapening of the Gospel, a straining after superficial results.

There have been evangelists who had a much more thorough acquaintance with mob psychology than they had with their Bibles, and they were better able to talk to their fellow men than to talk to God.

Such "revivalists" have often mistaken animal spirits for the joy of the Lord.

They rushed into a place, created a stir and rushed out again.

They outshone the plodding pastor; they frequently condemned or disparaged him; they left the impression that if the results were not permanent the fault must rest on the pastor. The fact is that their visit was too brief, their teaching too thin, their appeal too often limited to the feelings, and their style of service created a vicious spiritual taste that spoil people for a really healthy, normal/spiritual diet. We have been fortunate in Australia in my experience in having such evangelists as George Grubb, R. A. Torrey, and Dr. Chapman and others who, while not staying so long, yet have with those named made a worth-while contribution to our religious life.

THE EVANGELIST A NECESSITY.

Now whatever may have been the faults and shortcomings of some of our visitors or those notorious evangelists who have not visited us, there can be no question that the evangelist is a necessity. The evangelist has a place in God's plan to win men; he is the reaper that the pastor-sower cannot possibly do without. We must expect him to do things differently, to use other methods than those generally used by the regular pastors, and we must permit him a generous latitude for self-expression and originality.

We must approach the evangelist with a determination to co-operate in things that are new to us, since these things are necessary to produce results equally new to us. We must watch lest we approach him with a willingness to be offended, and in a spirit that is querulous carping and coldly critical. God uses him, God has a specific place for him. Let us not dare to call common that which God uses in uncommon ways.

Let us rejoice that one comes among us fitted and used to do what sorely needs to be done and has too long been left undone.

NO SLIGHT INTENDED.

It surprised and grieved me to-day to find a godly, generous old servant of the Lord very vexed with me for "sneering at Gipsy Smith." I went back to my office, quietly reread my article on the Gipsy's mission, and utterly failed to perceive any "sneer in it." It was written so truly in a kindly spirit. I noticed some slight omissions, but the only paragraph to which any exception could possibly be taken was the one that referred to the financial side of the mission. This aspect of the mission was, of course, open to Christian criticism, but it might have passed without comment had it not been for the undue prominence given to money, the terms in which it was frequently asked for and the very large sum that was involved. These things challenged attention and provoked comment. It was largely a question of emphasis and proportion. Many deplored the fact that so transparently sincere a man

as the Gipsy, and one so faithful in his presentation of the Gospel, had permitted a trivial incident such as money was to become the storm centre of the mission.

The Gipsy is beyond question a man of God, a man used of God, and if only his visit had been for a few months instead of a few weeks very much better results would have been evident.

NICHOLSON'S WAY.

Nicholson is a strangely shy man, a very big-hearted, very simple-minded man. He is tremendously in earnest, has no thought for himself, and no concern for what folk think of him. He was an old-fashioned sinner won by the old-fashioned Gospel. He finds that we still sin in the old-fashioned way, and insists upon sticking to the old-fashioned remedy.

He shrinks from "stunts," clings to the Church and has no time for any religious frills. He is at home in the church; he is ill at ease in other public buildings. He believes with all his soul that if you want Christians "well born," then hold the mission in the church.

He is not a fencing master with the foils, but a fighter with a two-handed sword.

He is tremendously thorough, absolutely fearless in expressing his convictions, and there is a relentless logic in his conclusions and an absolute finality to all argument when he quotes Scripture.

There is an exuberance about this man. You sense it in his prayers, in his generosity, in his use of words. The coldly, calculating, the slow and hesitant, can hardly be expected to appreciate his warmth, his outspokenness, his tremendous emphasis, but surely they can appreciate his splendid devotion to the Christ who saved him, his transparent and convincing sincerity, and his utterly unshaken faith in the everlasting word of the Eternal God. He is sensitive to interruptions has have ever been all men vibrating with intense desire to hold the attention of their listeners and win them to a decision for God.

HIS METHODS.

"Let us begin quietly," is his oft-repeated request. "Begin with the Christians, persevere with them. A revival is not for sinners, but for saints. When they are revived the sinners will be converted." His sermons are massive. They are dependent on the Word of God. There is no pandering to the vitiated taste of those religious dyspeptics who want their sermons in sugar-coated tabloids. This evangelist has a faith in the Word of God that is backed by 25 years of a most unusually wide experience.

Back to the Word, back to Christ, back to

prayer, back to repentance. These are the key to the religious experience that saves, that satisfies, that transforms and, above all, that endures. Just as he wants a month for each mission, always with the provision for a possible extension, so he takes no heed to the clock. He must finish, he must round off with thoroughness the subject on which he is "delivering a message." When you have listened frequently to this man, it dawns upon you that he has expressed no opinion, he has really preached no sermon, he has in truth delivered a message.

