

Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

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EDUCATE THE INDIFFERENT.

The weak spot in the dry movement is not in the political activities of its advocates. The Anti-Saloon League, in spite of all attacks upon it, has maintained its political position well. There is no immediate danger of a wet congress, for example, and no impending peril of serious losses in State legislatures where the dry cause has had strong support.

But how long this satisfactory situation may continue depends less upon the tactics of the dry politicians than it does upon the faith and zeal of that element of the American people which has been for Prohibition in the long past. Political strategy will not suffice to hold the ground so arduously won if it is not sustained by popular conviction and enthusiasm.

A letting down in the work of education, in the efforts which the opposition calls propaganda, has been the fundamental error in the dry programme. The enactment of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law marked a victory on a battlefield, but did not end the war. Many seem to have assumed that the war was over with the achievement of these successes and that they could now turn their attention to other matters. Developments have proved how unwarranted was this optimistic viewpoint. Positions of tremendous importance have been taken, but the enemy has not surrendered and defence of these positions must be made. His counter-attack must be defeated and the morale of the dry forces must be maintained until that is done.

There is no denying that the enemy has made a skilful counter-attack. His tactics have been shrewd. Three features have marked them. First, setting up a demonstration of lawlessness, exaggerating its importance and playing on the fears of the country; second, asserting unblushingly that the prevalence of disregard for law and of crime waves—inflated by publicity—is due wholly to Prohibition and Volsteadism; third, offering so-called modification as a remedy for these conditions.

Many persons who have no sympathy with the liquor traffic and who hailed jubilantly the ratification of the eighteenth amendment, have been caught by this method of attack. Alarmed by the beating of the wet tom-toms and the sniping warfare between rival bootleggers and competing hijackers, they have fallen for the modification snare. The term carries a suggestion of reasonable compromise. It implies that Prohibitionists are fanatical extremists and that people of sanely good intent may accept safely a programme which is less radical in its treatment of the problem. Those who have taken this modification idea apart and examined it carefully have not been deluded. They have seen its dangerous implication; they have discovered the fallacy of the contention that it can be, in any way, a help in restoring respect for law and checking crime. They are standing by their guns on the Volstead firing line. But not all have thus used their reasons to disparage its specious claims.

—Editorial in the Rocky Mountain "News," Denver, Colorado, October 22, 1926.

A WOMAN REASONS.

By ETHEL VERRILL.

There seems to be a great deal of opposition to this matter of Prohibition. Why is this?

Some say that the people who want to drink liquor (for the purpose of lulling to sleep their senses) are having their personal liberty interfered with by being deprived of the privilege of having it, and for that reason they are insisting, by fair means or foul, on supplying themselves and others with it.

Let us get back to the original cause of things. It is not a matter of privilege or personal liberty.

The question is: Is it right to drink liquor? Is it for the good of man and child, or is it injurious to his highest good? The best authority, we have is the following, discovered by the wisest of men down through the ages. These are Bible quotations copied from a Book of Laws of the Bible published by The Grafton Publishing Co.

Lev. x., 9: Moses wrote, "Do not drink wine or strong drink—Thou, nor thy sons with thee—lest ye die. It shall be a statute forever."

Isaiah xxvii., 3-7: "The crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim, shall be trodden under feet."

Prov. xx., 1: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

Hosea vi., 11: "Whoredom and wine and new wine take away the heart."

Prov. xxxiii., 4-5: "It is not for kings, oh, Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine; nor for princes strong drink. . . . Lest they drink and forget the law."

Prov. xxiii., 29: "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without

cause? Who go to redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine."

Prov. xxiii., 20-21: "Be not among wine bibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh, for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty—and drowsiness shall clothe a man in rags."

Matt. xxiv., 49: Jesus gave a picture of an unworthy, trusted servant: "And he shall begin to smite his fellow-servants and to eat and drink with the drunken: The Lord of that servant shall come—when he looketh not for him—and cut him asunder and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

Luke xxi., 34: Jesus said: "And take heed to yourselves, lest at any time you hearts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares."

Prov. xxiii., 31-32: Solomon says: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

Isaiah v., 11: "Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflame them."

Gen. xlix., 11-12: "Binding his foal into the vine, and his ass's colt into the choice vine; he washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the blood of grapes. His eyes shall be red with wine."

Judges xiii., 4-5: "Now, therefore, beware, I pray thee, and drink not wine nor strong drink."

The penalty, in the opinion of these wise

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men, in every case is destruction to man, and all we have to do is to watch the result the world over and the evidence is verified. So why not be willing to curb our self-indulgence, if not for our sake, for the sake of the children who will be the men of tomorrow and have a clean, decent world for them to live in.

Some use the argument of Jesus turning the water into wine. Jesus was present and had the same power to make the wine harmless that he had to make it, but note in the above quotations his opinion of it.

There is no way around it. Any liquid that has become so decomposed that it will cook the white of an egg, certainly will cook the membranes of the internal organs, thereby checking the flow of life conducted through those membranes by the mind.

And just a word about smoking: It has the same effect as liquor in a lesser degree, so does strong drink of any kind, and wherein women have as much right to smoke as men, yet it was bad enough for the poor little offsprings of these smokers and drinkers to have one pickled parent without having both of them pickled.

Think well on these things.

"Obstinate thoughts separate from good."

The argument has been raised that some people who drink constantly live to an old age. This is occasionally true, but not generally, and the reason is because of their natural spiritual contact, either conscious or unconscious, which if used in the right direction at all points would enable them to be of marvellous use in the world. And some time through the course of man's eternal existence he will be able to look back and deeply regret what he failed to do when he had the opportunity, because his appetite meant more to him than his influence for the good of his less gifted brother.—"Los Angeles Times."

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO "GRIT" IS 11/-.

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WHAT IS A CHRISTIAN?

WHY THEY ARE ECCENTRIC.

By ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

We are told that they were first called Christians in Antioch. Why? It was because of their way of life, they were different.

They were the people with a new motive. From living an aimless, meaningless life they now had a goal they now had a reason for living; they now had an incentive to serve.

This was both noticeable and puzzling, and the only explanation was that the Christ who died that they might be forgiven now lived to make a new life possible to them.

These folk attracted much attention because their lives no longer revolved round a material centre, the only centre hitherto known; it now revolved round a Divine Person. They were out of the accepted centre; in other words, they were eccentric, as must ever be all true Christians.

It was as though the old sailing ship—dependent on the wind and the tide—had been in dock and been fitted with an engine, making it independent of wind and tide, because of the throbbing, forceful power pulsating within it.

A Christian is a miracle. Their new motive power, their new centre has no cause or explanation apart from the intervention of God.

WHAT IS A FISH?

Our answer to the question "What is a fish?" will help us to understand better what a Christian is.

A fish is not a fish because it is big or strong or valuable or beautiful.

Other animals are big, strong, valuable and beautiful. When I saw a wonderful pink fish at Honolulu I did not at once jump to the conclusion that it was a carnation. Because it is strong I do not imagine it is a wire rope.

The vital thing is its nature. It was born a fish. The little fish is as much a fish as the big one, the weak one as the strong.

A Christian like a fish is born one, a birth that is of the Spirit of God.

Fish were found in the Kentucky caves who had eyes but could not see, the optic nerve never being used ceased to function, but they were still fish.

The hermit crab lives in disused shells and no longer grows a hard back of his own, but it is still a crab.

The Christian may fail to use a gift of God or exercise a privilege and be like the blind fish or the hermit crab, but such an one is still a Christian.

A fish is a water-breathing animal, fitted to live as other animals are unable to do; so a Christian is a spirit-breathing human, fitted to live by means unknown to other humans.

WHAT IS A HORSE?

He is not a horse because he is born in a stable, or a kitten would be a horse.

He is not a horse because he eats grass, so does a cow.

He is not a horse because he has hair. So has a camel.

It is a horse because it has been born a horse, it is a question of its nature.

Now you are not a Christian because you have been brought up in a church or like to hear a good sermon or because you have "the form of Godliness."

You are a Christian because by your surrender to God you made possible the miracle of a new life within you.

"A new creature in Christ Jesus" is one with a nature that justifies their claim to be a Christian.

WHAT IS A TADPOLE?

What is a tadpole? It is a fish with the capacity to become a frog. It has a tail and gills and is a water-breathing animal.

A miracle, however, takes place in the tadpole. Its tail drops off, its gills close, lungs and legs are developed and it is now capable, as a frog, of breathing a rare atmosphere that would formerly have killed it. It now sees what it never saw before, lives as it never lived before, and has a new method of progress.

This is indeed a miracle. The tadpole has a new nature with a certain capacity to live in the old environment.

This is a perfect analogy of the Christian. The past drops away, the old way of doing things closes up, and a new means of progress has become available. He sees what he never saw before, does what he never could do before, lives in a new world, and yet he still finds himself in his old world, but no longer subject to it.

THE MIRACLE.

The miraculous is inseparable from the Christian faith. The Christian miracles are not only a matter of faith, they are a personal experience.

A Christian is first of all one in fact. This is quite distinct from being one in experience. We become one in fact instantly, and it is of God; we become one in experience slowly, and that is of our diligence. A Christian is a babe, knowing nothing, able to do nothing, but glorious in possibility because of its gift of life.

A babe can cry, take food and slowly but surely recognise its parents. Its distinguishing quality is life, its most evident characteristic is growth.

A Christian is a soldier having sworn allegiance to a new king.

Not yet a good soldier, not yet proved a brave soldier, but from the moment of taking the oath a diligent and loyal one.

A Christian is a ship that has cast off all that ties to the old wharf life, has lifted the anchor of sin hidden yet always holding us from progress, has spread all sail and is started on a great voyage. Storms there may be, darkness there will be, and long dreary days, but our Chart, the Bible, is perfect. Our Pilot, the Blessed Lord, never lost a ship yet, and while we are not promised a calm voyage we are guaranteed a safe landing.

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THE BEAUTY STUNTS.

A DANGEROUS APPEAL.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Permit me to join in the congratulations which you have earned by calling public attention to the demoralising influence of beauty "stunts" and kindred forms of pandering to morbidity. I entirely agree that these things cannot be for the public good, though it may be that in the constant swing of action and reaction some sort of resistance or revulsion may ensue.

