

Grit.

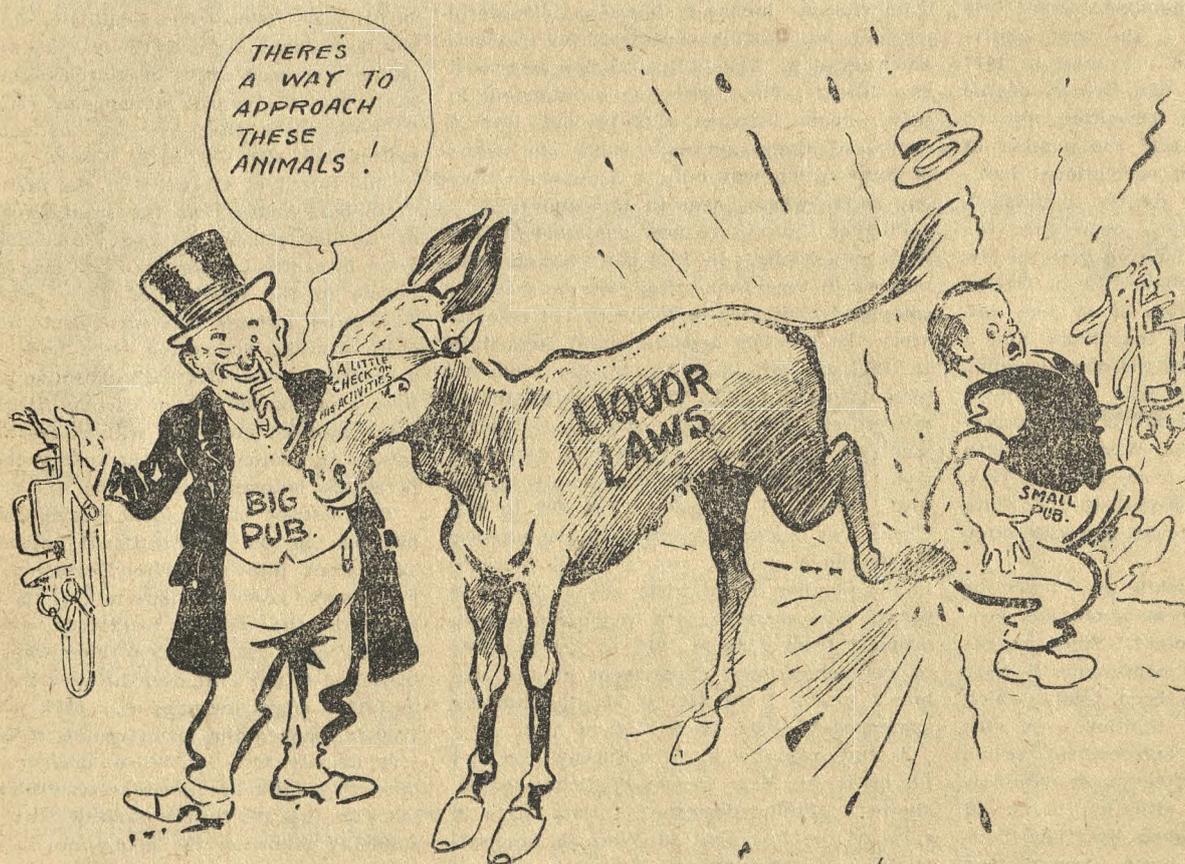
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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Twopence.

SYDNEY, NOVEMBER 3, 1921.

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JESSUP FOR GRIT.

THE BLIND SIDE.

SEE PAGE 9.

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PROHIBITION AND CRIME.

DR. J. L. GILLIN, OF WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

(ADDRESS GIVEN BEFORE THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.)

Speakers at the National Conference of Social Work last year indicated that it was too early to be sure as to the effect of Prohibition upon social problems. Dr. Elwood told us that alcoholic psychosis had decreased in the New York State Hospital since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. The percentage of the first admissions decreased from 8.6 per cent. in 1917 to 4 per cent. in 1919. Mr. Brown, of the Indiana Board of State Charities, showed that between 1917 and 1919 the number of prisoners in all kinds of correctional institutions in Indiana had greatly diminished. At the time of last year's conference the number of prisoners had never been so low in the county jails of Indiana. From 1917 to 1919 there was a reduction of 58 per cent. in the jail population of that State and a decrease of 61 per cent. in the commitments. The number of empty jails had almost doubled; the commitments to the correctional department of the Woman's Prison decreased 72 per cent. from 1917 to 1919, while the repeaters sentenced to the State farm decreased 70 per cent. for the same period.

Mr. Brown says that while the causes for the decrease may have been numerous, Prohibition was the most potent. Since his report was made to this conference a year ago, other evidence has been found which seems to indicate that Prohibition, even with the difficulty of perfect enforcement, seems to have had a decided effect upon criminality. The study of the situation in Grand Rapids, Michigan, published by "The Survey" in November last year, showed that during the first year of Prohibition in Grand Rapids there was a reduction of 54 per cent. in the court cases of that city, and of 45 per cent. in the second year, making an average decrease of 49.8 per cent. for the two years. It is a well-known fact that the excessive use of alcohol is more directly

connected with certain crimes than with others. Crimes of violence are more greatly influenced than crimes of cunning. The crimes especially affected in Grand Rapids were assaults, felonies, assault and battery, breach of the peace, desertion, habitual drunkenness, indecent liberties, disorderly conduct, intoxication and disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. The jail population decreased two-thirds. The total cases adjusted in police court between 1916-17 and 1919-20 decreased almost one-half, while the crime of intoxication was only a little more than one-fourth what it was in 1916 and 1917.

Further figures are now available for the State of Indiana. In 1920 the average daily number in the State prison was only 909 as compared with 1209 in 1917. In the reformatory the number had decreased from 1276 in 1917 to 709 in 1920; in the woman's prison from 55 to 45. The number of women misdemeanants in the correctional department of the woman's prison had decreased from 111 to 37; the misdemeanants at the State farm had decreased from 693 to 293. There was a slight decrease in the number in the boys' school, and a slight increase in the number in the girls' school for those years. The commitments to the State farm dropped from 2322 in 1916 to 993 in 1920; to the correctional department of the woman's prison from 342 to 91; the number sentenced to jails, from 9896 to 2192.

A study reported in "The Survey" for May 14, made by Mrs. Tyson, of Pennsylvania, shows a similar decrease in that State in spite of the fact that in Western Pennsylvania large amounts of liquors have been obtained for "medical purposes." The number of non-support cases in Pittsburgh dropped from 1055 in 1919 to 746 in 1920, and in another of the large cities of the State the number of reported cases of cruelty to children due to drink fell from 163 in 1919 to 14 in 1920. The jail population of the

State was decreased by half during last year; the Industrial Reformatory for older boys delinquents suffered a decline in its admissions from 731 in 1919 to 355 in 1920. The House of Correction in Philadelphia in 1920 had from 600 to 700 inmates as compared with 1700 to 1800 in pre-Prohibition days. While other factors doubtless account in some degree for these decreases, the study indicates the probability that even partial Prohibition has had a decided effect.

In spite of the increase in arrests and commitments due to the enforcement of the prohibitory law which tends to increase the number of crimes and prisoners, in Ohio the secretary of the Board of Charities writes me that he is convinced that Prohibition has resulted thus far in a decrease of at least 20 per cent. in petty and major offences which were crimes prior to the enactment of the Prohibition law. He reports that there was a very notable falling off of petty crime as reflected in the eight workhouses immediately after the enactment of Prohibition when the population decreased 60 per cent. Since the so-called crime wave has been spreading over the country and the police have been active in apprehending vagrants, and the courts in imposing sentences to workhouses, that decrease has not been maintained. Mr. George S. Wilson, secretary of the Board of Charities of the district of Columbia, writes that the short experience of the district since national Prohibition has gone into effect, shows a very marked decrease in the number of petty offenders. The actual number of commitments and the daily average population have both shown great reductions, the daily average for the first nine months of the current fiscal year being approximately 193, with no marked increase at present, notwithstanding the unfavorable industrial conditions.

The district had a local Prohibition law previous to the constitutional amendment. This went into effect in November, 1917. For several years previous to 1917 the population in the district workhouse averaged slightly over 600. In 1918 there was a decrease of 40 per cent. over the previous year; in 1919 a slight increase over 1918, while in 1920 it reached the lowest point in its history, namely, 334. Mr. Wilson does not attribute this influence entirely to Prohibition, but says that the first marked decrease came suddenly following the going into effect of the law for the district of Columbia in 1917.

In Illinois in the three penal institutions of
(Continued on page 7.)