He is hard, he is exacting, he refuses to make the way to the cross easy. Stand up, come out, go into the inquiry room. Every possible precaution is taken to fix what might otherwise be but a fleeting impression. Thank God for this man, whom the evilly-disposed have so grossly maligned, and whom shallow Christians so glibly criticise.

His work will stand the test of time, it is built upon the Word of God, and the unchangeable Christ.

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THOSE WHO "HAVE NOT."

WAHROONGA AND WATERLOO.

(By RICHARD ARTHUR.)

The other day I journeyed to Wahroonga through all the beautiful suburbs on the North Shore line. It was a glorious morning, serene and sunny, and the earth and the trees were clothed in vivid green.

All along the line were scattered charming homes embowered in gardens on which infinite pains had been expended, and which amply rewarded the labor. There were trim lawns, and flower beds gay with roses and other blossoms; there were creepers over summer-houses and pergolas, and everywhere the background of the bush. Nearly every house seemed to have its garage, and many had a tennis court. Motor cars swept along all the roads, and men and girls were busy with rackets or golf clubs. And I realised as I gazed out of the carriage window that here was where many of the "Haves" of this world lived, and that truly their lives had fallen in pleasant places.

Everything spoke of material comfort, even of luxury. There was little need with most to take heed of the morrow, for the morrow was already well guarded against.

And as I viewed the scene my thoughts went back to another journey made a week before through those squalid streets that make up Redfern, Alexandria, and Waterloo. Here is the region mostly of the "Have Nots," and the contrast between Wahroonga and Waterloo is so glaring that one must needs demand why it should be so.

A PERPETUAL REPROACH.

For Waterloo and the parts lying round it are unlovely places, a perpetual reproach to those who bring them into being and those who keep them so. Why, with a continent to spread over, dwellings should have been allowed to be put up with twelve feet of frontage, and into which sunlight and air could hardly enter, passes comprehension. But there they are—dark, damp, often vermin-ridden, and there thousands of decent, hard-working people are forced to live.

The medical officer for the city itches to sweep these hovels off the face of the earth, but he dare not for he knows that if the occupants are driven out of them they would have nowhere to go except into other hives already overcrowded. There are no trees, there are no flowers. The little children sit on the curbstones or play in the gutters, whilst their mothers are engaged in never-ending labor and planning how to make ends meet, or to cancel the debts that unemployment brings in its train. It is on the women of Waterloo that the heaviest burdens fall, and many of them lead lives of quiet and uncomplaining heroism. There are among them some who hardly stir out of

their mean homes from one end of the year to the other, and they are only upheld in the drab monotony of their lives by the strength of their devotion to their children. These children require it all. So many of them are ill-fed and ill-clothed that disease takes its toll among them, and visits to the hospital or the dispensary are part of the routine of life.

"SATIRE ON CIVILISATION."

Now, I know that there have always been Wahroongas and Waterloos, and I fear that, in spite of the dreams of Socialists and Communists, the poor will probably be always with us. Such a belief, however, should not condemn us to a hopelessness of better things, nor prevent ceaseless striving to mould the future nearer to the heart's desire. Waterloo and what it stands for is a satire on our boasted civilisation and a reproach on our humanity. It calls urgently for some readjustment in the distribution of material things, and such a readjustment should not be outside the bounds of practicability and common sense.

Is it not possible, without injuring the whole, to transfer something from those possessing a superfluity to those others who are lacking in the very necessities of life?

Any attempt to do this comes into the legitimate sphere of political effort, and the future will undoubtedly hold more and more of legislative enactments seeking to bring this about. But meanwhile the children suffer and the women mourn, and it is not fit that those who are concerned with the welfare of their fellow-beings should hold their hands. It is a truism that wealth imposes responsibilities, while it is equally true that careless and indiscriminate giving in the name of charity does little good, and may actually do harm.

One would not for a moment depreciate the great work carried on among the poor by various organisations. They are worthy of the fullest support, but they, as mere recipients of donations of money or kind, do not solve the problem of bridging the gulf that needs to be bridged, the gulf between the well-to-do and the poor—between Wahroonga and Waterloo.

There has been recently in Sydney a mission by which it is claimed that a great religious awakening has been brought about. Thousands of people—many of them of the wealthier class—are alleged to have been persuaded to see life from a new angle. If this be so, it is well; but, when all is said and done, the final test of the worth of it all is this: Has it brought Wahroonga nearer to Waterloo? If any should challenge this assertion, I would refer them to

the 25th chapter of Matthew as the proof of its truth. This and no other is the touchstone by which the reality of the alleged change of outlook is put to the proof.