For myself, I am convinced that the real prophylactic against this sort of attack upon the moral health of the people is to be found only in a frank avowal and understanding of what the danger really is. We do not yet speak or think honestly about sex curiosity, which is the natural human instinct that these newspaper circulation stunts tickle and inflame. We play openly with the impulse itself, but we hesitate to give it a name.

To traffic for profit in the sex lure of half-stripped, well-formed girls is not very far removed from offering those girls in the flesh to public auction. In both cases it is the knowledge that the exhibitions will excite the sex curiosity that prompts the promoters to action. It may be that some of the women who display themselves do not fully realise what fires they are kindling. If they could hear what men say about them, they would have a rude awakening. The limericks and "stories" that were concocted about a certain young woman who achieved prominence in one of these beauty stunts were legion, and all of them were sexual. If those efforts of wit were collected and printed and sent to that young woman's father or brother (if she have one) he would, supposing him to be a normal, decent man, think seriously of murder.

It is a lamentable fact that a great many ordinary respectable mothers are offenders in the matter of dress, and do undeniably set a bad example to their daughters; and this seems to me to be one of the most serious aspects of the matter. When father protests, or throws out a hint of danger, he is too frequently told that he is no saint himself, that he is old-fashioned, or that it is only his nasty mind that sees harm in innocent freedom. But he knows that the average male mind is as "nasty" as his, and that many male minds are a great deal nastier. For him it is all very difficult.

One can only hope that reaction will come soon. I, for one, think that a franker recognition of facts would help it on its way.—Yours, etc.,

PATER.

November 18.

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A DRY AREA AND PLENTY OF LIQUOR.

By HENRY MACCOURT.

This is not about another failure of Prohibition. Rather is it concerning a failure of water and incidentally of license.

Prohibition is not yet as popular in the North-West as it should be. A race meeting is easily more popular than a church service or a Prohibition meeting. How large a place the former fills in the life of the district was unconsciously shown by a small boy in one of the wayside schools at which we called. When asked to tell the class when Christmas came, he promptly replied, "Three weeks after the races!"

My privilege it was to go through this country from Boggabri to Mungindi in the company of Rev. A. G. Manefield, the Methodist minister in charge of the North-West Mission. If there is anyone who thinks that the Christian Church has lost its vigor and the ministers their vision, let him go through that North-West district. Mr. Manefield's home is in Moree. On the first Sunday I was with him the first service was held at Mungindi, 74 miles away; the second at Couvillai, at the end of a 26-mile journey; the next at Garah, 14 miles further along the road, and in then a 34 miles trip to Moree for the evening service. That was not unusual. Every Sunday he does something like that, throwing out the influence of Christian preaching into the little settlements along the watercourses.

The way was made so easy that distance did not obtrude itself. On the journey from Moree to Mungindi we stopped at every wayside school, receiving a cordial welcome from the teachers in charge. The temperance message had a glad setting, for Mr. Manefield brought his gramophone. This delighted the kiddies.

Each evening there was a meeting, at which the lantern proved a good draw. Some of the meetings were amid strange surroundings. At one bush home, set alongside a creek, about four miles from the nearest neighbor, the sheet was placed alongside one of the outbuildings, with the audience gathered in the open air. The audience had come from far beyond the belt of timber which fringed the sky-line on every side; some had travelled eight miles. What an inspiration to any speaker! The nearest neighbor was four miles away. To render even the smallest service to such people would be worth a big effort.

Mungindi has been given a place in song and story. To me it had always been as a place desolate, dreary and neglected. Instead it is a thriving little town. Peters' ice cream is to be found there. It is a long time since a Prohibition meeting was held in the town. Our regret was that more could not be done, for one meeting and a church service were so little in relation to the influence of the permanently established liquor shops. The probable settlement of a home missionary in the town will mean much for its moral tone, and be a big thing for Prohibition. Every true minister of the Gospel is an enemy of the liquor bar, for it is the big obstacle to his work.

The meetings in schoolhouse and hall and churches along this lonely road must have had value. To Mr. Manefield belongs the credit of this. He made possible a journey of 270 miles, 14 addresses in schools, churches and halls in four and a half days. The next stage from Moree south and west will be even greater.

SUNSHINE FAIR AFTERNOON, MOSMAN.

By the kind permission of Mrs. J. McKern, a continuation of the Sunshine Fair will be held at Mrs. McKern's grounds and residence, 5 Milner-street, Mosman, on Saturday, December 11.

A delightful trip across the water to Musgrave-street and a short bus ride will bring you to the Fair at Milner-street. Admission is free, afternoon tea will be served, and an excellent programme is being arranged. The gathering will afford you an opportunity of giving your family a healthful outing, and of helping the Prohibition movement.

Further announcements will be made in due course, and further information may be obtained from the Secretary of the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance.

LOCAL LICENSES.

Cronulla is to be given another liquor bar, Judge Scholes having dismissed an appeal by Messrs. Tredinnick, Turnbull and Shaw, who objected to the granting of the license to C. O. T. Munro. The Judge, of course, acted within his rights in determining that in his opinion Cronulla deserved another liquor bar. The point we urge is that it is an outrage on democracy that the people of Cronulla cannot themselves, by secret ballot, determine their licensing future. The continued suspension of the Local Option provisions of the Act transfers the power of government from the electors to a Licensing Court, and to a Judge. The local committee for Cronulla, which put up a splendid fight against the liquor invasion, would do well to keep their swords out of their scabbards, and constitute their committee into a permanent branch of the Alliance. The coming election will afford them an opportunity of demanding from their representatives the restoration of the right of self-government in licensing matters. What member who asks the electors to trust him could refuse to trust the electors in turn? Cronulla may have to fight further appeals for licenses, under the present system, whereas under Local Option they could doubtless carry reduction, and thus be secure practically for all time. They would also be free to devote their time and money to the bigger national fight for Prohibition.

Lakemba is fighting against a fifth attempt to impose a liquor license upon that community. A meeting was held on the 22nd inst., when Messrs. Vaughan and Richards attended on behalf of the Alliance. Mr. Clarke, who presided, stated that the district had been fairly well canvassed, and a good case was being prepared to present to the Licensing Bench against the proposed license. Mr. Vaughan, after complimenting the committee upon its fine work, urged them to consider making the committee permanent, so as to fight at the next election for a poll on Prohibition without compensation and the restoration of the rights of Local Option.

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

WYNDHAM HEATHCOTE'S SQUIB.

Mr. Wyndham Heathcote, after campaigning on the liquor side in New Zealand and Queensland, recently took up the fight in the "Herald" against No-License in Canberra. Mr. Heathcote offered an ingenious reason for the overwhelming rural vote cast for Prohibition in the States of California, Missouri, etc. Under the United States law, he said, anyone in America could make 200 gallons of wine for family use without paying any tax. Mr. Heathcote is not as diligent a reader of the "S. M. Herald" as he might be, otherwise he would have seen in its issue of 12/9/23 the explanation that a ruling of the Treasury of U.S.A. was given some time ago which relates to taxes and to nothing else, and which exempts from taxation 200 gallons of wine made by the householder for family use. "The ruling of the Treasury Department, however, does not give him exemption from the Prohibition law," says the "Herald."

"Two cases under this head have been tried in California. The charge was 'the possession of wine containing more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol by volume.' In defence the ruling of the Treasury Department was pleaded. Both men were nevertheless convicted and fined for violation of the Volstead law."

An apparent conflict between Government departments was revealed in New Zealand, where although bookmaking on racing is illegal bookmakers are regularly assessed by the Taxation Department. Their payment of the income tax on their illegal earnings, however, would never prevent a conviction in a Court of Law. In the case of the United States no Government department could in any circumstances give a ruling that would override the Eighteenth Amendment.

Increased Efficiency.

"From enquiries I have made during my frequent visits to the United States, I am firmly convinced that the increased efficiency per man in the manufacturing districts, especially the Middle West, since the Prohibition laws have been in force, is, on the average, 18 per cent."—Sir Alfred Yarrow, the famous shipbuilder.

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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.

THE STATE ELECTIONS

VOTE PROHIBITION BEFORE PARTY

THE POLITICAL CRISIS AS I SEE IT.

By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN.

It is a strange commentary upon the Shakespearian query, "What's in a name?" that the Labor Premier of N.S.W. should have been charged by members of his own Party with seeking to be the Mussolini of this State. A dictatorship, however, implies the rule of a single autocratic individual, whereas Mr. Loughlin's charge against Mr. Lang is that he is the creature of Mr. Jock Garden and the Reds, who in turn, it is said, take their orders from Moscow. As in all political controversies where men either see only with the party eye, or talk only with the party tongue, a little truth often suffices as the stock for a good deal of fiction, and the public in consequence is apt to discount the quality of the political soup that is served up to them by either side. At the same time Mr. Loughlin's revolt against the attempt to substitute government by the Labor Conference for government by the people will find sympathy amongst men and women who have not quite forgotten all that constitutional democracy means to them. Like the sailor put temporarily in charge of the wheel, who steered the ship far out of the course set for him, Mr. Lang seems inclined to say when remonstrated with, "I got beyond that star you gave me, cap'n. Give me another star." Our fathers won for us our constitutional liberties. These liberties are sanctified by the blood of men who suffered and died that these principles should live. The Lang Government in its negotiations with the British authorities over the State Governorship has stressed the rights of self-government as our most precious heritage. If, however, self-government means anything at all it can mean nothing else but government by the electors, surely not government by any section which, for the time, happens to control the political machine. A party conference may justifiably propound a platform and rules upon which party supporters will appeal to the electorates, but the electorates after returning men on that platform have every right to expect that during the term of that Parliament the contract, to which they have subscribed with their votes, will honorably be observed.