HEAN'S TONIC NERVE NUTS STOP NERVE STRAIN.

After a tiring day's work you're apt to sleep badly. Next day finds you unrefreshed. Give your tired nerves a little help by taking HEAN'S TONIC NERVE NUTS. They pull you together and brace you up wonderfully. If they are not yet stocked by your chemist or grocer, send direct to the Sole Manufacturer, G. W. Hean, Chemist, 178 Castlereagh-street, Sydney. The price is 3/- per box, or six boxes for 17/3. The same medicaments in mixture form would cost about three times as much.

YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

DENTIST REANEY

OPP. GRACE BROS.

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

M1420

Land Values and Hotels.

By A. G. HUIE, for "Grit."

The decisions of Judge Scholes in the assessment appeal cases of the Erskineville and Hurstville hotels are so at variance with the public interest that I gladly avail myself of the opportunity "Grit" offers to make some comment upon them. His Honor held that the value arising because of the license should not be included in the "unimproved" value, but should be included in the "improved" value. To understand the position a brief review of the development of Local Government taxation is necessary. The 1906 Act provided for the assessment of unimproved, improved and annual values. Briefly, the first was the value of the land at the time of assessment apart from improvements, the second with improvements, and the third the yearly value or rent, less one-tenth. In connection with the latter there was a very definite condition attached in these words: "Provided that such assessed annual value shall not be less than five per centum of the unimproved capital value of the land, whether improved or unimproved." That provision was made because speculators under the previous Act had a habit of enclosing valuable areas of land and letting them at nominal rents to almost entirely evade payment of the low rates then charged upon vacant land.

The Valuation of Land Act went a step further, and stipulated that the assessed annual value should not be less than 5 per cent. of the "improved" value. That was quite logical, for if 5 per cent. is the mini-

mum where land is idle, clearly the yearly value of the improvements, as such, must be additional. The object in assessing the unimproved value of a piece of land is to get the capital value of the economic and social advantages which the people as a community have given to it, with a view to requiring the owner to contribute his share of local taxation accordingly. The improvements which the owner had made or acquired from his predecessor are expressly excluded on the ground that the industry of the user of the land should be exempt from local taxation.

WHAT IS A LICENSE?

Now, what is a license? A special privilege granted by the community to sell intoxicants. If the State charged what the privilege was worth it would not have a capital or selling value, and the question which the Court has been wrestling with could not have arisen. A magistrate grants a license and fixes the fee at, say, £50. The licensee then has an asset worth, say, £3000. The capitalised value of £50 at, say, 5 per cent. is £1000. So that the full value of the license is £4000, but the State only gets 25 per cent. of its annual equivalent of £200. If the licensee had to pay £200, the hotel-keeper would be paying full value for his special privilege. He would have nothing that he could capitalise and sell in addition to the land and improvements.

LICENSING FEE TOO LOW.

The State having failed to charge as much as its liquor license special privileges were worth, the value has to go somewhere, Judge Scholes says it is part of the "improved" value but not the "unimproved" value. What is the difference between these two values? It is found in these words in the definition of "unimproved value": "Assuming that the improvements, if any, thereon or appertaining thereto and made or acquired by the owner or his predecessors in title had not been made." A license is not made. It is not an improvement. It is not a tangible thing such as bricks and mortar. It is a special privilege granted by the State. Its value is distinct from the value of the improvements, and can be easily detached from them. The Commonwealth Act says: "Value of improvements in relation to land means the added value which the improvements give to the land at the date of the valuation, irrespective of the cost of the improvements."

The value of a piece of land is given to it by the community. The owner has an exclusive right to use the land. It is a value not made by the individual, a license in essence is the same. It is given by the community as a special privilege to an individual. It is not made by him. Improvements, on the other hand, are what men add to the land in order to use it. It seems to me that Judge Scholes' decisions are not

in the public interest. If he has correctly interpreted the law, then it should be altered with as little delay as possible. His decision means exempting those enjoying a community given value from paying taxation upon it. In each of these cases the assessed annual value of the property is more than the unimproved value of the site. That is an absurd result. The hotel-owner at Erskineville, according to this decision, is assessed at £245 unimproved value. The municipal rates this year at 4½d. will amount to £4/11/11. The assessed annual value is £330, and the water and sewerage rates this year will be £33/5/-. At Hurstville the rates are 6d., and on £1450 u.c.v. amount to £36/5/-, while water rates only, on an assessed annual value of £1575, amount to £59/1/3. Such results show the absurdity of the position. The hotel interests did not object to the capital value of the license being included in the unimproved value. Of course not. Rates are not imposed upon such values, and they are very handy in case of resumption, so that the State could be called upon to pay a capitalised sum for the privilege of the license which it had itself granted for less than it was worth.

What a Heritage! What a Boon!



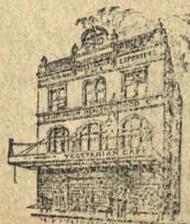
The nation has been talking Health lately (for a week), why not make it a regular thing, and put it into practice, what we advocate ALWAYS.

City men and women will find OUR CAFE ideal, and economical, 308 George-street.

The populace will find HEALTH FOODS indispensable. These, we say, should be "SANITARIUM BRAND," and no other.

Send order direct to Manufacturers.

GRAPE JUICE, 1/3 per bottle; NUTS, 1/3 to 3/- per lb. of every variety; EVAPORATED FRUIT, Dried and Crystallised, from 1/3 to 4/- per lb. COME.



**Sanitarium
Health Food Co.**
308 GEORGE STREET
and
BONDI JUNCTION.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

The whole thing
in a nutshell

The
Coconut Oil
blend is the
secret of
Sunlight cleansing



New South Wales Alliance

Offices—Macdonell House, Pitt Street, Sydney.
Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.

Phones: General Offices, City 157; Organising and Public Meeting Dept., City 8944.

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

11 a.m.: Methodist Church, Junee.
3 p.m.: Ivor Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m.: Anglican Church, Junee.
Mr. FRANCIS WILSON.
11 a.m.: Methodist Church, Corowa.
3 p.m.: Methodist Church, Balldale.
7.30 p.m.: Presbyterian Church, Corowa.
8.45 p.m.: United Rally, Corowa.
Mr. W. D. B. CREAGH.
11 a.m.: St. Luke's, Mascot.
7.15 p.m.: St. Matthew's, Botany.
Rev. J. T. PHAIR.
11 a.m.: Methodist Church, Haberfield.
7.15 p.m.: Methodist Church, Five Dock.
Rev. H. A. CUBIS, B.A.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

8 p.m.: Institute Hall, Junee.
Mr. FRANCIS WILSON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

8 p.m.: Lyceum Hall, Griffith.
Mr. FRANCIS WILSON.
8 p.m.: School of Arts, Brocklesby.
Mr. W. D. B. CREAGH.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

8 p.m.: Methodist Church, Matraville.
Rev. H. A. CUBIS, B.A.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

8 p.m.: Oddfellows' Hall, Ganmain.
Mr. FRANCIS WILSON.
8 p.m.: School of Arts, Holbrook.
Mr. W. D. B. CREAGH.
8 p.m.: Methodist Church, Rosebery.
Rev. H. A. CUBIS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

8 p.m.: Winter's Hall, Marrar.
Mr. FRANCIS WILSON.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Open-air Meetings at Junee and Corowa.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Rev. H. Allen Job has taken up his work as State Organiser in Tasmania. He writes of hearty welcomes at Launceston and Hobart, and was getting ready for the new campaign in the island State.

Messrs. Watson and Creagh, the last of the team to return from the northern tour, report additional useful propaganda work in Tenterfield and Grafton. Mr. Watson had about 400 in an open-air meeting at the latter town. The local Salvation Army officer not

only gave up his usual stand but had well advertised the Prohibition address.

Messrs. Wilson, Shonk, Middleton, and Phair spoke at Rose Bay, Watson's Bay, Rozelle and Haberfield. Mr. Fisher attended a Christian Endeavor rally at Carlton.

Rev. J. T. Phair, who has just joined the Alliance staff, comes from South Australia, where he was in charge of one of the suburban Anglican parishes. He has a record of fine work in Melbourne in association with the Church Army. He is a valuable addition to the team of speakers, and supporters can be relied upon to give him a sympathetic welcome wherever the work takes him.

Wagga committee has supplied Mr. Sherwood with a horse and buggy, and he has started on a tour through Lockhart, Urana, Oaklands, Jerilderie, Berrigan, Finley, and Deniliquin. This venture is a credit to Wagga Prohibitionists, and good results are expected.