JOIN A SUNSHINE CLUB.

Will those who live in the Wahroonga, the beautiful, luxurious suburbs all around Sydney, go in person to the Waterloos, which they can easily reach in their cars, and make friends with the mothers I have spoken of, listen with sympathy and appreciation to their stories of how they have to face the battle of life, find out what are the most urgent needs for them and their children, and how most wisely these needs may be supplied. It may be that nothing material may be required, only a word of cheer, or some evidence of genuine interest in the joys and sorrows of the family, of the imparting of some information or advice, or the planning of a pleasure strip to the sea or the bush. Such relationships—always without a hint of patronage—can be established if there exist a sincere desire to help a fellow-traveller along the road. And, helping, one is helped—perhaps receives more than one gives—in lessons of patience and fortitude, and cheerfulness in sickness and adversity. The Sunshine Clubs of Sydney have done something to bring Wahroonga to Waterloo. Why should not all those to whom Gipsy Smith's words have come as a revelation of a changed orientation of life begin by joining a Sunshine Club and translating profession into practice? Here is their chance.

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

THE DOG.

Some years ago a man was tried before a Judge and jury for shooting a dog. The owner of the dog said that he had had it for several years, that it was very gentle, and that he was very fond of it. He pleaded for £40 damages.

The man who had shot the dog said that it barked furiously at him and then flew at his legs, and that he shot it in self-defence. He laughed at the idea of the dog being worth £40.

In the Court sat a member of the United States Parliament, Senator Vest, a very clever lawyer, and he was asked to speak on behalf of the man whose dog had been shot. He stood up, quietly scanned the faces of the jurymen for a moment, and then, in a low, thrilling voice, speaking slowly and with deep earnestness, he said:

"Gentlemen of the Jury,—The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or his daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us—those whom we trust with our happiness and good name—may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose; it flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who will fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw a stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads.

"The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world—the one that never deserts him—the one that never proves treacherous or ungrateful—is his dog.

"A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer. He will lick the wounds and sores that come from the encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as though he were a prince. When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings, and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in his journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master to be an outcast

in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard him against danger and to fight his enemies.

"And when the last scene of all comes, when death takes the master in its cold embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful even unto death."

The Senator sat down, and for several moments there was a strange silence in the Court. The Judge and jury sat as though unable to speak. At last the jurymen went into another room for a few minutes, and when they returned the foreman said they had found the man guilty of shooting the dog, and that he must pay the owner £100 damages.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

THE 'PHONE.

Amy Williams, "Bark Hill," via Bairnsdale, writes: We have two new pictures at school, one is "The Land of Nod" and the other a picture of Baden Powell. We got the picture of Baden Powell at Greenwood's. Today Marg and Amy Woodman, Willie Denzil and I went over to Greenwood's to speak on the 'phone. It is like as if someone was just outside speaking to you. It was the first time I had ever spoken in it. We all went in a big bus to Granite Rock. There were a few games played. When I grow up I would like to be a dressmaker. Mary and Amy Woodman and I are making flannels at school. We have about one hundred and fifty lambs, and about six have died.

(Dear Amy,—I know a little girl and the first time she saw a 'phone her daddy was ringing up and her mother let her listen, and she said, "But how did daddy get into that little thing?" The 'phone is very wonderful, but I sometimes find it a dreadful worry. I came to it at 2 o'clock in the morning—a very cold morning—only to find the man had the wrong number.—Uncle B.)

THE AWFUL MUD.

Rodney Condon, Forge Creek, writes: I am answering your letter that I saw in "Grit." We had Arbor Day not very long ago. We had cut down two dead wattle trees, dug round trees, planted other trees, grubbed out cactus in the residence yard, cut out some briars, and a lot of other work. After that we had some lunch. Then we went for a drive in Dad's motor car up along the Eagle Point Road. Up there we endeavored to turn round to come back, but we got bogged, so we all had to get out of the

motor car while it got out of the mud. We went over to Lawrence's to-day, and we had some pomegranates. We had a frost this morning. It was about the first one we have had for a week. On cold mornings at school we pull our seats up to the fire to work. Stella Lucas came to stay with us for awhile while mother was away.

(Dear Rodney,—So the car has its difficulties, just as boys and girls do. Some boys get stuck in bed just like a car gets stuck in the mud; some get stuck in the sulks, and some in bad company. So don't forget a car is not the only one to get stuck and need a helping hand.—Uncle B.)

* * * *

JUST WONDERFUL.