It is necessary to make the democratic position perfectly clear in order to point out that "government by the people" is being assailed by insidious forces other than those known as the "Reds." It cannot be emphasised too often that what the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance immediately stands for is not Prohibition, but the democratic right of the electors to determine for themselves whether they will permit the liquor interests to continue to extract £12,000,000 a year

from the earnings of the State, or whether they will end the traffic once and for all. By its liquor legislation Parliament has acknowledged the people's right in this direction, but through the influence of the insidious and powerful forces of the Liquor Trade it had betrayed that right. Parliament refuses to end or to mend the traffic itself, declaring that that lies within the province of the people by means of the referendum, and at the same time it refuses to allow the people to take such referendum. As Mr. E. H. Tebbutt pointed out in an admirable article in the "Sydney Morning Herald," Local Option was "suspended for 18 years, and possibly for 20 years, without any electoral authority. In the case of Prohibition the violation of the rights of self-government is still more appalling. Notwithstanding that the date of the poll was definitely fixed by Parliament, the Storey Government, without any Parliamentary sanction whatsoever, simply refused to carry out its oaths of office and declined to permit the Act to function. In the succeeding Parliament a Nationalist Government, despite a majority of members being pledged to an immediate referendum, deferred the poll till 1928, and then hung round the neck of Prohibition the millstone of compensation conditions such as the world had never seen before. That all this abrogation of the rights of self-government was done to placate interests more powerful than the people themselves is clear beyond dispute. One begins to ask, Why strain at the Red gnat when parties have so readily swallowed the Liquor camel?

Prohibitionists alone, it seems to me, are faithfully following a consistent principle. They can claim the support of all real believers in constitutional government in their effort to free the democracy from dictatorship, whether it be that of the Reds or of a predatory political interest like the Liquor Traffic. When the late Premier Storey refused to allow the law to function and the Prohibition poll to be held on the date fixed by the Legislature, Sir George Fuller said ("Sydney Morning Herald," January 13, 1921):

"Mr. Storey and his colleagues, who have endeavored to associate the National Party with the big vested interests of the country, stand before the people to-day as the representatives of an immense interest which, under the conditions in which it is conducted, is productive of a vast amount of misery, poverty and unhappiness in our midst. That it fills our jails, is responsible for terrible crimes, breaks up what otherwise would be happy homes, and saps the manhood of our land, is clear beyond the shadow of a doubt."

There is, in my humble opinion, a clear course of duty before Prohibitionists in the present crisis.

PROHIBITION STAMPS.

STAMP OUT THE LIQUOR EVIL.

For months every phase of the cancer scourge has been put before us in the daily press but not a day passes when evidences of the liquor evil may not be witnessed in the public streets of Sydney and country towns, in ruined homes, in divorce proceedings, in motor car accidents, and in ways that are undermining the moral ideals of our people, and the stability of the State.

The public has generously subscribed over £80,000 to help stamp out cancer. We ask it to subscribe £20,000 to help stamp out this social and economic cancer that fills our hospitals, asylums and jails, and corrupts Legislatures.

Prohibition 1/- stamps are available in lots of 10 or 20, sale or return. Your friends will surely invest 1/- in a movement that will pay substantial dividends in better industrial conditions, in bigger savings accounts, and in reduced death rates. No one will miss 1/-. If the 245,000 people who voted for Prohibition in N.S.W. in 1917 will pay 1/- each, our fund will start out with £12,250. At this critical juncture, with a general election looming ahead, the stamp campaign offers you a way to help us substantially, without involving yourself in heavy liabilities. Will you not respond and "do your bit"? Sign the attached form, remembering that "the Lord loveth the cheerful giver" and that he or she gives twice who gives quickly.

(CUT THIS OUT.)

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN STAMP. Proceeds to Fighting Fund.

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1. Put your principles, as your religion, before party.
2. Insist on the full restoration of the rights of self-government.
3. Demand your democratic right from your candidates to vote on Prohibition without compensation in the 1928 poll.
4. Demand that Local Option shall immediately be cut down from the scaffold on which it has been suspended for 18 years.
5. Organise your fellow Prohibitionists to strike an effective blow for the cause that means so much to the individual and to the nation.

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AGE DOES NOT MATTER.

ALCOHOL, HOWEVER, SPOILS EVERY AGE.

By JOE LONGTON, for "Grit."

Young man! we look to you because you are strong.

Old man! we look to you because you are wise.

Youth must be served. Age must serve. Youth is plentiful, and there are no more old men and women. Youth journeys to age. Age does not die in this twentieth century; it dries up and blows away.

Youth and age have ability. To them we journey for the support of this great economic reform, Prohibition, which strikes the shackles from mankind enslaved to "Dead Man's Curve" (the corner saloon) and the rest of the rat holes along "Murderers' Row" controlled by the Battalion of Death (the liquor interests, tin-horn politicians, and the perverted press of Australia).

Much of this century's aged is virile at 80, while a lot of youth is burned out at 20. Some of us blossom early, while many do not ripen until Father Time looks over the fence.

Flaming youth gets into the calcium because a flame is seen afar, while many of our aged are youthful flames that light up the universe.

Alfred the Great fought nine battles between the age of 22 and 23. Plato, after being taught by the Heraclitan Cratylus drew the attention of Socrates at 20, and ended up teaching at Athens at 79. Demosthenes was a great orator at 20. Alexander the Great, "King of Macedon," managed his father's kingdom while the old gent. was warming-up Byzantium; Aleck was 16 then, and at 18 began to grease the skids for Darius. Aleck's helmet band got too small as his success grew; after setting fire to Persepolis while in the "willy willies" (delirium tremens) he died from fever contracted by drinking from a roadside well-bucket with an oaken reputation and a coat of green moss, and was buried at 32 in a gold coffin.

Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon while a youth and conquered all but Cleopatra, who "called it a day" after vamping Jule and Mark Antony, and then committed suicide at 39. Charlemagne humbled Germany and France at 30. Pompey was 29 when he kicked the hide off Lepidus, and 30 when aiding Sulla against Marius at Praeneste; at 35 he was putting down the revolt of Spartacus; at 39 he cleared the Mediterranean of pirates; at 40 he was conquering Mithriades and annexing Syria and Palestine; at 58 Achilles was cutting his throat with a blunt pocket knife in a drunken brawl.

Tennyson was publishing "Poems by Two Brothers" at 17; at 75 he was raised to the peerage; at 80 he wrote "Crossing the Bar." Victor Hugo was writing his best works between 75 and 80. At 80 Washington Irving wrote his "Life of George Washington." Bancroft completed his history at 82. The foundation of the world supports pillars erected by thinkers whose grey matter functioned best between 65 and 90.

Son of a Jewish philosopher, Felix Bartholdy Mendelssohn at the age of nine played in public; at 12 he was a composer; at 17 he had written "The Midsummer Night's Dream." "Songs Without Words" and the two oratories, "St. Paul" and "Elijah," were composed before he was 35; he died at 38. Chopin done his best work at 25. Mozart began a tour at the age of six, and composed his first piece at seven; at ten he wrote an opera and an oratorio. He was the boy wonder. His three great operas, "The Marriage of Figaro," "Don Giovanni," and "The Magic Flute" are best remembered. He was

stricken finishing his Requiem, from which he was carried to a pauper's grave, age 35. Beethoven, a man of violent temper and drunken habits, began at five; at 30 he became deaf; at 57 he died, the composer of all time.

Peel reached Parliament at 21. Gladstone was 22 when he got there, and was Lord of the Treasury at 24; he was Premier at 80. The eloquent genius for finance with such a scholarly mind and deep religious nature retired to private life after missing fire with Home Rule at 85.

At 28 Lord Hawke was a commander; at 63 he was Admiral of a "he-man fighting fleet." Confucius passed the youth of poverty and became a great teacher at 20. Buddha was married at 19; at 29 Mara tempted him and made a "bum" out of him. After six years of terrible austerities and worn out from penances he attained peace of mind while meditating under a bo tree, and died at the age of approximately 80. Mahomet forbade the drinking of wine the moment he went to Bat, and married at 20; he had the Koran off the press one morning—before milking time—when he was 40.

Cortez subdued Mexico at 36; and Clive ran up the British flag in India when he was 42. Nelson was a lieutenant at 20, and a great hero at 47. Eastman is still the Kodak king at 72. Morse was 75 when he quit the code ticker. Bessemer did his best steel work after 70. Edison is still at it, and he is 78. Watts ran his steam engine at 80. Vanderbilt was the owner of over two hundred million pounds and ten thousand miles of railroad at 80. The crippled Pasteur was over 50 when he found the rabies antitoxin. Columbus, a Jew, found America after he was 60. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Longfellow were in their prime at 74. The emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, was nothing and had accomplished nothing until after 49.

Gariibaldi liberated Italy when past the 63 mark. Izaak Walton wrote "The Compleat Angler" when 90. Bach and Verdi began very young and composed their best when old. Goethe completed "Faust" at the age of 80. Humboldt began his greatest work at 74 and finished it at 91. Marconi played with wireless at 16. Hannibal was 29 when he slaughtered the Republic of Rome at Cannae. Napoleon was 27 when he mopped up the Austrian army. Luther plastered his 95 thesis on the Wittenburg door when only 27. Old and young both accomplish great deeds and gain fame; it is well for both to congratulate each other. Some use alcohol and earn a temporary enjoyment. The man that never touched alcohol is the man that never failed to accomplish something worth while. Of the 500 most noted people in the world's history 345 of them put up their greatest performances between the age of 55 and 87. Chauncey Depew at 92 is the President of the New York Central Railroad, and America's best after-dinner speaker. (Insurance actuaries tell us remarks the Los Angeles "Times," that 5 per cent. of the population is made up of flapper

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grandmas and foxy grandpas of 65 years of age and up. One out of every twenty one sees on the street is 65; one hundred years ago they formed 4 per cent. And what is more, they are increasing at the rate of 100,000 a year; two-thirds of them are self-supporting. One hundred years ago the span of life was twenty-eight years long on the average; now it is around fifty. "Medical Science" says: "Prohibition and sanitation are bringing the average nearer 100 every hour.")

Joe Cannon, the ex-Speaker of the House, got pinched for speeding at 90. At 19 Galileo investigated the laws of the oscillation of the pendulum, which subsequently he applied in the measurement of time; at 70 he had worked out the laws that revolutionised the race. Leonard da Vinci, whom many aver "discovered the wheelbarrow," began his professional career at 20. Besides being engineer to the Sultan of Cairo, he devised a system of irrigation on the plains of Lombardy. Later on in life he painted a half-length portrait of Mona Lisa, the third wife of Zanolli del Giocondo. At 21 Van Dyck was assistant to Peter Paul Rubens, and painted the Crucifixion for St. Michaels in Ghent before he was 30. Rubens began study at 13, and at 19 went to Othon van Keen, court painter to the Archduke Albert. Cicero at 25 began his legal work; at 26 he had the courage to defend S. Roscius, accused of parricide; after Caesar's murder he died fighting at Formiae at the age of 63.