After a long delay the decision of the Licensing Bench regarding the application for a hotel license at Mona Vale has been made known. The application was refused. Application for transfer of a wine license from Caringbah to Cronulla was granted. The Gosford Bench refused to sanction the removal of a wine license from Gosford to Woy Woy. The applicant for a wholesale license at Newcastle withdrew when faced by the Alliance opposition.

Efforts to arouse opposition to attempt to get a hotel at Campsie continue. Open-air meetings are being held. Feeling against the application continue to grow.

REFERENDUM PLEDGE CAMPAIGN.

HEADQUARTERS' TELEGRAMS.

Thursday, 27th, 11 a.m.—"Yes, we know you will vote Prohibition, but let politician know. Sign pledge."

2.40 p.m.—"Three more ladies offer services for pledge-signing table in city—

more needed—very important—ring City 8944."

6 p.m.—"Miss Grant reports fine work in Orange—loyal helpers Mrs. Pascoe, Mrs. Tom, and Miss Cook, rendered valuable assistance, pledge-signing tables."

Stop-Press Cable.—"Am hitching up horse with buggy ready for Riverina round tour—Wagga lead very encouraging—plan of trip is The Rock, Kingstone, Lockhart, Urana, Overton, Oaklands, Berrigan, Finlay, Tocumwal, Deniliquin. Local friends should prepare and help—Sherwood."

Friday, 28th.—"Miss Bowditch wired from Parkes pledges coming in well—am making each person responsible for six—good plan."

Saturday, 29th.—"Mr. Patton returned from northern tour—successful all along line—now commencing Gosford, Gloucester, Taree, Port Macquarie, Kempsey, Wauchope, Gladstone, Smithtown, Macksville, Bellingen, Dorigo trip."

Sunday, 30th.—"Many churches having pledge-signing tables in porches after services—other churches please copy."

Monday, 31st, 11.20 a.m.—"Gulgong folk arranging special meeting for Miss Grant boosting pledge campaign."

11.24 a.m.—"Central Methodist Mission, Sydney, want pledge campaign speaker for Sunday, November 27." (Fixed.)

12 noon.—"Rev. Hammond agrees for street pledge signing table, gateway, St. Barnabas Church Friday night—good idea—others follow."

Tuesday, 1st, 9 a.m.—"Newtown Committee decided to have street pledge-signing table, Newtown—fine."

9.20 a.m.—"Mr. Fisher reports stickers showing clenched hand pledges strikingly used in streets last night—more available for young Prohibitionists—send for supply."

Thursday, 3rd.—"Send pledges in now—send pledges in now—send for more—send for more."

POINTS FOR PLEDGE-GETTERS.

Have pledge-signing tables in each district at busy centres—railway station, post office, etc.

Have pledge-signing tables at church door, and get each signer to be responsible for six more pledges.

Have pledge-signing tables at every local function. Make November pledge month.

(Continued on Page 10.)

I SAW YOUR AD. IN "GRIT"

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

PROPERTIES ALL SUBURBS.

L. G. CHEYNE

AGENT, CROYDON PARK.

1st tram section from ASHFIELD. U5110.
3 Doors below school.

✱ *Launidrena* ✱
the Quality
Starch
For dainty women

OUR POWER IN THESE ELECTORATES HANGS ON THE PLEDGE

**SIGN
AND
SEND!**

A MODERN PLEDGE.

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

Signature

Address

[After signing the Pledge, please return to N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.]

**SEND
FOR
MORE!**

MURRAY || ELECTORATE.

**WE HAVE
POWER
IN
MURRAY.**

PRESENT MEMBERS.

Mr. R. T. Ball (Nat.), favors Referendum.
 Mr. W. J. O'Brien (Lab.), not replied.
 Mr. M. Kilpatrick (Prog.), not replied.

Mr. Clear, highest unsuccessful candidate, obtained only 714 less votes than lowest successful candidate.

**WE HAVE
POWER
IN
MURRAY.**

PARRAMATTA

ELECTORATE.

STURT

ELECTORATE.

**We can swing
a seat in
Parramatta!**

PRESENT MEMBERS.

Mr. A. Bruntnell (Nat.), favors Referendum
 Mr. T. H. Lang (Lab.), not replied.
 Mr. W. T. Ely (Lab.), not replied.

Mr. Ely obtained only 477 first preference votes.

PRESENT MEMBERS.

Mr. J. S. Wright (Lab.), not replied.
 Mr. M. A. Davidson (Lab.), not replied.
 Mr. J. B. Doe (Nat.), favors Referendum.

Highest unsuccessful candidate polled only 973 less votes than highest successful candidate.

**There's a seat
in Sturt for
the pledged
people!**

BALMAIN

ELECTORATE.

BATHURST

ELECTORATE

PRESENT MEMBERS.

Mr. T. Keegan (Lab.), not replied.
 Mr. J. W. Doyle (Lab.), not replied.
 Mr. J. Quirk (Lab.), not replied.
 Mr. Stuart-Robertson (Lab.), favors Referendum, but abides by Party.
 Mr. A. F. Smith (Nat.), favors Referendum

Dr. Stopford, highest unsuccessful candidate, obtained only 93 less votes than necessary number.

PRESENT MEMBERS.

Mr. J. Dooley (Lab.), non-committal.
 Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick (Nat.), favors Referendum.
 Mr. C. Johnston (Lab.), not replied.

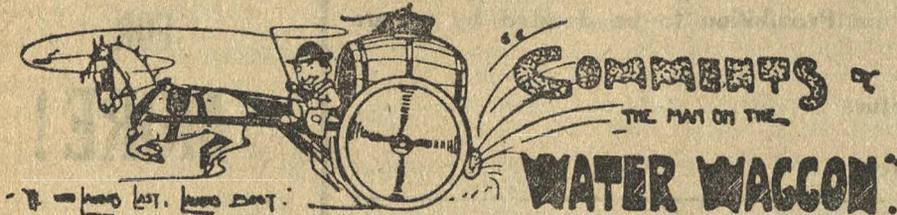
5000 people will vote for Prohibition in Bathurst electorate.

CAFE AU LAIT WHEN MADE WITH

GRIFFITHS BROS.

Coffee

IS AN EXQUISITE BEVERAGE.



Many of us have a horror of Government inefficiency, and cannot but feel pessimistic about the future, which promises that we shall have still more Government control. There is a fundamental and insuperable objection to Government control. The Government works on the principle of collectivism; the people have the psychology of individualism. This means a continuous disharmony between the public and the Government, due to the contradiction of the two viewpoints. It is also impossible to avoid the political results of Government control. Many thousands are employed in this State by the Government. The party in power confers privileges for two reasons—first, because they need votes; secondly, because it does not cost them a cent to do so. Those employed quite unconsciously sense the fact that they are bosses, and they resent "speeding up," hence the familiar and demoralising "Government stroke." A cost sheet means little or nothing when the management and workmen risk no eventual losses. Control is easy with rising prices. It becomes a national nightmare, as at present, when in a period of deflation. It is difficult for an individual, but it is impossible for a Government to write off an inventory. Government control eliminates the two factors to which we humans are most responsible, viz., personal achievement and personal responsibility for loss. Whatever promise of financial advan-

tages may lure men on to Government ownership is more than discounted by the bad effect it has on ambition and other human traits essential to a virile nation.

A GREAT (!!) AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY.

At the invitation of the Federal Viticultural Council, the Country Press delegates viewed at the Film House a private screening of interesting films dealing with wine making.

The first film showed the methods adopted in California to foster and protect that State's valuable grape industry.

The second film dealt with the vineyards of South Australia, and opened the eyes of those who had not seen the great tracts of land so richly covered with grape vines in Australia's greatest wine-producing State. Magnificent stretches of wonderfully fertile land were revealed. Barossa, the largest wine-growing district in the Commonwealth, Tanunda, where 75 per cent. of the population derives its livelihood from the wine industry, Seppeltsfield, with its fine sweep of country, Yalunda, Nurioopta, with its modern workmen's houses, and Reynella, were excellently screened.

After the screening the delegates visited Penfold's large wine cellars in the city. In proposing the toast of the Country Press Association, Mr. L. A. Saunders, president of the Country Promotion League, said that many soldiers who had seen the wonderful wine industry in France had taken up the

growing of grapes upon their return to Australia. Between 30,000 and 40,000 persons were engaged in the industry in the Commonwealth, and last year's vintage was 10,000,000 gallons.

All of which would be more interesting if it were true. Anything out of proportion to the facts is not true.