Allan Condon, "Dingley Dell," Bairnsdale, writes: I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit" last week. Harold McDonald is in the Bairnsdale Private Hospital at present. He had a very serious operation for hydatids last Monday. He was not expected to live, but is making good progress now. When the teacher was in Bairnsdale seeing Harold at the hospital, we took school by ourselves for three days. The children have been sending Harold flowers into the hospital. My brother Edison came up for his holidays about a month ago. He rode his motor cycle up. On the way up he broke a link in the chain and had to leave his motor cycle on the road for the night. William, my brother who was at Sale, has gone to Ballarat to work with a Mr. Brown, who has been in the motor business for thirty-seven years. We have a lot of little lambs now, and we have one poddy lamb. I have four poddy calves and ten sheep. Not very long ago I was home for a week with the influenza cold. Dad went to Melbourne on Monday to the Sheep Breeders' Show. Mum went to Melbourne on Wednesday morning to see grandmother, for she is very ill.

(Dear Allan,—I was most interested to hear that you all looked after the school while your teacher was away. A "little bird" told me that you were all splendid and really wonderful, and the school looked like a new pin when the teacher came back. I am proud of you all.—Uncle B.)

* * *

BE A GOOD ONE.

Doris Bennett, Forge Creek, writes: One wet day the teacher and I did some sealing-wax, and I liked it very well. The teacher had all colors of sealing wax. Her sister has some of the vases in her shop to sell. We did four sealing-wax vases at the school. Mr. Lawrence gave Frances and me some pomegranates, and we brought some for the teacher, who said she liked them. Some of the school children like the pomegranates too. I have not been down to Mrs. Phidian's place to hear you speak on the wireless yet, but Alban told her to listen in for you. I have made two dresses at school this year. Now I am knitting a pair of socks. Mrs. Godbehear is going to preach next Sunday. We are going to have church every

(Continued on next page.)

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Seven to Seventeen—

fortnight. We are getting our oats drilled in to-day. We have about half an acre of swede turnips in. My wattle tree is out in bloom for the first time at the school. There are a great many little lambs about now. You asked me what I meant by "Waygara." Well Waygara is a railway station. It is only a country place such as this. Well, dear Uncle B., when I grow up I should like to be a dressmaker.

(Dear Doris,—I think what I really wanted to know was if the name Waygara was a native name, and if so what did it mean? So you would like to be a dressmaker. Well be a good one and you will be greatly sought after.—Uncle B.)

* * * *

SAVING "GRIT."

Gwen —, "Ryhope," Gale-road, Maroubra, writes: Will you please cross me off the scallywag list and I will try to write often, that is, if I am on the scallywag list. I have got nearly all the copies of "Grit". I am saving them up. Our school is getting some more rooms built on to it. One room is going to be a cooking room, and the others a sewing room and class room. Every Friday afternoon we get out of school at half-past two to play vigoro, tennis, rounders and basket ball.

(Dear Gwen,—I wonder do you know what would happen to an egg if you saved it up? You know the best way to save most things is to use them. I think it is nice to save up what we appreciate, but it is wiser to pass it on.—Uncle B.)

BUNNY GROWS WISE.

Wallie Johnston, Rose Valley, writes: I was pleased to see my last letter in "Grit." Last Friday the Omega schoolboys played the Gerringong schoolboys football. We were beaten; the scores were 8 to 7. We only played 12 men because we didn't have enough. We have a vegetable garden at school. We want some warm weather to make the seeds germinate. It is not very big and is divided up into beds. My brother and I have seven rabbit traps, and we set them nearly every evening after we come home from school. There are a lot of kitten rabbits coming about now. The rabbits are getting cunning and are hard to catch; we average about two a night.

(Dear Wallie,—So Bunny is growing wise and keeps out of your traps. It is a pity he is such a pest, but with all our efforts we do not seem able to reduce the number of rabbits.—Uncle B.)

* * *

NO PUBS, BUT A GREAT GARDEN.

Una —, Piper's Flat, writes: Mr. Hughes came to teach us Scripture to-day. We have had a little drop of rain up here. There is no hotel at Piper's Flat. There would be a war if there was. I am glad to say there is no hotels here, but I am very sorry to say there are a couple of boozers here. Dad has nine thousand onion plants and eleven thousand lettuce plants in his garden. I have a flower garden to myself. In it are growing jonquils, lavenia, forget-me-nots, and pin-cushions. I am going to go to Mr. Hughes' Sunday school in the warm weather.

(Dear Una,—You are very fortunate to live where there are no pubs. I wonder how ever you counted 9000 onion plants? The garden must look beautiful now spring has come.—Uncle B.)