Paul Kruger was in the great trek to the Transvaal at 11, and in a greater trek to Holland at 75—three jumps ahead of the British. At 60 Cronje got his at Paardeberg; at 67 he was a clown in Frank Ferris' circus in Coney Island, New York. At 67 King James the Second, after professing Roman Catholicism, got into an argument with a gent. by the "monniker" of Prince of Orange, and where the bull gets his break; fast they staged "The Battle of the Boyne." In the in-between then and now Bill took after Jim with a pike pole, and the English Channel cut "their painter."

At 19 Joan of Arc began a series of defeats of the British that ended in flames when Joan at 21 was burned at the stake for sorcery. As women—until recently—have not been associated with the duties of man beyond the barriers of domesticity, the wonderful strides that women are making towards being man's equal in affairs pertaining to Economics are astounding. The day women got the franchise John Barleycorn became acquainted with a variety of "taps" that were not bar-room taps. They have since sounded over his grave in America. The woman walked past the "dead man's curve" (the corner pub) and voted for the man that would give her baby and husband happiness. Then—

(Continued on page 12.)

DENTAL SATISFACTION

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"AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?"**CHINA AND OPIUM.**

By J.W.T., for "Grit."

The average person—when he thinks about the question at all—has a vague idea that opium smoking originated in China some time in the past. He thinks that it is a very undesirable vice that should not be tolerated in Australia under any circumstance; and right there his thinking ends. Tell him that Great Britain is the world's greatest opium manufacturer and monopolist, and that through her colonies she draws an enormous revenue from the commercial exploitation of the vice, he will, in all probability, be astounded. Nevertheless, such are the facts.

Opium smoking was introduced into China about the middle of the 17th century. It came to the mainland by way of the island of Formosa, where it was introduced by Dutch traders from Java. The first anti-opium edict was issued by the Emperor, Yung Ching, in 1729, when the importation only amounted to 200 chests. In spite of this the importation continued until by 1790 it reached over 4000 chests annually. In 1796 and 1800 opium was declared contraband, but the traffic increased to 5000 chests in 1820, 16,000 in 1830, 20,000 in 1838, and 70,000 in 1858.

From whence came this great supply of opium? It was grown and manufactured in India. In 1735 Warren Hastings laid the foundation for the opium trade in the following words: "Opium is not a necessary of life, but a pernicious luxury which ought not to be permitted except for purposes of foreign commerce only, and which the wisdom of the Government should carefully restrain from internal consumption." Shrewd advice, and thoroughly immoral. In 1839 the traders of the British East India Company found themselves with 20,000 chests of opium in their store-ships off Canton. But the Chinese Emperor soon relieved them of it. He sent a high official, Lin, to deal with the matter. The courageous man seized the opium, mixed it in trenches with lime and salt water, and then emptied the mixture into the sea. Great Britain stood behind the traders—notwithstanding that they were smugglers—and the result was war with China, known in history as the First Opium War. The Chinese were defeated and as a result were forced to pay a heavy indemnity

and open up a certain number of ports into which Indian opium was allowed to be exported. Thus ended China's first effective attempt to rid the country of a vice which was fast becoming a national calamity. It was as a result of this war that Great Britain annexed Hong-Kong. For 15 years after this China strove vainly against the flood of Indian opium, and in 1858 the Second Opium War broke out between Great Britain and China. This resulted in another defeat for the Chinese. And by the Treaty of Tien-tsin the importation of Indian opium into China became legalised. Thus was the vice of opium smoking forced upon China in the name of civilisation, and the details form a sordid page of history of which we should be justly ashamed. The monetary consideration behind the opium wars is indicated by the following figures: In 1860 58,681 chests of opium were exported from India. Of this China took 54,863, valued at £8,366,335. In 1861 it increased to 63,490 chests, valued at £10,184,713.

From the time of the Tien-tsin Treaty until 1907 China produced her own opium, reasoning that it was better to keep millions in the country than allow it to swell the revenue of India. This resulted in huge agricultural areas being put under poppy cultivation. But in 1906 China made a superhuman effort to rid her people of the drug habit. An agreement was made between Great Britain and China for a 10 per cent. reduction of opium consumption and the lessening by the same amount of opium exported from India. This agreement expired in 1917 and was a tremendous benefit to China. In 1910 it was estimated that 20,000,000 people were addicted to the vice. It must not be forgotten that public opinion was the motive power behind the Sino-British agreement, but unfortunately it lapsed when the matter had been officially dealt with.

The drug dealers were not going to let the Chinese market slip through their fingers without a struggle, so they turned their attention to morphine, which is a derivative of opium. The following figures by Dr. Wu Lien-Teh published in the "Peking and Tien-tsin Times," April 5, 1920, give an idea of the smuggling carried on with this particular drug:

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1911	5½ tons.
1912	7½ "
1913	11½ "
1914	14 "
1915	16 "
1916	16 "
1917	22½ "
1918	22½ "
1919	28 "

It must be remembered that morphia and morphine are made from opium, and as Great Britain is the greatest opium manufacturer in the world, then she is morally responsible for the degradation of the Chinese and other Asiatic races. Indirectly she is guilty of fostering the drug habit in her white colonies by refusing to abolish the manufacture—other than those for medicinal purposes—of drugs.

The social activities of mankind are so interwoven and countries so dependent one on another that the old question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" must be answered in the affirmative. Because Britain will not put down the Government manufacture of opium in India, Australia is faced with a drug traffic problem. The reason being that the East is the ready market and dumping ground for drugs from British and Continental factories. From the Eastern ports the traffic to Australia begins.

Surely our attitude in this matter is the quintessence of hypocrisy! We condemn the drug habit in other nations while we supply them—at a profit—with the means whereby they compass their own degradation.

Apart from a higher consideration the thing is uneconomic; it's bad business! The profits derived from such a source will have to be marked off tenfold in the near future as depreciation. And when that time comes it won't be marked off in pounds sterling, but in the loss of manhood—a commodity that can never be paid for in cash!

Drink and drugs have to be attacked together, and Prohibitionists cannot afford to allow Bung to throw up a smoke screen of drug propaganda every time drink is assailed. At the risk of being paradoxical I must again insist that the best method of defence is to attack. In my concluding article I will explain how British colonies, mandated territory and protectorates derive a huge revenue from the manufacture and sale of opium and its salts, also from the licensing of opium dens.

(N.B.—I am indebted to E. W. La Mothe's "Ethics of Opium" and Lancelot Lawton's "Empires of the Far East" for much of the material used in this series.)

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A Personal Chat with my readers

DRUGS AND GIRLS.

Twice lately cases have been before the courts, once in the country and once in the city, in which men have been charged with drugging girls.

Many cases have come under my personal notice of similar outrages, but fear of the appalling publicity that certain papers give to such cases has prevented an appeal to the court.

Twice public entertainers have sought my counsel as to how they could defeat designing men using alcohol to reduce girls to impotency in their hands.

The extraordinary thing is that in each case these men of the world have been convinced that the girls have played into the hands of the men and been a party to their own undoing by smuggling drink into both the pictures and dances.

When the second reading debate was resumed on the Dangerous Drugs Bill, the House listened intently to a practical speech by Dr. Arthur. The medical profession, he said, regarded opium and cocaine as the most valuable drugs they possessed, because of their inestimable quality in relieving pain. Care, therefore, had to be exercised in any legislation that might interfere with the medical profession in securing supplies of these drugs. The bill proposed that the Pharmacy Board should administer the Act, and as doctors regarded this Board as being subsidiary to medical men, he protested against such power being vested in the Pharmacy Board.

In Committee, he proposed moving that ethylic alcohol should be included amongst the dangerous drugs covered by the Act. This drug was in all intoxicants. Not more than half a dozen cases of opium and cocaine poisoning were treated at the Sydney Hospital a year.

"But," he went on, "if the Chief Secretary likes to come with me to the casualty room at the Sydney Hospital, any Saturday night or on holidays, he will see the stomach pump being applied to dozens of cases of acute alcoholic poisoning. Girls of 14, 15 and 16 years are carried unconscious into the casualty ward, and they have to be brought back to consciousness with the stomach pump. Half the crimes of violence are brought about by alcoholic poisoning, while opium smokers want to keep quiet and be alone."

We are deeply indebted to Dr. Arthur for his speech on this bill, and devoutly hope it will be the means of providing further safeguards to our headstrong, though empty-headed, girls.

THE BACKBONE OF EDUCATION.

The "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial last week discussed what it termed "wrong education." This paper has lately published some valuable articles on "children of the dead end," and the editorial I refer to was suggested by these articles.

The curious thing is that the editorial gives no hint that the crux of the matter is that when the State monopolises the educational time of a child, and entirely omits definite religious and moral teaching, it is culpably negligent.

The editorial says: "An Education Department that fails to take cognisance of the changing conditions of modern life, commercially and industrially, is not doing its duty to the nation."

It may be even more truly and vitally said that an Education Department that fails to recognise the moral nature of the child, and that religion is essential to the development of such a side of its nature, is discounting very largely all else that it teaches.

The editorial under discussion entirely overlooks the fact that the child may be fitted to earn a living and yet not fitted to live rightly. All experience teaches that to be better off is not to be better. Pace without ballast in a boat, or speed without control in a motor car, can only spell disaster. Intellectual equipment without moral fibre is speed without ballast or control.

Our "free, secular and compulsory education" has provided us with many clever crooks, and very many more to whom material success spells degeneracy.

A discerning Frenchman is credited with having said, "If there was no God, one would have to be invented in the interest of public morality."

Knowledge and high wages for unskilled labor are simply thrusting young people into circumstances where they are like a naked light in the coal pits.

Back to God, back to moral discipline, back to the Ten Commandments, back to the restraining exercise of religion—there is no other way to decency and national safety. A generation that has revised Kingsley to read:

"Be rude, sleek youth, and let who will be pleasant,
Blow your own trumpet, blow it all day long,
And make of Life, Death, Future, Past and Present
A comic song"

needs very desperately a religious conversion.

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

Address: Box 390F, C.P.O., Sydney.

Office: N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance, Macdonell House, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1926.

Why Be
RESENTFUL?