The following list is taken from the Commonwealth Year Book, No. 13:—

The Primary Agricultural Products Greater than the "Wine Industry" are

Wool	£37,062,000	54 times greater
Wheat	19,344,000	28 times greater
Hay	15,588,000	22 times greater
Butter	13,489,000	19 times greater
Meat, export only	7,769,000	11 times greater
Milk	5,989,000	8 times greater
Poultry and eggs	5,646,000	8 times greater
Sugar cane	4,619,000	6 times greater
Bacon	3,210,000	4½ times greater
Potatoes	2,376,000	3 times greater
Oats	2,329,000	3 times greater
Tallow	2,167,000	3 times greater
Skins and hides	2,077,000	3 times greater
Maize	2,016,000	2¾ times greater
Rabbits	1,622,000	2¼ times greater
Green forage ...	1,588,000	2¼ times greater
Apples	1,273,000	1¾ times greater
Oranges	1,151,000	1¾ times greater
Other fruits ...	2,656,000	3¾ times greater
Barley	1,221,000	1¾ times greater
Cheese	1,020,000	1½ times greater
Vegetables	980,000	1½ times greater
Table and drying grapes	806,000	1¼ times greater
Wine grapes	681,968	

In stating the number employed a few thousand is neither here nor there, and a million of gallons more or less of course are of no moment. This is the most overrated industry on earth.

THE HEALTH WEEK.

The State owes Dr. Purdy, the City Health Officer, a debt of gratitude for the part he has played in the Health Week, which must have done a great deal of good. It has been fine to see the great city shops joining in the plan to inform people about much that a State education failed to acquaint them with.

"The secret of health," one doctor says, "is the eating of onions." But the trouble is to keep it a secret.

Fresh air, fresh water inside and out, and exercise, and the doctor will be a stranger to you.

(Continued on Page 10.)

WONDERFUL ERADICA

"Sure Cure for Septic Sores."

ERADICA

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

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

HEAN'S TONIC

Nerve Nuts

THE FAMOUS BUILDERS OF HEALTH AND STRENGTH

THE AWAKENING OF THE POLITICIANS.

NATIONAL PARTY'S DECISION.

The fact that the question of Prohibition is one that is foremost in the public mind was again proved by the decisions arrived at by the conference of the National Party, which has just concluded its sittings in Sydney. The conference was attended by delegates from all parts of the State, and almost every attitude towards the abolition of the Liquor Trade was voiced. As a result of the deliberations the following resolutions were carried, the first unanimously, and the second by an overwhelming majority:

Resolution 1.

"That the following plank be added to the platform of the Association: To arrange for obtaining the decision of the people on the question of Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic by means of a referendum, to be decided by majority vote, at the earliest possible moment." Carried unanimously.

Resolution 2.

"That with a view to forming the right opinion on the question of Prohibition, the Executive communicated with the heads of the Government of each Prohibition area in Canada and U.S.A., asking for information as to whether Prohibition legislation has been in the best interests of the nation. The replies to be submitted to next Annual Conference for consideration. Inquiries to be made in any areas in which Prohibition may have been tried and afterwards rescinded." Carried by a big majority.

The second resolution we welcome as the attitude we have asked people to adopt. We advocate a tireless investigation of the results of Prohibition, and we shall be happy to abide by the decisions of honest investigators.

WHAT THE LORD DIDN'T SEE

BY FRANCIS WILSON FOR "GRIT."

"As drunk as a lord," was once the standard of inebriety. It may now become the standard of unreliability of testimony.

"What did Lord Northcliffe have to say about Prohibition?" is a question frequently urged at open-air meetings.

"That he claimed that he didn't see it in evidence" may be the reply.

"But what is his claim worth?"

Just about as much as the following indicates:

Two statements of Northcliffes, made within a few hours of each other, and published in adjoining columns in Sydney "D.T." (9/9/21), take some reconciling.

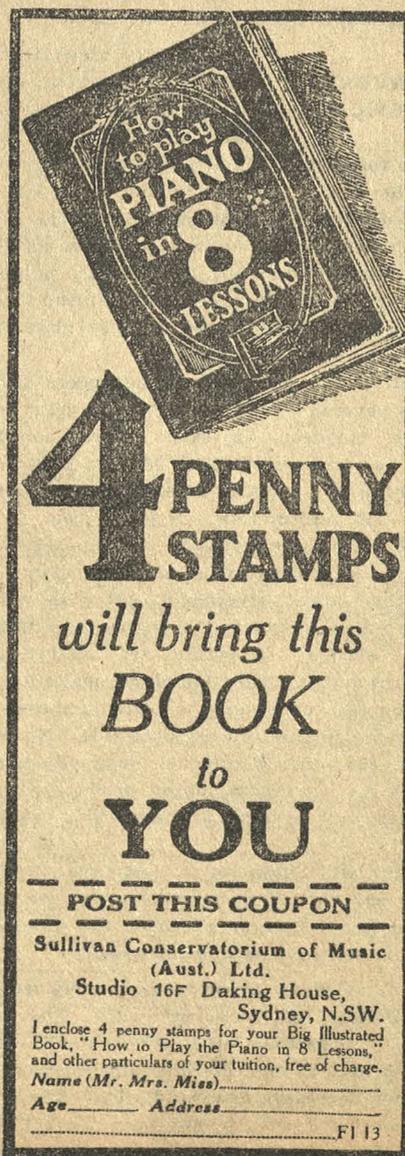
At the newspaper men's reception he declared that "his two-days' experience of the Sydney newspapers showed him that the press here sought accuracy in news. The Australian press was held in very high esteem by people outside the newspaper world, which was more than the case in some other countries."

But, in the course of a subsequent interview, in which he was discussing the situation in Ireland, he said:

"I've not read the newspapers since I've been here. I've hardly seen my friends and relatives yet. I won't talk of Ireland any more."

So we may leave Lord Northcliffe to his friends in New York, who drank their "toddy" behind the closed doors—which, perhaps, is another of the Lord's illusions.

PASS "GRIT" ON



How to play
PIANO
in 8
LESSONS

4 PENNY STAMPS
will bring this
BOOK
to
YOU

POST THIS COUPON

Sullivan Conservatorium of Music
(Aust.) Ltd.
Studio 16F Daking House,
Sydney, N.S.W.

I enclose 4 penny stamps for your Big Illustrated Book, "How to Play the Piano in 8 Lessons," and other particulars of your tuition, free of charge.

Name (Mr. Mrs. Miss).....
Age..... Address.....

F113

The Verdict of Experts—

(Continued from page 2.)

Joliet, Chester, and Pontiac, the number of inmates showed a decided increase from 1913 to 1917, then a decrease in 1918 and 1919, while another increase in 1920, attributed by the fiscal supervisor of the Department of Public Welfare to the return of paroled men to the institutions and the more rigid enforcement of the law in the cities where the newspapers have been devoting considerable space to the crime wave.

Some figures from Wisconsin have an interest in this connection. While the direct connection between Prohibition and commitments to the correctional institutions of the State cannot be made, the facts are given here for what they are worth.

Since 1915 the commitments by the courts to the State prison have been as follows: 1915, 582; 1916, 506; 1917, 443; 1918, 399; 1919, 314; 1920, 269.

The commitments to the State reformatory show the following figures: 1913, 179; 1914, 172; 1915, 275; 1916, 224; 1917, 217; 1918, 218; 1919, 209; 1920, 181.

The movements in the jail populations are of even more interest. It is to the jails that most of the criminals who are influenced by excessive use of alcohol, go. I have been permitted by the State Board of Control to secure from the records of commitments to jails figures for two years, one, 1914, which was probably a normal year, uninfluenced either by the war or by Prohibition. The commitments to jails in that year were reported by the county sheriffs as 15,495, in 70 counties. According to the unpublished report of the Board of Control for 1920, in 62 counties there were 6403. I took the figures from thirteen of the counties in which the largest cities of the State are located for commitments, for drunkenness, and disorderly conduct in 1914. Such commitments numbered in that year 1847. Of the same counties in 1920 six reported none, while the other seven reported but 89. There is possibility, however, that the judges may have committed under some other name such as vagrancy, some who formerly would have been committed as drunk and disorderly. Even making such allowance, however, the difference is striking. It is clear that the jails in 1920 were much less used to hold prisoners than in 1914. Whether Prohibition accounts for the difference, of course, is still an open question. That it had some influence is less doubtful.

In the face of these facts it is not too much to say that there is a close negative correlation between the enactment of the Prohibition law and the commitments to prison, reformatory, and jail.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 27/10/21, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-: Mrs. Miller, 30/6/22; L. Hall, 30/10/22; Gunnedah School of Arts, 2s. 6d., 30/10/21; J. G. Snow, £1, 30/10/23; Geo. Parker, 20/3/22; Rev. W. E. Godson, 8s. 6d., 30/10/21; Mrs. Erskine, 19/8/22.