* * *

A NEW NI.

Myrtle Boon, Piper's Flat, Mudgee Line, writes: Please will you allow me to join your happy family? I am ten years old and am in fourth class at school. Mr. Hughes teaches us Scripture lessons, and Mr. Spargo is our school teacher. There are twenty pupils going to our school.

(Dear Myrtle,—Welcome to my big, happy family. How I wish I could go round in an airship and gather you all up and have a great picnic. The old woman who lived in the shoe would be nothing compared to me if I could do that.—Uncle B.)

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NATURAL CONCLUSIONS.

If a crowd has gathered in front of a baker's shop, or that of any other useful tradesman, the passers-by say, "Dear me, there must have been an accident." But should the crowd be at the door of a public-house the comment will be, "Oh, dear, there has been a row."

SMILES.

Tommy: "A little bird told me what kind of a lawyer your father is."
 Freddy: "What did the bird say?"
 "Cheep, cheep."
 "Well, a duck told me what kind of a doctor your father is."

RESOURCEFUL.

Wife (who thinks her husband not sufficiently active in his endeavors to find work): "I wonder what you would have done if you'd lived when men were compelled to earn their living by the sweat of their brows?"
 Husband: "I'd have opened a shop and sold handkerchiefs."

LOW LIFE.

Henry Ford, advocating the employment of the army and navy to enforce Prohibition, said at a Dearborn dinner:
 "Alcohol is a poison. It's a spiritual poison especially. How it lowers us! An Englishman in my employ told me of a scene he once witnessed in a London pawnshop.
 "A boy came in, slammed down a frying-pan, and said: 'Thrup-pence on the pan, mister.'
 "The pawnbroker picked up the pan to examine it, but he dropped it in a hurry.
 "Why,' he said, 'it's hot, you young rascal.'
 "Of course it's hot,' said the boy. 'Muvver's just fried the sausage in it, and she's waitin' for the thrup-pence to get the beer.'"

Even if you did start life as a baby, you should outgrow it.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS.

Small Boy: "Dad, the barometer has fallen."
 Father: "Very much?"
 Small Boy (with guilty look): "About five feet—it's broken."

HIS TRAGEDY.

"You, a Scotchman and don't play golf?"
 "Na, na! I used to play but gave it up twenty years ago."
 "But why?"
 "I lost my ball."

EXPRESSED IN IRISH.

A certain merchant of Boston was a great stickler for punctuality, he had even been known to walk out of church because the service did not begin on the minute. One day his new chauffeur was heard to say to the Irish gardener, "I hear, Mike, that the boss goes into a fit if anybody is late. Is that true?"

"Thru," said Dolan. "Let me tell you how thru it is. If the boss had promised to mate himself at illiven o'clock an' was late, he'd find himself gone when he got there. That's how thru it is."

DESERVED TO BE.

A number of Englishmen had found a Scotsman in their company somewhat exasperating because he insisted on claiming as fellow countrymen almost every great man whose name cropped up in the course of conversation.
 "What about Shakespeare?" demanded one of them. "You're not going to tell us that he was a Scotsman, are you?"
 The Scott agreed that he wasn't.
 "But mind you," he added, "judging by the conspicuous ability o' the man, one might almost be justified in assuming that he was."

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

THE FATAL PROPHECY.

He: "When I was young, the doctors said that if I didn't stop smoking I would become feeble-minded."
 She: "Well, why didn't you stop?"

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

SUNDAY.

"He that drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst."—John, 16, 14.

You say the religion of your forefathers does not satisfy you. You do not quite believe this text. You think the present age needs a new religion, a new presentation of Christianity. My brother, if religion, or rather, Christianity, does not satisfy you, it is because you have not drunk deeply enough of it. Take a larger and a longer draught. A little drop of water will not quench your thirst on a summer day. You want a big draught. A little bit of food will not satisfy a hungry man. He will be hungry still. The fact is you are not satisfied because you have not got enough religion. You quench your thirst, or rather, try to, at the world's springs, which leave you more thirsty than ever, and do not really slake your thirst at the fountain of life. "Whosoever will, let him drink of the water of life FREELY. Once taste of the sweets of true religion, and you will NEVER thirst for the streams which the world supplies.

MONDAY.

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

Weary, desolate, oppressed,
Sad with sin, with doubts oppressed—
Jesus Christ can give you rest.

Yearning now for sin to cease,
Panting for a swift release—
Jesus Christ can give you peace.

Worn with many a bitter strife,
Faint in paths with briars rife—
Jesus Christ can give you life.

Sick with fears which kill the soul,
O'er which you have no control—
Jesus Christ can make you whole.