We are curiously resentful of many things that are essential to the building of character and providing us with the enduring qualities of soul that stand the test of time. We resent pain, and yet it is God's eternal sentry, never failing to give the alarm and call attention to the enemy.

We resent delay, and yet the timber that is not seasoned will only warp and spoil the best workmanship. We resent life's hardships, and yet no marble is brought to a state of perfection in the noble statue without knocks, chipping, and ceaseless irritating friction.

Warren F. Cook says wisely:

If all my days were summer, could I know
The meaning of my Lord's "made white as snow"?

If all my hours were joyous could I say,
"In His fair land, all tears are wiped away"?
If I were never weary could I keep
Close to my heart, "He gives His lov'd ones sleep"?

Were no graves mine could life eternal seem
Anything to me, but baseless dream?
My winters, my tears and my weariness,
Even my graves reveal His blessedness.
I call them ill, yet at rare times I see
That all is love which brings my Lord to me.

* * *

A CHARACTERISTIC.
May I hark back
on an address
printed in "Grit"

a few weeks ago on "What Is There in Religion?" We do well to ask ourselves: "Have I any religion?"

If religion does not make me happy it is defective, and if it does not make me holy it is false.

For religion all men are equal, as all pennies are equal, because the only value in any of them is that they bear the image of the King.

It has often been said, very truly, that religion is the thing that makes the ordinary man feel extraordinary; it is an equally important truth that religion is the thing that makes the extraordinary man feel ordinary.

The Editor

COMPENSATION AND PROHIBITION.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE POLITICIANS OF N.S.W.

By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN.

Dear Mr. Politician,—

The reiterated demand of the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance for the right to vote on Prohibition without compensation at the poll of 1928 calls for a review of the compensation question.

THE THREE WHICHES.

That Parliament has been guided by no moral nor political principle in determining the question of compensation to the liquor trade is proved by contradictory methods it has provided for abolishing licenses.

1. Under Prohibition the electors may close all liquor bars provided that every brewer, every publican, every distiller, every wine maker, every wine and spirit merchant, every vigneron, and all the employees of the liquor trade are fully compensated for loss of trade, goodwill, and employment at the public expense.

2. Under the Licensing Reduction Board liquor bars may be closed and compensation is to be paid out of funds provided by "the trade" itself, to the licensee only—no compensation being allowed employees and others.

3. Under the Local Option provisions liquor bars may be closed without any compensation to anyone.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

Which principle is right? Obviously it cannot be morally right to compel the taxpayers and posterity to pay £12,000,000 or so for refusing to renew licenses for liquor bars throughout the State under Prohibition, when Parliament has allowed the electors to close bars throughout districts under Local Option without payment of any kind.

COMPENSATION FOR WHAT?

No just person can object to compensating any citizen or company whose property rights are taken over by the State. No just person, however, could approve of any proposal that saddles the present and future generations with liabilities for which there is admittedly no legal, and obviously no moral justification.

AUTHORITIES.

Cockshott and Lamb, in the Liquor Act of N.S.W., p. 56: "The grant of a renewal is in the judicial discretion of the Court, being really the re-grant of a license, which lasts only for one year."

In *Sharp v. Wakefield*, H.L., 1891, A.C., 173 (a renewal license case), Lord Halsbury, L.C., said: "By the express language of the Statute the grant of a license was expressly within the discretion of the magistrates."

Lord Herschell: "Every license granted under the authority of the Act shall last for one year and no longer."

In *Boulton v. Kent Justices* (another renewal case), Lord Herschell, L.C., said: "The applicant sought a privilege. Any member of the public might inform the minds of the Court to enable it rightly to exercise its discretion to grant that privilege or not."

Lord Justice Cozens said: "They (the Licensing Magistrates) were not adjudicating upon any rights. . . . They were only determining whether in the public interest a lucrative privilege should or should not be conferred."

LIQUOR AUTHORITIES ADMIT IT.

Thomas Nash, at one time counsel for the Licensing Victuallers of England, said: "Magistrates can refuse to renew the license of the largest, the most useful, and the best conducted hotel in England. . . . In the strict sense no such thing as a vested interest exists."

As Robinson Soutar, M.A., D.C.L., says: "Alcohol: Its place and power in legislation": "Perhaps the most noteworthy fact is that compensation has never even been asked for. . . . It is absurd to pretend that he (the publican) invested in public house property without entire knowledge of the risk he ran. So well indeed is the risk understood that it is insured against by prudent owners of licensed property."

POLITICIANS GENEROUS WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Prohibitionists are prepared to deal justly and even generously with the liquor traffic. Time compensation, although unwarranted, has been allowed the liquor trade by the unjust deferring of the Prohibition Poll for nine years from 1917 when the law provided for a poll to be taken, but when without Parliamentary authority of any kind the Government of the day refused to carry out the law, also by the suspension of the Local Option provisions for 18 years, till 1928, and of polls till 1930. To compensate this traffic because the State exercises its undoubted legal and moral rights in refusing to extend annual liquor licenses is plainly robbing young Peter to pay old Paul. Parliamentarians seem to forget that they are elected to office as public trustees, with the same obligations to their constituents that an ordinary trustee has to his clients.

DANGEROUS PRECEDENTS.

Apart from the extraordinary solicitude shown to the liquor trade by Parliament in its liquor legislation, a new and almost revolutionary precedent has been set up in the proviso for compensating liquor trade employees for the loss of employment in the event of Prohibition being approved. That this was done by a National Government is all the more surprising. It has never been suggested that any other class of employees should receive compensation for the loss of their jobs arising out of legislation. When, for instance, the Government of Queensland monopolised industrial insurance it compensated neither the industrial insurance companies whose business it acquired, nor their employees. In N.S.W., I understand, the Government proposes to follow the lead of Queensland and monopolise industrial insurance, but no compensation whatever is mooted. As the insurance companies were not operating merely under an annual license, but had a full right to trade, their claim for compensation is not unreasonable. That cannot be said concerning the liquor vendors, whose business the Government will not in any case acquire.

NO COMPENSATION FOR SYDNEY FERRIES.

When the great bridge spans the harbor, the Sydney ferries will lose their vehicular punt business; their property in the shape of vehicular ferries will be seriously depreciated, their passenger service will suffer, and many of their employees will be thrown

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out of work. Tradespeople at the landing points, whose livelihood depends on the present ferry service, will also lose heavily. No political party, however, has suggested the payment of compensation to the company or to its employees. Nor would any compensation be justified, excepting where the Government actually takes over property. No compensation was paid the Anzacs when they gave up their jobs for service at the front.

THE FORTY-FOUR HOURS WEEK.

This reform imposed heavy burdens on all industries, and curtailed employment in many directions. But the voice of the compensationist was not heard in the land.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

This Act, when introduced, threw a number of people out of work, closing some industries, and heavily penalising others. It may have been justified, but did we hear anything about compensation?

In America and Canada the saloon was treated as a public nuisance and abolished without compensation. Under Prohibition in Australia liquor bars will in effect be declared to be public nuisances. A brewing company, owning a tied house, may notify the licensee that on the expiration of the lease he (the brewer) does not intend to renew. He gives the publican no compensation. Usually the brewer refuses to renew a lease of licensed premises excepting on payment of a stiff premium. If he likes he may close the hotel altogether, and that has been done.

COMPENSATING PUBLIC NUISANCES —WHAT NEXT?

Are we, for the benefit of a specially privileged traffic, to set up another dangerous precedent and pay compensation for terminating public nuisances? Are we to understand that in future the State, the health authorities, the local government bodies, etc., must pay compensation whenever in the interests of the community they stop noisy trades or smoke nuisances, or defective drains or odoriferous tanneries in growing centres of population? If Caveat Emptor applies in these trades which are not confined by an annual license, why should the liquor trade, and the liquor trade alone, be exempt from this principle of law?

(Continued on next page.)

Compensation and Prohibition— SLAVERY COMPENSATION NO ANALOGY.

England's payment of £20,000,000 compensation to slave owners affords no justification for the payment of £12,000,000 or so to the liquor trade of N.S.W. for terminating what Lord Justice Collins called "a lucrative privilege." Under the English law the slave owners possessed legal property rights in their slaves and their offspring in perpetuity. England paid no compensation for terminating the slave traffic in 1807, although the slave traders estimated the value of their "trade" at £100,000,000. Later on in abolishing slavery in Africa, China, India and Burmah, England recognised no property rights in slaves and paid no compensation.

In U.S.A. no compensation was paid for the emancipation of 3,500,000 slaves.

EMPIRE PRACTICE.

In England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, and N.S.W. thousands of liquor licenses have been cancelled without compensation. No other State in the Empire has provided for compensation to be paid for the termination of liquor licenses by the will of the people. If we are to pay present licensees for closing their bars, will we not be under a moral obligation to compensate previous licensees whose bars were closed under Local Option without compensation?

WHOM WILL PROHIBITION HURT?

If American and N.Z. experience goes for anything hotelkeepers generally will be benefited financially, not injured by Prohibition. By a three to one majority the hotelkeepers of U.S.A., in convention at Cleveland, pronounced in favor of Prohibition. The saloon, says Mr. George Rector, of Rector's famous restaurant, New York, was doomed, because its kind of business was uneconomical. A cigar or soft drink store, as he says, can do ten times the trade in the same time and therefore can afford to pay higher rents than a saloon whose customers hang over the bar. Hotels have enormously increased in value, both in Prohibition America and in No-License districts of N.Z. (34 per cent. in Invercargill). The grape growers of California are far better off under Prohibition than they were under license. Old breweries and distilleries have not been rendered valueless under Prohibition. They have been converted into industrial plants, employing thousands more men at better wages than in the wet days. What moral claim have they to compensation?

PROHIBITION INCREASES EMPLOYMENT.

The former liquor trade employees in U.S.A. stepped straight out of poor jobs into good ones in most cases. It cannot surely be contended that Australia which absorbed 200,000 returned soldiers after the war could not easily find good employment for less than 4500 men now employed in the breweries and distilleries and, say, another 8000 barmen as well, when the £31,000,000 now wasted on liquor annually is diverted to the channels of constructive business.

ROBBING POSTERITY TO PLACATE THE BREWER.