A Personal Chat with my readers

OUR ADVERTISERS.

I wonder do you only believe in Prohibition, or do you help it? As you will have learned long ago from St. James, "Faith without works is dead." Will you bear with me again as I point out that it is within your power to help Prohibition, and without cost to yourself. If it were not for our advertisers you could not get "Grit." They contribute hundreds of pounds a year for the space they take, and enable us to produce the paper. They invest this money because they believe in you—they believe you are of the thrifty, loyal and grateful kind, and they want your business. Will you run your eyes over our advertisers in this issue? You will at once find several with whom you can do business, and please do it at once. It won't cost you a penny more than you were going to spend anyhow, and if you tell them with your order that it is on account of their advertisement in "Grit," why it will justify them, and ensure us retaining their advt. Our thousands of readers—without spending a penny more than they now spend—could write to our advertisers and so encourage them that it would mean hundreds of pounds to "Grit," and help the educational campaign. You ought to know that "Grit" has never paid its editor, and is willed to the Alliance when he lays down the burden of his work. This way of helping is well within your reach. I hope you will use it.

A UNIVERSAL HELP.

"There is not a profession, art, or science into which the use of the microscope does not enter," says Mr. A. J. Smith, the president of the Victorian Microscopical Institute.

This suggested several things to me—you need one in the tram to enable you to see either manners or gratitude. You need one when you go to Parliament to find any dignity, sense of responsibility, or service for the country. You need it when you go to church to see any generosity in the plate among the threepenny pieces, any spiritual appreciation, any volunteers for service. It is true you do not need one to see a "lady's" figure in the street or the top layer of powder on her face; which, perhaps, is just the useful exception which proves how necessary a microscope is.

OUR JOB.

"There are people who fancy they are under obligation to make their neighbours good," says Robert Louis Stevenson. "One person I have to make good—myself. But my duty to my neighbour is much more nearly expressed by saying I have to make him happy—if I can."

We cannot make even our nearest and dearest good, though our hearts may bleed at every false step they take. We have no way to change the path except by our most tender prayers.

But few of us realise how much of real good we are accomplishing for our neighbour by making him happier. Happiness cannot come from wrongdoing, and goodness is always nearest to the cheerful, singing heart. When we would lure a little child from his mischief, our first effort is to offer some new attraction or interest, and grown-up children are swayed in very much the same way. We cannot make them good, but we may help them toward happiness, and goodness is only a step beyond that.

Prohibition makes a bigger contribution to the sum total of human happiness than any other single thing within our reach.

CONVERTED BREWERIES.

Out of 2372 breweries, and this is 94 per cent. of the total number existing when National Prohibition came into force, only 152 are idle.

There is a journal in the United States called "The Beverage Journal," which, before Prohibition, was known to fame as "The Western Brewer." It has recently published an article which contained information of such outstanding interest that we gladly take over the following excerpts:

"Brewers are now large producers of various beverages, and are active in many other lines. Requests for exact information have been so frequent that we deemed it advisable to learn each activity at each plant, and publish the information. Replies from 94 per cent. of all breweries in the United States show the following facts: 667 plants are making cereal beverages; 431 plants make aerated beverages; 118 plants are making fruit syrups; 63 plants are making malt syrups and extracts; 145 plants make ice, and 50 operate cold storage. One hundred and fifty-two plants are listed as idle. No fewer than 898 other plants are engaged on such lines as ice cream, dairy produce, confectionery, oil refining, canning, meat packing, etc."

This will show very clearly that Prohibition has not led to unemployment, for it has been found that in all cases the number of hands has been largely increased.

DRUGS. Many people are sincerely troubled about the drug evil. They may well be, but it is now firmly established that Prohibition does not increase, but rather decreases drug addiction. The Pharmaceutical Journal of February 12, 1921, says: The Journal of the American Medical Association states that clinics conducted by the narcotic division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, through which agency several thousand drug addicts were examined, reveal no evidence of an increase of the narcotic drug habit since Prohibition went into effect. The number of women "habitues" is slightly in excess of the number of men. The investigation disclosed that different communities have their favorite narcotics. In New York the addicts consume heroin almost entirely; in Chicago there is a predominant demand for morphine; in San Francisco, opium is most frequently employed; whereas in St. Louis, New Orleans, and other cities with a large colored population, cocaine is in vogue. Field agents of the bureau have recently discovered small stocks of hashish.

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions may commence with any issue, the paper being posted for 52 weeks for 10/-; outside the Commonwealth, 11/6.

Remittances should be made by Postal Notes, payable to Manager of "Grit," or in Penny Stamps.

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.
Address: Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

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

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

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

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1921.

THE EDITOR.

BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

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

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"NOT FAIR."
LIQUOR LAW ADMINISTRATION.
JUDGE'S STRAIGHT TALK.

Judge Scholes spoke very plainly at the Darlinghurst Sessions last week on the manner in which the liquor laws are administered. He was summing up to the jury in the case of two men charged with assault upon the licensee of a well-known city hotel. In his evidence this man, under cross-examination, would neither admit nor deny that people were served with liquor at this hotel after the legal hour.

remarked: "If he had denied it we would not believe him. We know it is done." "It is not fair," exclaimed the judge, with a good deal of heat. "The illegal traffic of these large hotels is not interfered with. As a judge of Quarter Sessions one knows that the people proceeded against for these offences are the small men selling a bottle of beer or so in a back lane. Our liquor laws should be administered impartially, or not at all. It is not fair."

In his analysis of this evidence his Honor

cer reports on his own neglect or otherwise, which, of course, is not satisfactory. The writer was an eye witness some time ago to a flagrant breach of the law in a city hotel. He wrote to the police—who made the usual investigation, and, as usual, found nothing. The liquor seller is warned, and is more watchful in future. The crux of the matter is that the violation of the Liquor Law should not be in the hands of the police. The Factories Act and the Pure Foods Act are both administered by special inspectors, and if the Liquor Act were treated in the same way, great good would come of it. This does not reflect on the overworked police; it merely relieves them of work which is extremely difficult, and which circumstances combine to make almost impossible for them. The large number of convictions each year against liquor sellers is a great tribute to the wonderful manner in which the police overcome the extraordinary protection extended to liquor sellers.



PICKING THE EASY ONES.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

When the Legislative Assembly met Mr. Bruntnell asked the Minister for Justice whether his attention had been drawn to reported remarks of Judge Scholes concerning the sale of liquor after hours. Was it a fact, he asked, as suggested by the judge, that certain big hotels were allowed to conduct illegal and illicit sales, whilst the smaller hotels were duly punished and penalised? Would the Minister cause inquiries to be made as to whether the assertions were true in substance and fact?

Mr. McKell, in reply, said he had noticed reports in the morning papers. Evidently the judge had noticed something from personal observation that, up to the present, had not been notified to the police. The police were bound to do their work impartially. Apart from the statements of the judge, he (Mr. McKell) had no information to go upon. He would, however, call for a report from the Inspector-General of Police.

Dr. Arthur asked that private detectives

and plain-clothes constables should be detailed some night during next week to visit the three principal hotels in Castlereagh-street, to find out if the law was being observed.

Mr. Doyle: Will the Minister also take steps to send around plain-clothes constables to the various clubs. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. McKell replied that in the absence of specific reasons he would take no action which would reflect on the police. So far as he knew the police were carrying out their work impartially.

POLICE PROCEDURE.

Many liquor sellers, both in the country and city, look upon the Police Sergeant as a "holy terror." This is not always so. When a case is brought under the notice of the Inspector-General, he promptly calls for a report from the officer-in-charge of the area in which the complaint is lodged. The offi-

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New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from Page 4.)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

A considerable advance in the work amongst young people has taken place in the formation of a Young People's Prohibition Council. A meeting was called as the result of the September Young People's Conference, and at this there was an excellent representation from many societies interested in child welfare, including the various denominational Sunday School Departments, Junior Temperance Lodges, and such excellent organisations as the Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., Kindergarten Union, Primary Workers' Association, C.E. Union, etc. A provisional committee has been appointed to draw up a basis of operation, and at the next general meeting of the Council this will be finalised and the officers of the Council elected. It is expected that provision will be made for the affiliation of independent societies such as Bands of Hope and Temperance Leagues, which at present have no direct representation upon any organisation. We believe that the formation of this Council will be of great value in the campaign for happy children and a sober nation.

LANTERN SLIDES.

We have now prepared a list of lantern slides available for hire purposes. Any of our workers desiring the use of same can obtain them at the nominal charge of 1d. per slide per week. Write in for list of sets, totalling 700 slides.