Let this prayer now offered be—
"Jesus Christ I come to Thee,
Turn not Thou away from me,
Bid the hosts of evil flee."

"Him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out."

TUESDAY.

"If ye being evil know how to give good gifts to your children, much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him."—Luke, 11, 13.

If your children ask you for something, you do not say, "You must pay the price, you must give up all your other toys before you can have it." That is not how God tells us He gives, but to them that ask—that is the only condition. When you have that gift, He gives all things with it. No longer will you have to give up all FOR Jesus. You will give up all TO Jesus, and He will give it you back, sanctified and blessed. So don't begin rummaging your heart and thinking of imaginary sacrifices you may be called upon to make. Come just as you are, faults, failings, sins and all your stubborn will, and ask for what God has promised to give you without money and without price. With it will come pardoned peace and power. Old things will pass away, and all things become new. "If the Son therefore shall make you free ye shall be free indeed." "We have not received the Spirit of bondage again to fear, but we have received the Spirit of adoption whereby we cry Abba Father. "Like as a Father" He will deal with us. Love makes

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obedience easy. "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." Any other spirit is not of God.

WEDNESDAY.

"He shall give you another comforter that He may abide with you for ever."—John, 14, 16.

Joyous Spirit chase away
All the gloom of sin to-day.
Joy which can new strength impart
Is Thy gift within my heart,
Joyous in the midst of strife,
And the worries of this life,
Joyous even in my pain,
Tribulation thus is gain.
Like the sun pour forth Thy ray
Chasing all earth's mists away.

Loving Spirit hold Thy sway
O'er my heart from day to day.
Love can fly on fairy wings
Even over thorns and stings.
Let me by Thy teaching prove
All the heights and depths of love.
Cast out all the things that be
Contrary to love and Thee,
Filling me with love divine,
That Thy tender heart be mine.
Loving Spirit rule in me,
Make my heart, from bondage free.

THURSDAY.

"Trust in Him at all times."—Ps., 62, 3.

It is easy to trust when the day is bright, and everything seems to go just right; but alas, it is often another thing when the day grows dark, and Winter has given place to Spring. Yet there are dark days in every life when the sun by mists is shrouded. "Into each life some rain must fall, some days must be dark and dreary." All have to go through the valley of bereavement at some time in their life. All have their days of sickness, days of weariness and pain. At such times God is our only refuge, a very present help in trouble. Near at hand then to sympathise and soothe. "O trust thy soul to Jesus when thou art tried with pain. No power for prayer, the only thought, how to endure the strain. THEN is the time for resting in His great love for thee; then is the time for saying He thinks, He prays for me." "He ever liveth to make intercession for us." Is not that a comfort when you are too tired or too weak to pray. You can then lift up your heart to Him and say, "In the hour of trial, Jesus, pray for me," and your cry will not be unheard.

FRIDAY.

"What time I am afraid I will trust in Thee."—Ps., 50, 3.

Sweet it is to trust in Jesus when life's woes around us throng.

Sweet it is to trust in Jesus when the way seems dark and long;

When the path we tread looks gloomy, and we nigh are lost again,

When we cannot see before us, O 'tis sweet to trust Him then.

Sweet it is to trust in Jesus, none like He our hearts can know.

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Jesus sees with clearer vision than can pass a mortal ken
When we scarce can read life's mystery, O 'tis sweet to trust Him then!

Sweet it is to trust in Jesus, He can never prove untrue,
Earthly friends may any moment change, and bid a cold adieu.

But our Saviour never leaves us, truer than the sons of men,
When they leave us Christ is with us, O 'tis sweet to trust Him then.

—From "Soul Rest."

SATURDAY.

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

There's a love beyond all others,
Stranger far than friend or brothers,
Changeless is this love and true
Such as mortal never knew.

There's a name above all others,
Sweeter far than friend or brothers,
By this name our spirits live,
Through this name we all receive.

There's a heart unlike all others,
Kinder far than friend or brothers,
And this heart our sorrow shares,
Cares for us in all our cares.

There's a grace excels all others,
Far exceeding friend or brothers.
'Twas this grace which stooped to die,
This which brought redemption nigh.

And this love beyond all others,
And this heart unlike another's,
Through this name by faith may be
By this grace now given to me,
If I come to Jesus.

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WHY U.S.A. HAS PROHIBITION.

Frank Crane is the most widely read man in the Newspapers of U.S.A., and he says:

All the "blue law" talk arises from a certain confusion of mind. Unfortunately people think in terms of mob mania.

The present flurry is due to the popular misconception, on both sides, of why Prohibition. The reformers think they brought it on, which belief is also held by the wets. The reformers flatter themselves, and the wets don't understand.