The great bulk of the £12,000,000 or so proposed to be paid under the misleading title of "compensation" will go to the brewers as owners of the breweries and of the tied houses and not to the publicans. The electors will not be called upon to pay £12,000,000 cash themselves, but to commit posterity to an I.O.U. for that amount. The present taxpayers, however, will be saddled with interest probably amounting to £600,000 a year. These constitute additional reasons against adding to the burden of the overloaded taxpayer in this way, simply to placate the powerful brewing interests, whose political influence is too often measured by its contributions to party funds. Yet to allow the liquor bars of N.S.W. to continue to divert over £11,000,000 a year from the channels of constructive business to the wasteful sink of liquor, presents no acceptable alternative to a civilised community.

NO COMPROMISE ON COMPENSATION.

In 1917 no less than 245,000 electors voted for No-license without compensation. We ask you, Mr. Politician, as a Democrat, to respect that vote, and to give to the electors the right they enjoyed 13 years ago, and which theoretically they possess under Local Option, viz., to vote on the Closing of Liquor Bars without Compensation. 500,000 Prohibitionists await your reply.

Phone: City 3437.

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5/-

Deposited Weekly
will in 3 years
amount to
£41/3/11

In 5 years 10/- will amount to £143/4/1
In 7 years £1 will amount to £419/2/8
These amounts include interest.

ARE YOU SAVING NOW?

4 per cent. interest paid up to £500 and
3½ per cent. on excess to £1000.

GOVERNMENT



OF N.S.W.

SAVINGS BANK

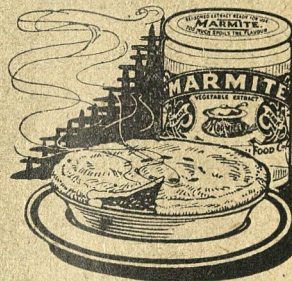
He: "How clear the horizon is."

She: "Yes, I have just swept it with my glasses."

* * *

SERVICE.

This sign was seen close to a grade crossing in one of the Florida counties: "Go ahead and try it out with the engine. We'll pick you up."



*Improves
all savoury dishes*

Did you ever make lentil pie with Marmite? If not, serve it to your family at the first opportunity. Cover pie dish with layer of cooked lentils about two inches in thickness. Cover with layer of cooked or raw onion, layer of bread-crumbs, layer of ground nuts, layer of cooked potatoes.

Marmite

Add to one cup of new milk, one teaspoonful of Marmite and one beaten egg. Pour over the potato and cover the dish with pastry. Cook in a moderate oven for twenty minutes.

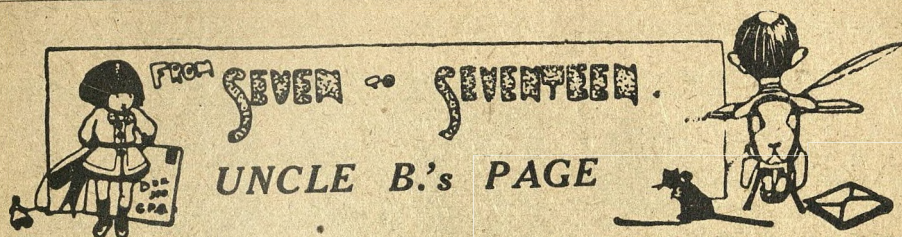
Marmite is a pure vegetable extract. Add it to all soups, stews, gravies and savoury dishes. Save money—buy the large jars.

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**SANITARIUM HEALTH
FOOD CO.**



M. 21/9/25.



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

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

BE AN INVENTOR.

Why not do something you have never done before? Why not do something no one has ever done before? Someone is always doing one or other of these wonderful things.

To do the first you need courage; to do the second you need to be a real thinker.

In either case you must not mind stupid people jeering at you, and you must not let failure discourage you.

Failure is a challenge, and the way to success is to accept the challenge every time.

Sir William Bull, M.P., started a new idea that has gone around the world. He wrote out a list of "Things Wanted," and gave it to the Institute of Patentees.

He wrote out 15 things that ought to be invented. This list was copied in the States, and it now contains about 1500 things. Some of these are as follows:

- (1) Electric lights that do not emit heat.
- (2) Silverware that will not tarnish.
- (3) A flexible but unbreakable thread for stringing pearls.
- (4) A way to curl hair without heat.
- (5) How to prevent woollen goods from shrinking.
- (6) A quicker way of removing old paint.
- (7) A dandelion exterminator.
- (8) Flexible glass.
- (9) A fireplace that doesn't waste heat.
- (10) A smooth road surface that isn't slippery in wet weather.
- (11) An electric table lamp with a storage battery inside, without a cord.
- (12) Typewriter ink that can be erased without smudging.

There! If you want to invent something useful, try your skill at one of these.

UNCLE B.

BOOKS TO KEEP.

- "The Great To-day and the Greater Future," by Henry Ford.
 "Dollars Only," by Edward Bok.
 "Vanishing Trails," by H. Dale.
 "Sally in Rhodesia," by S. Macdonald.
 "Head Hunters of the Amazon," by F. W. Up de Graff.

EACH 6/-; post 4d.

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 141 CASTLEREAGH STREET, SYDNEY.
 Phone: CITY 8905.

OUR LETTER BAG.

A NEW NE.

Arnold Passlow writes: I would like to be one of your "Grit" Ne's. I have three rabbit traps and I caught only 60. I have a little calf and it is real fat. I am in third class at school. We have a beautiful school, and I like it. We have only 19 children at school. We have a vegetable garden in the backyard. One of my uncles gave one of my aunties a lovely new car for a present. I like reading "Grit."

(Dear Arnold,—I am glad to have you join my family, and hope you will often write to me. So you are after poor bunny. He does have a bad time with everyone chasing him, poisoning him, eating him, wearing him, and doing all sorts of things to him.—Uncle B.)

* * * *

A NEW NI.

Madge Allison writes: I have much pleasure in becoming a member of your family and I think I will like it very much. My name and address is: Madge Allison, 101 Hawthorne Parade, Haberfield; age, 12 years. Lately I went away to Lismore for my holidays and I got sick with chicken-pox. I have a sister and a brother named Eric and Norma. Well, good-bye, Uncle.

P.S.—Please send further instructions what I have to do. My Grandma is Mrs. F. Schardt, and I am reading "Grit" every week.

(Dear Madge,—You are welcome to my big family. I expect you to tell me the nicest things you know about your church and the place you live in. I expect you to write at least once every three months. I hope to have from you a photo of yourself. I would be pleased if you interested others in "Grit."—Uncle B.)

* * * *

THE C.E.

Frances Williams, Bark Hill, via Bairnsdale, Victoria, writes: I hope that my name is not on the scallywag list; if it is will you please cross it off. Miss Annie MacDonald went to the Christian Endeavor Convention in Melbourne and she heard you speak, and when you had finished speaking she went round to the back to see if you were there, but you had gone. She enjoyed it very much. Our teacher is in hospital, and is to be operated on on Wednesday. She would like to see our letter in "Grit," so would you mind putting it in now. We are shearing now and we won't be finished till next week. When are you coming to Forge Creek to see us? The wild flowers are all dying off now. It is Prohibition Sunday this Sunday and Dave and the twins and I are going. This poetry was in a book called "I Serve":

Eat slowly; only men in rags
 And gluttons old in sin
 Mistake themselves for carpet bags
 And tumble victuals in.

(Dear Frances,—I wish I had known there was anyone at the C.E. Convention who wished to see me, I would have been so glad. I did not think I knew anyone there, and so I hurried away with dear Reg. Stephen, who drove me to his home, 10 miles out of Melbourne. The Convention was great.—Uncle B.)

* * * *

A PIONEER.

Amy Williams, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, Victoria, writes: I received your letter in "Grit" just before the holidays. On Sunday, September 26, it was Mrs. Greenwood's birthday, and the day after we school children went over and wished her "Many happy returns," and she was very pleased. She is a great old pioneer and she told us all about the blacks on Pioneer Day. She showed us her lovely flower garden the day we went over. She often sends over some of her lovely flowers for the vase at school. We have many kinds of pelargoniums in the school garden. The teacher brings different kinds to school. The bottle brush is out now.

(Dear Amy,—I am sure you would find the old pioneer interesting. There are all sorts of ways in which we can be pioneers—but it always requires courage and endurance. To go where others dare not go, to do what others dare not do, is to be a pioneer.—Uncle B.)

Beer Picnickers Worry Cronulla.

The Cronulla Chamber of Commerce asked Sutherland Shire Council to endeavour to secure the appointment of additional police officers. It was stated that there was only one constable on duty at week-ends, and recently a distressing scene took place in Gunnamatta Park, before a number of women and children.

Cr. R. W. S. Harris said that people came out in lorry loads with supplies of beer, and became objectionable.

Council will comply with the request.

Belgium to Prohibit Sale of Alcohol.

Brussels, Belgium, September 20.—Belgium is going dry, the Foreign Minister, Emile Vandervelde, informed a delegation of cafe proprietors to-day.

The Minister, who is responsible for the law prohibiting the sale of alcohol in cafes and restaurants, now in force, said he intended to introduce a bill prohibiting the sale of alcohol under any conditions except for industrial purposes.—"Daily Telegraph."

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Age Does Not Matter—

(Continued from page 6.)

When the pub stopped selling booze,
The merchant started selling necessities
And the consumer began making more
For the merchant to sell to the consumer,
And the whole world began to realise
That when the Battalion of Death is
Allowed to murder the human race by
Legally selling whisky, beer and wine
Through the generosity, ignorance and
Greed of politicians, bred, owned and
groomed

By John Barleycorn, "that the workingman
Stopped buying and that the merchant
Stopped advertising, and that
When someone stops advertising
Someone stops buying.
When someone stops buying
Someone stops selling,
When someone stops selling,
Someone stops making;
When someone stops making,
Someone stops earning;
When someone stops earning,
Everybody stops buying.

Why stop?"

Without Prohibition, Australia couldn't
extend the credit to an alcohol drinking race
that America extends to its sober popula-
tion; so the luxuries that Americans enjoy
while paying for them cannot be an Aus-
tralian's while the publicans of Australia
can waylay the merchant's customer to whom
credit is extended. When Australia rids
itself of the awful cancer (a conglomera-
tion of gutter and sewerage press, degraded
and degenerated politician, brewer, distiller
and bar-room) that is eating into the vitals
of the nation, the working man will spend,
and if he cannot buy at once he can get
credit. When he gets credit he can con-
sume, and when he consumes he gives his
brother employment.