Water Waggon—

(Continued from Page 6.)

THE BASIC WAGE.

Many thousands have been enjoying a wage that provided for a wife and two children they did not possess. The Court has decided on a reduction. The Government fears to enforce the order of the Court. Law has lost its sovereign dignity, and we now live in a state of chaos. Apparently labor regards wage reduction as a capital offence. It has never really been the higher cost of living but the higher cost of luxury from which we have suffered. Many a household has been confronted with the necessity of choosing beefsteak or silk stockings, and the

daughter's casting vote has given the verdict to the stockings every time.

We have been cursed with the ease with which we can obtain credit, as well as obtain cash for what we had not to keep.

Some American paper says, "Cash down is the best thing with which to feather the nest."

The sooner we get back to a cash basis, real children, and put the break on luxury, the better for everybody.

An optimist is the one who earns £5 a week and buys generously on credit. The pessimist is the one he buys from.

The difference between taxes and taxis is that with taxis you get a run for your money.

Minnesota Editor's Conclusion on Prohibition.

"It has been our privilege," says Charley Dillman, of the "Blue Earth Post" (Minn.), "to attend two big gatherings of late, one at Estherville, the other at Sherburn. It is conservatively estimated that at these two gatherings there were 25,000 people. In all this vast concourse not a single person was to be seen under the influence of liquor. And say, good people, what a happy change has come to us in recent years. Ten years ago 10 per cent. of the number would have been under the influence of liquor, lives would have been endangered, not only in towns named above, but along the public highways leading to and from these places. We still have our more or less reckless auto. drivers, but thanks be, they are sober as a general thing. No, the man who used to take one occasionally, is to-day the man who will stand with body erect, look you straight in the eye and tell you he would not go back to old conditions for the world."

Governor of New Hampshire Recommends Prohibition.

In an address to the members of the Northern New England School of Religious Education, Governor Albert O. Brown, of New Hampshire, recommended for their consideration the prohibitory law, which, he declared, had been the means of saving money and men and boys. He urged upon his hearers the co-operation of all citizens of the State for its rigid enforcement.

GETTING A DRINK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Commissioner J. H. Falconer, of the British Columbia Liquor Board, made this official statement to the Vancouver "Sun":

"There will be no liquor store in Chinatown or in Jap. town in Vancouver, or the Oriental quarter of any other city in British Columbia.

"In no residential section of Vancouver, or any other city in British Columbia shall stores be opened by the Board," stated Mr. Falconer.

PASS "GRIT" ON

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

If this strikes you, then send along to

THE AUSTRALASIAN WHITE CROSS LEAGUE,
56 ELIZABETH STREET,
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And ask for a Report of work done and literature for yourself and your children.



CHECK ZEPHYRS

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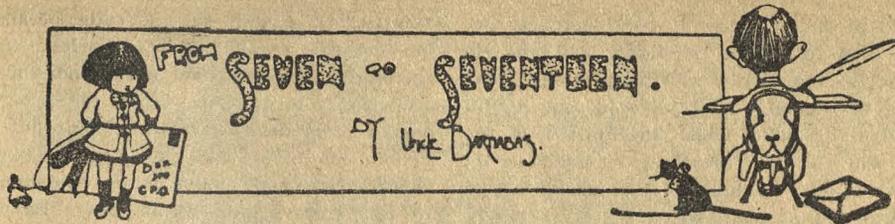
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RURAL BANK DEPARTMENT

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Deposit Stock Issued.



All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send your photo as soon as convenient. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. Uncle B's birthday is celebrated in April each year by a picnic, to which he invites all his Ne's and Ni's. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag." Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

WHO WAS SOLD?

"It is a jolly knife," said Ted, admiringly. "There are three blades besides the corkscrew," said Tom. "It could not have cost less than five shillings." "What made him give it to you?" asked Ted, curiously and suspiciously. "I wish he had taken in into his head to give it to me." "Why, I'll tell you," said Tom laughing. "I gave him my red alley for it, and an old medal. I told him the medal was silver and the alley was real marble, and he thinks he got a bargain. He's awful green." "Oh," said Ted, "that alters the case. I would not have it at that price if you gave me a hundred shillings as well."

"Why not, if he is such a dunce as to believe everything that you tell him? I'll make a trade like that every time I get a chance." "He's welcome to sell his knife how he likes," said Ted, turning on his heel; "but I would not sell my character for all the knives in the world."

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS.

Many happy returns of the day to Uncle B's November Ne's and Ni's: 1st, Nelson Johnston, Nellie Hansin; 2nd, Ethel Innis; 3rd, "Joyce," Hope Job, Mary Kelly; 4th, Adele Sutherland; 5th, Stella Stone, Stanley Osborne, Roy W. Glibbing; 6th, N. Brown, Sadie Betts, Edna Baker, Grace Warren, Ruby Chaseling; 7th, Olive Watters; 8th, Dulcie Swain, Mavis Stevenson, Stella V. Freeman; 9th, Daisy Hawkins, Winnie Foster, Leslie Humphrey, Albert Job, Madge Young, Ruby Morris; 10th, Evelyn Hunter, Nellie Skinner, Edna Stone, Stella Ellery; 11th, Jack Sadlier; 12th, Esther McGinnis, Beryl Brown, Eva Sutherland; 13th, Phyllis Noble, Gwen Fredericks, Madge Armstrong; 14th, Keith Ball; 15th, Thelma Dalgairns; 17th, Noel Swain; 18th, Olive Newman; 19th, Lily Saunders, Lena Lee, Laurence Towner; 20th, Grace Jackling; 21st, Cyril Marshman;

22nd, Florence Smith, Leslie Humphrey, Beryl T. A. Brown, Ron Davidson; 23rd, Jack McLaughlin, Elsie Mason; 24th, Doris Howell, Clarice Ashworth, Binna Alberton, Bert Deardon, Matt Chaseling, Ron Ball; 25th, Harry Paine, Warren Scotton, Stanley Waters; 27th, Ethel Bridge; 28th, Leslie Twemlow, Mona Maxwell, Edna Parvenu; 29th, Una Scotton; 30th, Winifred Ashton, Kathleen Belbridge.

"MAKING GOOD."

Vera Drury, "Lynbourne," Central Lansdowne, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—As you have been kind enough to take my name from the scallywag list, I must not lose so much time in writing again. We have had a lot of rain since I wrote to you last, but we could do with some more now to make the grass grow for spring. My eldest sister was away on the Macleay when the big flood was on, staying at our uncle's. They had to shift away out of the house as the water came right up to the steps. She brought home some photos of the flood wrecks. We had Mr. Fisher at our church last Monday night with the magic lantern, and he gave a temperance lecture, but, unfortunately, there were not many turned up besides those who would like to have Prohibition. I enjoyed it very much. The boys from our school have won two football matches lately. Well, Uncle, I must leave off now, with love to yourself and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Vera,—You have taken the proper course to show your appreciation by promptness in writing. Success is not always to be counted in numbers. Write again.—Uncle T.)

ANOTHER NEW NI.

Jessie Brooks, "Milton Villa," Picton, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I would like to be one of your Ni's very much. Will you have me? I am 13 years of age next December 9. I go to the Methodist Sunday school in Picton. We are all teetotalers. Will you please send me a recitation book? I am learning the piano. I would have written before this, but I have to have my lessons and practice. I would like to write to one of your Ne's. With love to all the "Grit" family.

(Dear Jessie,—You are welcome as a Ni, and I am pleased to note that you are anxious to make friends. I urge some of the Ni's to send you a letter so that you can exchange views.—Uncle T.)

"HELLO! KIDDIES!"

**HERE IS A CHANCE FOR YOU!
Over £12 in Prizes for Young People.
Essay Contest**

Entries Coming from all over N.S.W. and other States.
Final Date of Entries: December 1, 1921.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

Age.	First.	Second.	Third.
Section I.—Under 12	£1 1 0	£0 10 6	£0 7 6
Section II.—Over 12, under 14	2 2 0	1 10 0	0 15 0
Section III.—Over 14, under 17	3 3 0	2 2 0	1 5 0

Age will be taken as on December 1st, 1921.

Subject of Essay: "The Success of Prohibition in America."

Text book: "With One Voice." Obtainable from the New South Wales Alliance, 1/-, post free.

Length of Essays—

- Section I. Not more than 500 words.
- Section II. Not more than 750 words or less than 500.
- Section III. Not more than 1000 words or less than 750.

Write in for free Entry Form, with full particulars and rules of contest.