Never in the world could a group of religious enthusiasts either cow or cozen both houses of Congress and the legislatures of three-fourths of the States into voting for something they were sure their constituents did not want.

The guilty parties who brought Prohibition to pass are:

(1) The scientists, who dug up the nasty facts in the case, showing that the benefit from alcohol was at best prolempirical and occasional, and the injury from it universal, certain and appalling.

(2) The life insurance companies. You could not fool them. They had too much money invested in the law of averages of human life. They spoke only in statistics, but they were eloquent.

(3) The men of business. After all, America is primarily a business institution. Booze spoiled business. It honeycombed efficiency.

(4) The women. Average, decent, honest and serious-minded American women never liked the stuff.

(5) The war. When it came to concentrating 4,000,000 young men in camps and getting them into shape to fight the best-trained enemy troops in the world, the booze issue became acute. Things were too critical to take any chances on not winning.

And it was only because the reformers had this tremendous platform to stand on that they succeeded. The U.S.A. is not going ahead into puritanism. Neither is it going back into alcoholism. The people—give 'em time—have sense.

Light Wines and Beer Experiment Failed in Hawaiian Islands.

Ex-Governor George R. Carter, twenty years ago Governor of the Hawaiian Islands, tried the experiment of light wines and beer as a substitute for strong drink and found it a flat failure.

During the recent visit to San Francisco he told the results of the experiment conducted in the islands before national Prohibition. "We decided to do away with strong drinks and popularise wines and beer," he said. "We pointed to the examples of Germany, France and Italy, where the working class indulges almost entirely in the milder drinks. We said, 'with California and her fine grades of wines right at our doorstep we should have no trouble in doing away with strong drinks in the islands.' So we tried it; but after one year of experiment the law was repealed.

"The main trouble with Prohibition in the United States is that we are adopting the wrong method. Altogether too many people violate the law because they do not believe in it. They call it an infringement on their rights, say they won't stand for it, and promptly violate it. Such an attitude is a step toward chaos and makes the problem worse."

Race and Nativity.

Foreign-born whites had almost three times as many almshouse inmates per 100,000 population of the same nativity as the native whites. This may be due to the fact that for some reason they have a disproportionate number of old people in the almshouses, due partly to difficulties experienced in adjusting themselves to a new country. But, again, this is less true of the foreign-born women than of the men.

Tables are given of the proportion of almshouse representation from the different nationalities of foreign-born extraction. Several factors enter here, but one is struck by the fact that, broadly speaking, the countries now furnishing nearly three-fourths of the foreign-born paupers in United States almshouses were also in the list of those which the Committee of Fifty report found in 1899 were furnishing about 96 per cent. of the paupers whose condition was due to personal intemperance. Seven of these nationalities which, in 1899, showed an excessive intemperance proportion furnished 21 per cent. of all paupers in United States almshouses January 1, 1923, although they constituted only about 5 per cent. of the population.

It is a fair question, therefore, whether old-time drinking customs especially in certain foreign-born groups may not be a strong factor contributing to the disability or old age "which when they are forced to work" obliges them "more frequently than the native whites to seek relief in the almshouses."

Since 1910 the admissions of native white persons to almshouses in proportion to their population have decreased nearly four times as much as their inmates; among the foreign-born whites the decrease in both admissions and inmates was much greater than among native whites, again indicating that some factor was operating specially.—Cora Frances Stoddard.

Alcohol Banned by German Red Cross.

The German Red Cross Society has published a health tract entitled, "How to Keep Well," in which the following advice is given:

"Avoid alcoholic beverages. The alcohol found in these beverages (beer, wine, brandy, cider and others) is a poison which reduces a person's physical and mental performance and lessens his resistance to disease. It weakens one's sense of responsibility, and causes numerous misdemeanors, crimes and accidents, especially automobile accidents, and favors to a marked extent the development of venereal diseases. Alcohol constitutes an especially grave danger for children and juveniles. Adults may be injured as to health, economic position and moral character not only by the excessive but also by the habitual moderate use of alcoholic beverages. Alcohol damages the germ cells and thus weakens the oncoming generation. The Central Federal Bureau (Reichshauptstelle) for combating alcoholism (Berlin-Dahlem, Werderstrasse 16), together with the amalgamated leagues against alcoholism therein represented, will gladly furnish information in regard to books, pamphlets and leaflets on alcoholism."

BRITISH YEAR BOOK.

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Design of Your Receiver.

Reasoning it out Logically.