Young man! we look to you because you
are strong.

We want you to grasp this situation
thoroughly and help your brother patriot re-
move the "wet blanket" that is suffocating
the great Australian race. Too many men
and women have crossed the Great Divide
when in their most useful years. Bobby
Burns died at the age of 37. In his "Jolly
Beggars" he sets forth his creed:

"What is a title? What is treasure?
What is reputation's care?
If we live a life of pleasure
Does it matter how or where?"

"His death, July 21, 1796, in his thirty-
seventh year," says Robert Louis Stevenson
rather harshly, "was indeed a kindly disposi-
tion. It is the fashion to say he died of
drink; many a man has drunk more, and yet
lived with reputation, and reached a good
age. That drink and debauchery helped to
destroy his constitution, and were the means
of his unconscious suicide, is doubtless true;
but he had failed in life, and had lost his
power of work. . . . He had chosen to be
Don Juan; he had grasped at temporary
pleasures; and substantial happiness and
solid industry had passed him by."

The momentous thought in the minds of
every individual in the world to-day is, Pro-
hibition the great economic reform. It is
welcomed by all who understand and de-
nounced by all who do not care. Like the
dog with rabies, the man with leprosy, the
maniac with a bomb, the prostitute with dis-
ease, the individual infested with vermin,
the bearer of typhoid, the disease-breeding
stank, the stupid ox with anthrax, the fowl
with roup, the broken part of a machine, the
insane at large, the moron that rapes, the
burglar that robs and the plague that de-
vours the lungs of mankind, it is becoming
segregated; so are the brewer and distiller
and the publican that legislators license to
sell their murderous poisons that drip from



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poisonous snake-like worms coiled up in their
distilleries like less poisonous reptiles that
wriggle over the land.

The world has awakened, and with a speed
that is carrying the greatest curse in the
world before it; the saner individuals of the
English-speaking world will have the world
free of the liquor interests inside of the next
twenty-five years, now that America in
every phase of legitimacy stands as high
above the rest of the world as does an in-
candescent light above a candle.

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Aircraft Christened with Symbols of Peace, Rather than Champagne.

Five new air liners were recently chris-
tened in London with emblems symbolic of
peace, instead of by the usual procedure of
breaking against the side of the ship a
bottle of champagne. At the service of
wishing godspeed to the giant airships, the
wife of the Minister for Air pulled a cord
which released the cloth covering the name
of the ship, and instantly ten pigeons, which
had been concealed in the cockpit, were re-
leased and flew away, as if to symbolise
man's mastery of the air. The machines,
each of which seats fourteen passengers, are
the result of six years' experimentation in
the building of commercial aircraft.

**HIS CHOICE.**

"When I go to Palm Beach, hubby dear,
I shall dream of you every night."

"If it's all the same to you I'd prefer to
have you stay with me and dream of Palm
Beach."

SHE CAME IN.

We sailed upon the ocean blue,
One almost cloudless day,
And in the boat there were but two
As we passed down the bay.

And as the wind was dead ahead
At half a gale or more,
I took a reef or two and said:
"I think I'll hug the shore."

Her eyes then quickly sought my own,
Then with a roguish grin,
She said, in half-reproachful tone:
"Well, where do I come in?"

GEMS FROM THE SCHOOL EXAMS.

"Geometry teaches us to bisect angels; an
oxygen has eight sides."

The above are two gems from a rich mine
of schoolboy howlers explored by Mr. R.
Weldon Finn in the current issue of the
Education Outlook, published in Britain.

"A circle is a rounded straight line bent
so that the ends meet," writes another
youthful mathematician; while another
humorist, on being asked how many times
nineteen could be subtracted from a million,
replied that he could do it as often as he
was asked to!

Here are other delightful specimens:

"An insect can be killed by pinching its
borax."

"A demagogue is a vessel from which
one drinks beer."

"Essays of Elia"—the attempts of Elijah
to get food."

"The Pyramids divide France and Spain."

"Henry I. died from a surfeit of palfreys."

FREE BOOKKEEPING.

First Burglar: "Come on! Let's figure up
and see how much we made on this haul."

His Pal: "Shucks! I'm tired. Let's wait
and look in the morning paper."

A DRY RESORT.

Visitor: "My poor man! I presume it was
the desire for drink that brought you here?"

Prisoner: "Not at all. I never expected
to get any in this place."

ONE OR TWO LUMPS?

"You are sure that you are perfectly nor-
mal?"

"Yes, sure."

"You stir your coffee with your right
hand?"

"Sure."

"That ain't normal. Most people use a
spoon."

EPICS OF THE ROAD.

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

He speeded up around a bend;
His friends are buying flowers to send.

He passed a flivver on a hill;
The lawyer just has read the will.

He thought his car could never skid;
He left behind a wife and kid.

He scorched right past a semaphore;
And will return, alas, no more.

He didn't know his lights were out;
We sort of miss him, hereabout.

He stopped, with several cars behind;
The obits. were extremely kind.

He tried to turn a truck aside;
He's gone upon a long, long ride.

He rushed across a railroad track;
Don't wait for him; he won't be back.

He calmly lit a cigarette
While taking gas; he's missing yet.

His brake was broken and gave way,
He is not in our midst to-day.

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

We want you to send to our office and
ask for "HELPS TO PARENTS IN EX-
PLAINING MATTERS OF SEX TO THE
YOUNG," issued by the Bishops and General
Synod, together with 10 White Cross book-
lets suitable for parents, boys and girls.

You will never regret the expenditure of
ONE SHILLING in providing yourself and
family with knowledge on the most im-
portant subject of sex in the purest style.

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LEAGUE,**

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W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.

Never try to dictate to a woman—unless
she's a stenographer.

Next time you are invited to a box party
be sure that your host isn't an undertaker.

"You're arrested," stormed the Boston
traffic cop; "your attention wasn't on my
signal." "Then," replied the sweet young
thing at the steering wheel, "why don't you
arrest my attention?"

FAITH THAT MOVES MOUNTAINS.

Here is a story about the most optimistic
man: Totally bald, he went to a drug store
and asked for a bottle of hair-restorer.
"Yes, sir," the clerk said, "here is a prepara-
tion that is sure to make your hair grow."
"All right," replied the optimist, "I'll take
a bottle. And please wrap up a comb and
brush with it."

THE LOCKSMITH'S "BOLT."

Judge: "You say you are a locksmith by
trade?"

Prisoner: "Yes, sir."

Judge: "Then what were you doing in the
gambling house when arrested?"

Prisoner: "I was making a bolt for the
door."

FACE FOR FORTUNE.

"My sister is awfully lucky," said one little
boy to another.

"Why?"

"She went to a party last night, where
they played a game in which the men either
had to kiss a girl or pay a forfeit of a box
of chocolates."

"Well, how was your sister lucky?"

"She came home with thirteen boxes of
chocolates."

GOOD FOR TRADE.

Business wasn't too brisk with the young
doctor. In fact, he was feeling rather
anxious.

One morning his housekeeper came into
the surgery and said:

"The little boys next door are always
climbing over the fence and stealing your
green apples, doctor. Shall I chase them
away next time?"

The doctor thought hard for a few
moments, then a hard smile twisted his lips
as he said slowly:

"No; leave them alone."



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blac-mange is to use only fresh milk and Wade's—the Corn Flour
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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

SUNDAY.

"God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself."—2 Cor., 5, 19.

Christ is the embodiment of God's love to man. He was the spoken Word of reconciliation between God and man. If you get rid of the substitutionary work of Christ, you get rid of the whole Gospel, the germ of life—the eternal life which is the Gift of God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Like a thread of gold this runs all through the Bible from Genesis to Revelations. All the ancient sacrifices of the Old Testament were types and shadows of the One great Sacrifice offered for all who will stoop to accept the gift. Yes, man's pride must stoop to the simplicity of a little child ere he can enter the gate of Redemption or he shall in no case enter therein. If he refuses to accept the wedding garment of Christ's righteousness in exchange for the filthy rags of his own—the inherent goodness he imagines he possesses—then he will find himself cast into the outer darkness of unbelief, where no ray of heaven's light which emanates from the throne of God and the Lamb can ever penetrate. The sacrificial Lamb is in the midst of the throne, and those who refuse to join in the song, "Worthy is the Lamb to receive glory and honor and power for ever and ever," are shut out. "What are these which are arrayed in white robes and whence came they?" "These are they that have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." They need no candle of man's poor reason, for the Lamb is the Light thereof.

MONDAY.

"I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly."—John, 10, 10.

Christ hath come to bring us life,
Life and immortality.
Victor of the awful strife,
Death itself henceforth must die.
Christ hath come His life to give
To all those who will receive.

TUESDAY.

"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth give I to you."—John, 14, 27.

Christ hath come to give us peace,
Peace this world could never give.
Come to bid all tumult cease;
Henceforth all in peace may live,
Peace with man, and peace with God
Reconciled by His own blood.

WEDNESDAY.

"Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people."—Luke, 2, 10.

Christ hath come to bring us joy,
Which can never pass away,
Nothing can our bliss destroy,
All God's gifts are given for aye.
All are given for Jesu's sake,
None from us this joy can take.

THURSDAY.

"Thou hast ascended on high. Thou hast led captivity captive. Thou hast received gifts for men, yea, for the rebellious also, that the Lord God might dwell among them."—Ps., 68, 18.

Christ hath come, and given us all—
All the gifts that make life sweet.
All we lost by Adam's fall,
He restores to us complete.
All may now these gifts receive
Who will in His love believe.

FRIDAY.

"Strengthen ye the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees, say to them that are of a fearful heart, be strong, fear not."—Isa., 35, 3, 4.

There are two classes in the world—the encouragers and the discouragers. We all know those persons who throw a wet blanket over all zeal in any good cause, those who disparage any good work and are ready to mark any failure and to prophesy defeat. If there is a flaw, they are the first to detect it, and should they give a grudging assent to merit, there is always a "but" affixed to it. There are others who seem to bring an atmosphere of hopefulness and assurance of success with their very presence. They are always on the lookout for passing on some encouraging remark to their fellow-workers or to those discouraged with the way. Such are really the helpers of the Master, and He through them carries on His work in the world. Helpers and hinderers—which are you?