Further information obtainable from and all entries must be addressed to

THE Y.P. DEPARTMENT, N.S.W. ALLIANCE,
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For satisfactory progress on the part of the student, individual teaching is absolutely essential. Not only do our students progress quickly, but they are constantly carrying off first places in public competitive shorthand examinations. Any arrangement may be made to suit the convenience of students—whole day, half day, or one or two hours weekly in either day or evening classes. Students may take either Isaac Pitman or Summerhayes Shorthand (the new Australian system).

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PROHIBITION CADETS.

Training and Recruiting the Young
People for Prohibition Service.

This page is conducted by the Young People's Department of the N.S.W. Alliance.

For further information, suggestions, lists of supplies, etc., write or phone to

THE Y.P. DEPARTMENT,
N.S.W. Alliance,
321 PITT-ST., SYDNEY.
Phone: City 8944.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

No. 9.—C.E. Prohibition Rally.
Nov. 13.—World's Temperance Sunday.
Dec. 1.—Entries for Essay Contest close.

GET BUSY NOW.

AN EXCELLENT PUBLICATION.

"The Australian Band of Hope News," which is being published by the Victorian Band of Hope Union, has been considerably improved and is now being published monthly. This is a splendid magazine, especially for workers amongst Young People's Temperance Societies, and is full of news of temperance work and suggestions for workers. The subscription is 1/6 per year, post free, and we strongly advise all our workers to subscribe. In future it will contain each month some notes and news of the work in our own State.

KILLED BY — ?

Last week a boy, six years of age, was killed at Moore Park under very sad circumstances. Returning to the Kindergarten school after lunch, he was crossing the road, and safely passed two City Council carts, when another cart came along. He was knocked down, and subsequently died from injuries received. Before the Coroner's Court the evidence showed that the driver was hopelessly drunk, and he has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, but we are waiting to hear that the liquor traffic will be charged with this sad death. The driver was not primarily responsible. It was booze which robbed the driver of his normal self-control and added another crime to its great list.

NEW ARRIVALS.

With many others, we join in welcoming the Barnardo boys who have just recently landed in Sydney after their long trip from England. They have come to us as prospective settlers, and we feel that the hearty welcome which has been extended to them by the community is well deserved. We welcome them to bright Australia, but feel that it

would be much better if they were coming to a land free from the liquor evil and its accompanying sorrow and temptation. Australia is a good land to live in, but it will be a better land when Prohibition is the law. For the sake of young Australians, let us work on. Prohibition will make happy children and a sober nation.

COMING EVENTS.

We wish to call attention to the important events which are mentioned at the head of this page. All who are interested in Christian Citizenship are invited to the C.E. Convention which will be held in the City Temple, Campbell-street, Sydney, Nov. 5 to 12. Full particulars, including the great Prohibition rally and exhibition of temperance facts and supplies, are available from the C.E. headquarters, Pitt-street, Sydney.

World's Temperance Sunday is Almost Here.

—We note that special celebrations are being arranged in many districts, and we should be pleased to have reports from schools and societies of what has been accomplished on November 13.

The Essay Contest Promises to be Most Successful.—We hear of coaching classes being formed at Goulburn and at several suburban centres. Send in all entries before Dec. 1.

WORLD-WIDE FELLOWSHIP.

As indicating the general interest in temperance work amongst young people, it is interesting to notice that during the last month we have received requests for samples, information, and supplies from Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and South Africa, in addition to many from our own State. We have also received help ourselves from several of the Australian States, New Zealand, U.S.A., and Britain, and in this way we are all joined together in the World-Wide Campaign for Prohibition.

PLANS FOR SOCIETIES.

Here are two novel plans to help you in your Society:

"The Wishing Sack."—Invite your Society members to write a wish on paper and then come forward and throw the paper over their left shoulder into a wishing sack (a large clean paper bag will do for this purpose). Open the slips of paper and read aloud the wishes. This is the opportunity for the leader of the Society. If a girl wishes to be

"pretty," then point out the value of abstinence in this regard; if a boy wishes to be "strong," point out how pure food and abstinence from poisons make for strength; does a child desire "wealth," point out how Prohibition helps savings. The wideawake superintendent will have many opportunities in this little game.—From the "Band of Hope News."

"What the Bottle Says."—Give all present a slip of paper with the question, "Why should we do away with strong drink?" Tell them to write out a short answer and bring it to the table before the meeting closes. Have a bottle ready and let each child put the answer into the bottle, and say that the bottle will be broken at the next meeting and the answers read out. The one who has the best answer can be given a prize.—A. Wilkinson, Wyong.

OUR RECITERS' CORNER.

THE CRADLE AND THE BAR.

Once on a time an oak-tree stood
Serene and brave and high;
It reared its strength within the wood,
Uplifted to the sky.

But hands of men, with axe and saw,
Brought low its giant pride,
And, with a groan of agony,
It fell to earth and died.

Out of its timber human hands
Fashioned two things apart;
Out of the oak they tore and rent
The centre of its heart.

And from one part a cradle grew,
Wherein a babe did rest,
And mother-love was centred there
To give her child the best.

But from another part was made
A bar for a saloon,
And over it men spent their years,
And bartered life's great boon.

The bar has ruined many lives—
Meanwhile the child has grown
And works for Prohibition laws
Till bar rooms are o'erthrown.

—C. M. Sheldon (adapted).

DOUBTLESS.

She: "Jack, I must have a complete set of new clothes! I'm sure the entire neighborhood knows my present wardrobe by heart!"
He: "But—er—wouldn't it be cheaper to move to a new neighborhood?"

LADY FRIENDS

YOUR HELP NEEDED!

Already we have a little band of volunteers taking charge of pledge-signing tables at various points in the city. We need more!

Will you volunteer to help us with this work?

We provide table, calico sign, etc., and defray travelling and meal expenses.

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HANDICAPPED.

Johnny: "The camel can go eight days without water."

Freddy: "So could I if ma would let me."

THE THREAT INDIRECT.

"Aw," said Willie, "you're afraid to fight; that's all it is."

"No, I'm not," protested Jack, "but if I fight my ma'll find it out and lick me."

"How'll she find it out?"

"She'll see the doctor goin' to your house."

NATURAL CLOCK ALARM.

McTavish: "Ay, it's a wunnerfu' echo. When folk roond aboot here gang tae their beds, they juist put their heids oot o' the window an' shout, an' the echo waukens them i' the mornin'!"

THE ERROR OF HIS WAYS.

It was visiting-day at the jail, and the uplifters were on deck.

"My good man," said one kindly lady, "I hope that since you have come here you have had time for meditation, and have decided to correct your faults."

"I have that, mum," replied the prisoner in heartfelt tones. "Believe me, the next job I pull, this baby wears gloves."

BEING NICE TO HIM.

Pianist Rachmaninoff told in his New York flat the other day a story about his boyhood.

"When I was a very little fellow," he said, "I played at a reception at a Russian count's, and, for an urchin of seven, I flatter myself that I swung through Beethoven's 'Kreutzer Sonata' pretty successfully.

"The 'Kreutzer,' you know, has in it several long and impressive rests. Well, in one of these rests the count's wife, a motherly old lady, leaned forward, patted me on the shoulder, and said:

"Play us something you know, dear."

WE HOPE SO.

Teacher: "And what was Nelson's farewell address?"

Bright Boy: "Heaven, ma'am."

DRY REBUKE.

Jack: "Didn't you see me down-town yesterday? I saw you twice."

Jacqueline: "I never notice people in that condition."

ANYTHING TO OBLIGE.

"Are you sure you can prove my client is crazy?"

"Why, certainly," replied the eminent alienist. "And what is more, if you are ever in trouble and need my services I'll do the same thing for you."

NOW HE'LL BE ABLE TO TELL 'EM.

City Youth: "What's that the calf is lickin'?"

Cow Farmer: "That's rock salt, my boy."

City Youth: "Go hon! I've often wondered how corn-beef was made!"

A man once walked into a restaurant and inspected the bill of fare. "I'd like some fly specks," he said. "Sir?" asked the waiter, haughtily. "Haven't you got fly specks?" said the man. "No, sir," replied the waiter, still more haughtily. "Then," quoth the other, "take them off the bill of fare."

A THOROUGH JOB.

In the cook's absence the young mistress of the house undertook, with the help of an inexperienced waitress, to get the Sunday luncheon. The flurried maid, who had been struggling in the kitchen with a coffee-machine which refused to work, confessed that she had forgotten to wash the lettuce.

"Well, never mind, Marie," said the considerate mistress. "Go on with the coffee, and I'll do it. Where do you keep the soap?"



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"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."—
Gal. 6, 2.

SUNDAY.

"Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."—Matt., 22, 21.