"Let's reduce the wet proposition to the form of a syllogism, and see how it sounds," suggests the Blackwell (Oklahoma) "Daily Tribune," in an editorial discussion of the subject. "All laws that are violated should be repealed. The Prohibition law is violated. Therefore, it should be repealed. How do you like it in that form? If it appeals to you as being logical and right, vote for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment if you ever get a chance to do so. However, if you adopt that view of the case and act accordingly, you will of course, as a fair-minded citizen who is anxious only for the welfare of society and the honor and dignity of his country's laws, carry the matter to its logical conclusion and substitute for the second proposition of the syllogism every law on the statute books of the nation. The law against murder, the law against robbery and theft, the law against arson, the law against counterfeiting, and every other law that has ever been enacted for the prevention of crime and the protection of society, and when you get through you will find about as much law left as is found in the infernal regions. The wildest-eyed anarchist that ever grew whiskers could ask for nothing more in that line."

North Carolina Tried Beer!

North Carolina has had considerable experience in dealing with Prohibition, says the editor of the Winston-Salem (N.C.) "Journal." "We tried local option. We tried the 'quart law,' restricting the amount of liquor an individual could purchase in a given time. We tried wine and beer. We even gave near-beer a trial. And North Carolina is not ready to go back and conduct the unpleasant experiment again. The only law that can be made effective is a sweeping statute against the sale of all intoxicants. That is the sort of statute North Carolina has, and State, county and city officers should see to it that the law is enforced, no matter what the Federal authorities may do."

WORLD'S
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SUNDAY
NOV. 7th, 1926

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO "GRIT" IS 11/-.

Subscriptions received to 10/9/26, and where not mentioned the amount received is 11s.: Mrs. H. H. S. Francis, 10s. 7d., 30/6/27; R. Bryden, 5s., 18/12/26; F. H. Molesworth, 21s., 30/12/25; Mrs. McCrea, 14s. 8d., 30/6/27; Dr. R. Arthur, M.L.A., 20s., 30/6/28; Mrs. Blow, 5s. 6d., 9/3/27; Miss E. C. Kennaugh, 19/8/27; Mrs. W. J. Yates, 10s., 7/5/27; J. Grattan, 7/9/27; N. C. Deck, 12s. 6d., 30/6/27; M. Langtry, 3s., 9/12/26; W. Cripps, 30/6/27.

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Sobriety Never Inspired a Nation.

"The Eighteenth Amendment is here. It must be obeyed, and it will be enforced," South Bend (Indiana) citizens assembled at a law enforcement mass meeting were told by Senator Arthur R. Robinson, of Indiana. "You, as law-abiding citizens, will see that it is enforced."

"Sobriety never injured a nation. Drunkenness has destroyed more than one. America is safer sober than drunk."

"Notwithstanding the carpers and critics, we are living in a better day. Real estate values are higher than ever before in all our cities; labor is better paid and in greater demand; saloons have been replaced by legitimate business enterprises; intoxicated men and women are not seen on the streets—everywhere are to be noted the beneficial results of Prohibition. An apologist for the liquor traffic will say that there are bootleggers and rumrunners to-day. That is true, but there are also thieves, notwithstanding the fact that theft has been forbidden since the dawn of civilisation.

"The laws must be enforced—not some laws, but all laws. The Constitution must, and will, be upheld. The people must rule, and a small minority cannot impose its will on the great majority."

He is His Own Best Refuter!

On Monday our wet friends are pointing to the failure of Prohibition enforcement as argument for its repeal.

On Tuesday they are printing statistics showing the increase in the number of arrests for violating the law as proof that it has failed.

There is no pleasing them.

The law is bad because it is not enforced.

The law is worse because it is enforced.

If people are not arrested for violations it ought to be repealed.

If effective enforcement increases the number of arrests it also ought to be repealed.

You have only to listen to a wet long enough to hear him answer himself. He is his own best refuter.—"Chicago Evening Post."

"The House of Economy."

Spring and Summer in terms of economy at Anthony Horderns'

A new season at once suggests new clothes—"new clothes" suggests Anthony Horderns'. For here the season's most accepted modes are happily united with values that are without precedent. The latest in dress fabrics and silks for home dressmakers is also obtainable at saving prices. Write for full particulars.

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LIQUOR v. LAW

Menace to Order & Freedom

Supporters of Law Enforcement
are invited to a

Public Demonstration

SYDNEY TOWN HALL - (Basement)
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 8 p.m.

Speakers:

Rev. H. C. FOREMAN, President, N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance.
Rev. R. B. S. HAMMOND, President, Australian Prohibition Alliance.
Miss PRESTON STANLEY, M.L.A.
Mr. H. C. STITT, State Superintendent, Prohibition Alliance.
Hon. CRAWFORD VAUGHAN, and others.