SATURDAY.

"Now Tobiah the Ammonite was by him and said, Even that which they build, if a fox go up, he shall break down their stone wall."—Neh., 4, 4.

Many a Tobiah exists to-day. No man who starts to build a wall of defence against the enemies to God can expect to be free from their attacks. He who seeks to rise sets himself up as a target for his enemies to shoot at. The motto of some is: If a brother gains renown, keep him down, keep him down. Lest he should be too puffed up, put some bitter in his cup. But he who has the courage of Nehemiah will heed not the voice of disparagement, but keep on keeping on till his wall is built and his enemies defeated.

New book for Christmas, "The Southern Cross," by Fairelie Thornton; 1/6 at Christian Workers' Depot, Commonwealth-street, Sydney. Send for it to-day.

Gift Books by Fairelie Thornton (Writer of "Daily Inspiration.")

"THE OTHER SIDE." "SOUL REST."
"LOVE." "LOVE DIVINE."

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3522—"After the Shadows."

"Can Others See Jesus in You?"

3523—"Wonderful Jesus" "He Satisfies Me So"

3197—"I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say."

"Pardoning Grace."

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175—"He Lifted Me." "Jesus, the Light of the World." Postage Extra.

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PROTEST AGAINST WINE BOUNTY.

LIQUOR LICENSES AND COMPENSATION.

CLEARING UP A MESS.

Strong protests against the continuation by the Commonwealth Government of the bounty on wine exported from Australia were made by a deputation last week from the Australian Prohibition Council, which waited on the Minister for Customs (Mr. Pratten).

It was admitted by the deputation that there might have been some necessity for granting the bounty last year owing to the accumulation of stocks and the seriousness of the position of some of the soldier settlers who were growing grapes, but it was hardly likely the same set of circumstances would occur again.

In his reply the Minister said that he was not entirely satisfied that the grower was receiving as much from the bounty as he was entitled to, and if the bounty were to be continued the Government would have to give that question very careful consideration. He promised to bring their representations before the Federal Cabinet.

Mr. J. D. Merson, a member of the Council, said that when they saw the provisions of the Export Bounty Bill they were filled with amazement, and, if he might say so, with indignation also.

Mr. Pratten: Might I suggest that I have agreed to receive this deputation to place before me certain facts in regard to the export bounty. I would like to know something about your objections to it.

Mr. Merson said that for some reason that had never been disclosed, the returned soldiers were put on to the land to grow Doradillo grapes. Only 35 exporters had received the bounty, and of that number less than 13 had received under £1000.

The bounty did not really reach the soldier, who was being used by the wine maker, who "hogged" the bounty and laughed at the soldier grower. The thing to do was to graft on to the Doradillo stock owner and better paying varieties of grape. The grower would only lose one crop in doing this, but would then cease to be the plaything of the wine manufacturers. The Government had made a colossal mistake and allowed itself to be the tool of the wine people, who now made the returned soldier a stalking horse.

The way to clean up the mess was to see that the soldier benefited by the bounty, and that the bounty secured for him independence from the designing wine maker, who had merely used him to feather his own nest.

225 TIMES DRUNK.

In Victoria they were abolishing wine saloons, and why should they encourage people to send wine to Great Britain, which was already spending £300,000,000 annually

on drink? In Victoria a woman had been convicted 225 times for drunkenness, and the magistrate had warned her a dozen times not to take wine.

Mr. Pratten: How does that affect the wine export bounty?

Mr. Merson: Because we are drinking wine.

The State Director of the Victorian Prohibition League (Mr. J. D. Finlayson) said that they had no objections to the man on the land, and particularly the soldier settler, being helped, but they objected to a particular industry being bolstered up in spite of the opposition to it by a very large section of the community.

£5590 AS BOUNTY.

Mr. Finlayson asked was it a fact that the Mr. Masterton on the Tariff Board was connected with the firm of Masterton and Doblin, who had received £5590 for bounties on the export of wine.

Mr. Pratten: Yes, but in justice to Mr. Masterton it should be said that he took no part either directly or indirectly when the proposal for a bounty was before the Tariff Board.

Mr. Finlayson: That is to his credit, but his connection with the Tariff Board would certainly have an influence on his colleagues.

Mr. Pratten: You should not go so far as that after what I told you.

Mr. Finlayson: Well, it is unfortunate that Mr. Masterton is on the Board.

In his reply, Mr. Pratten said that the remarks of the deputation could be divided under three heads: (1) general question of Prohibition and temperance in Australia; (2) objections to the bolstering up of the wine industry, and (3) that the full bounty was not going to the grower. The first question was one entirely for the State Governments. All knew the attitude that the Federal Government had taken up in regard to the Federal Territory.

Continuing, Mr. Pratten said that the deputation had admitted the Commonwealth had to step in to clear up a mess. Over 1000 soldier settlers growing Doradillo grapes were affected, and the Federal Government was not going to, or would not, see those men driven from their holdings. The policy of the Government was to continue the wine export bounty, but the amount had not yet been finalised as to the bounty per gallon.

PASS "GRIT" ON

ITALIAN PROGRESS DEMANDS ABOLITION OF WINE.

By PROF. MARIO BARRA.

Never before has there been such a wonderful opportunity for Prohibition in Italy as now. Naturally I would be glad to see our American brethren interested in our cause. Mussolini, beloved and followed by a large majority of Italians, is an abstainer and favors some form of prohibitory legislation. The Fascist party, at present governing Italy, is a party of discipline, obedience and sacrifice for the sake of the country.

Il Signor Federzoni, Minister of the Interior, has spoken openly against alcoholic beverages, and two laws have already been passed restricting their use. The first one, passed last fall, prohibits all institutions with students under 18 years of age from serving wine and liquors with their meals. The second law is only a few weeks old, and cuts in half the number of places permitted to sell liquors. Before this law was passed one liquor establishment was allowed to each 500 people, two to each thousand, and so forth. Under the new law, only one for each thousand will be permitted. This may appear to be a little thing, but it is not. It is a great, far-reaching step toward final and complete Prohibition. There are still other restrictions under contemplation. Mr. Federzoni in his last public speech declared openly that he intends to propose a law by which the time to sell liquors and wine will be greatly limited.

But there is a danger: the lack of public education and preparation. Such laws are now tolerated willingly by the majority of Italians as necessary but temporary measures. But some people, especially those whose business is being injured, are silently grinding their teeth. If we will add to these a large number of loafers, lawbreakers, poor laborers, and others accustomed to bury their troubles in drunkenness, to say nothing of many other selfish people, who oppose any change in their old habits of drinking, we will encounter a fearful foe. It is necessary to convert such people in order to change their habits and ideas, and, failing in that, it may be necessary to fight them in behalf of the law-abiding people. No law can be successfully enacted and enforced without the moral support of the majority of the voters. This majority must come through education and organization. The newspapers are nearly all under the management of the party in power, therefore receptive to articles on Prohibition.

CAPACITY FIRST.

Casey and Murphy stood looking into a jeweller's window. "Casey," asked Murphy, "how'd you like to have your pick here?"

"Sure," responded Casey, "I'd rather have my shovel."



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BRITISH PHYSICIANS.**EVIDENCE THAT MEDICAL PROFESSION IS GROWING MORE FAVORABLE TO TEMPERANCE FORTHCOMING.**

Evidence of the medical profession's growing sympathy with temperance is forthcoming from Nottingham, says a special London despatch to the "Christian Science Monitor."

Speaking of the National Temperance League meeting there Dr. Robert Hogarth, President of the British Medical Association, said that a great deal of intemperance had been caused by the "flippant way doctors ordered alcohol." He believed that "the profession was more conscious now than ever that it ought to be more careful in prescribing alcohol."

Dr. Louise McElroy, of the Royal Free Hospital, London, said: "I see pubs in the neighborhood of Kings Cross full of women, quite a number of them drinking gin. I go farther west, and I know that at about six o'clock in the evening parties are going on at which cocktails are being drunk, with perhaps six or seven ingredients and a cocktail shaker. What is the difference between women drinking cocktails and women in the pubs drinking gin?" She stated that drinking by mothers had a very bad effect on their progeny.

Sir Humphrey Holliston, President of the Royal College of Physicians, London, said that a pleasing feature of the Prohibition Movement was the open, broad-minded attitude of its adherents.

Dr. Brackenbury, who presided, expressed the hope that an association between the British Medical Association and the National Temperance League would be cultivated.

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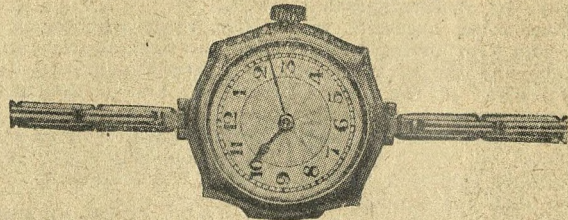
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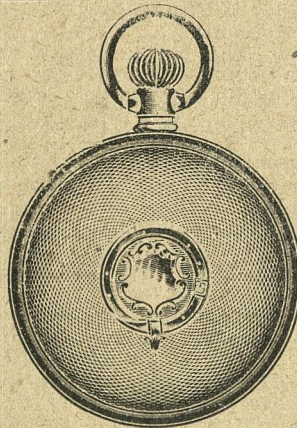
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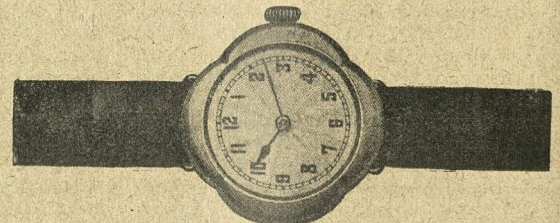
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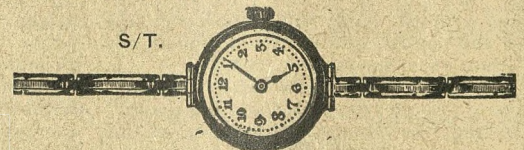
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HARDLY EVER.

"Oh, well, I'll never forget it again," said the aviator as he found he had jumped out of the plane without his parachute.

DAUGHTER'S OBEDIENCE.

"Didn't I see you sitting on Jack's lap last night?"

"Yes, but I was following instructions."

"Er—what do you mean?"

"Well, you said if Jack ever got sentimental, to sit on him."