* * *

RELIGION AND INDUSTRY.

The labor problem cannot be successfully solved until religion catches up with industry. We have labor troubles because we are four hundred years behind the applications of the fundamentals of prosperity as expressed in the Ten Commandments. We preach loud enough, but we practise lightly. Our whole business world is built on credit; credit, in turn, is based on integrity; and integrity, in turn, is a product of religion; and without it our whole business world will topple, and we shall revert to savagery.—Roger Babson.

MONDAY.

"Learn of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls."—Matt. 11, 29.

* * *

LIFE'S SCHOOLS.

I put my heart to school

In the world where men grow wise.

"Go out," I said, "and learn the rule;
Come back when you win a prize."

My heart came back again.

"Now, where is the prize?" I cried.

"The rule was false and the prize was pain,
And the teacher's name was Pride."

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where.

I put my heart to school

In the woods where veeries sing,

And brooks run clear and cool,

In the fields where wildflowers spring.

"And why do you stay so long,

My heart? And where do you roam?"

The answer came with a laugh and a song,

"I find this school is home."

—Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

TUESDAY.

"The goodness of God endureth continually."—Psl., 52, 1.

* * *

THE GOODNESS OF GOD.

"Good is a kind Father. He sets us all in the places where He wishes us to be employed, and that employed is truly 'our Father's business.' He chooses work for all creatures which will be delightful to them if they do it simply and humbly. He gives us always strength enough, and sense enough, for what He wants us to do; if we either tire ourselves or puzzle ourselves, it is our own fault. And we may always be sure, whatever we are doing, that we cannot be pleasing Him if we are not happy ourselves."—John Ruskin.

WEDNESDAY.

"Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."—John, 14, 27.

* * *

FACE THE SUN.

Don't hunt after trouble, but look for success,
You'll find what you look for; don't look for
distress.

If you see but your shadow, remember, I
pray,

That the sun is still shining, but you're in the
way.

Don't grumble, don't bluster, don't dream
and don't shirk,

Don't think of your worries, but think of your
work,

The worries will vanish, the work will be
done,

No man sees his shadow who faces the sun.
—"To-day's."

THURSDAY.

"God works in a mysterious way His
wonders to perform."

* * *

SUMMER THOUGHTS.

All the processes of Nature are silent and secret. It is God's glory to conceal a matter. As He veiled His wondrous working for the Israelites at the Red Sea with the cloud of night, and the dawn only revealed the completed miracle, so in the field of Nature He reveals to us, not processes, but results.—Rev. Hugh Macmillan, D.D.

The laughter of the water—God tuned its
singing as He did the singing of the winds;

and there is no complaint of flanging or sharpening, no defective tones, only music, music, music.—Bishop William A. Quayle, D.D.

FRIDAY.

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

* * *

UPHILL.

Does the road wind uphill all the way?

Yes, to the very end.

Will the day's journey take the whole long
day?

From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting-place?

A roof for when the slow dark hours begin.

May not the darkness hide it from my face?
You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?

Those who have gone before.

Then must I knock, or call when just in
sight?

They will not keep you standing at that
door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and weak?

Of labor you shall find the sum.

Will there be beds for me and all who seek?
Yes, beds for all who come.

—Christina Rossetti.

SATURDAY.

"If ye know these things, happy are ye if
ye do them."—John, 13, 17.

* * *

"If Christian service were all talking and praying in meetings and visiting the sick, it would be discouraging to some talentless people," said the Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D. "But are our tongues the only faculties we can use for Christ? There are ways in which even silent people can do service for God and be of service to the world. A star does not talk, but its calm, steady beam shines down continually out of the sky, and is a sweet benediction to many. A flower cannot sing bird songs, but its sweet beauty and gentle fragrance makes a blessing wherever it is seen. Be like a star in your peaceful shining, and many will thank God for your life. Be like a flower in your pure beauty and in the influence of your unselfish spirit, and you may do more to bless the world than many who talk incessantly."

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A MESSAGE TO YOUTH. BEING THE IMPRESSIONS OF ITS DELIVERY.

BREN PEMURY, for "Grit."

"A man with a message" is the tag every advance agent—with the lack of originality which is characteristic of his kind—advertising the man who will willy-nilly inflict his dubious wares onto a long-suffering people from a lecture platform. But men with messages are rare, and when one has the pleasure of hearing a real man with a real message hold an audience in his spell, one may well treasure the experience.

On Friday afternoon of last week I, as an outsider, watched between three and four hundred young people gather in the Union Lecture Hall of the Sydney University. I hazard a guess that their ages ranged from sixteen to twenty-one years of age, the majority being about eighteen. They were all in the golden age, the age of dreams and visions, the season of laughter—the pure laughter of youth which is untainted with the note of sadness which comes with the years and experience. To see these hundreds of clean young Australians gave one hope for the future; to-morrow belongs to them, and in their presence one felt that when the destiny of our land is placed in their hands, even as in the fulness of Time, it shall be that they will receive it with a consciousness of a sacred trust. And why had they assembled? The appearance on the platform of Dr. Cole, with the leader of the Australian Prohibition Movement, answered this question. In an easy conversational manner Dr. Cole introduced the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond. (At the risk of bringing down on my not bald head the editorial wrath, I wish to remark that whenever I see "The Rev." before the name of R. B. S. H. I feel sorry that an ordained man cannot escape from the title. All my reasons need not be given, anyway not here. Titles, church or otherwise, do not become some men. Fancy tagging "Sir" on to Lloyd George or Mr. Gladstone.

Speaking from the centre of the stage, Mr. Hammond delivered his message to Youth.

THE CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

With many descriptive touches the speaker told of his many years of labor among the slums of Sydney. Of years spent in rescue work; of men and women who had surrendered their manhood and womanhood to the power of alcohol. It was the story of an unceasing fight against a rising tide of human suffering. At the end of each year's toil a tally was made of the numbers who day by day appeared at the police court to answer a charge of drunkenness, and after nearly nine years' toil the lecturer discovered that the human derelicts were manufactured with such regularity and speed that there were more the last year than there was during the first year.

AMERICA.

Mr. Hammond then told of his visits to America. Of his visit to the police court in Trisco, where he discovered that the problem he had faced in Sydney was present in this American town. Then after a lapse of about two years he again visited this city, which in so many ways resembles Sydney, and again he went to the police court, and he discovered that some great change had been brought about. The army of drunks had disappeared. The court was empty and silent, and he inquired the reason. The officer-in-charge told him the reason. "Since you were here two years ago we have had Prohibition, and you see the results. During the last year of the open saloon we had 17,354 pass through this court. Twelve months of Prohibition reduced that number to 1814." From this city set in the blue waters of the Pacific he took his hearers to a city on the wind-swept plains of Manitoba, from here to the sunny south of the States, and everywhere where

Prohibition had come the same story was told. "In the presence of this modern miracle I bared my head, and I longed with all the intensity of my nature to see bestowed upon my own magnificent country this priceless blessing," said Mr. Hammond, and this audience of virile young Australians thundered forth the applause of their approval of the sentiment expressed. I do not know how the applause affected the lecturer, to me it told of a determination which augurs well for this country.

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BEER AS MEDICINE?

Congress has been getting posted lately on the medicinal properties of beer. It has "seen a light" which has effectively informed the legislative mind on two points: the first, that beer has no qualifications whatsoever as a health-builder, and the second, that its manufacture and sale is a game so lucrative for the brewer and the retailer as to have none of the aspects of a fair business proposition. Some would even call it a colossal humbug.

On June 3 a letter containing the following information was sent to Mr. Volstead by a friend of Prohibition in New York City:

"Some years ago a German chemist was brought to New York by a certain brewing company. Said chemist was brought to make beer without malt or hops. A five-year contract, at a salary of 10,000 dollars a year, was arranged. When said chemist had been two years here the brewery company had found out his formula for the making of beer without malt or hops, so they discharged him. The chemist then brought suit in the Supreme Court in New York City for the sum of 30,000 dollars, being the balance of the contract. He stated, under oath, that the beer was manufactured at a cost of less than 1 cent. per gallon! He also told how many hundreds of thousands of gallons he had made during the two years while he was in the employ of the company. He made samples in Court of the said beer. He won his suit and the brewing company paid him 30,000 dollars and the costs of the suit. This is the stuff brewers and quack doctors want Congress to legalise. Ninety per cent. of the best physicians in the United States do not prescribe beer as medicine—because it isn't!"

This illuminating statement, our informant adds, was forwarded to Mr. Volstead, accompanied by the request that he give the facts to the Judiciary Committee and to Congress, which he evidently has done without loss of time.

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