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# Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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## BULLETIN ISSUED TO LAW OBSERVANCE OFFICERS.

BY FEDERAL PROHIBITION UNIT, WASHINGTON.

Issued Mondays and Fridays by Information Office, Federal Prohibition Unit and Narcotic Division, Washington, in the Interest of Directors, Divisional Chiefs, Narcotic Inspectors, Agents, and Law Observance Forces Generally.

Friday, February 15, 1924.

### BETTER CONGREGATIONS IN SALVATION ARMY.

"It is a pleasure to say, from our point of view in the Salvation Army, that since Prohibition has gone into effect our congregations are much better than they ever were. Only once in a while someone will wander in to our place under the influence of liquor. Our charity department, relief department, men's homes and women's shelters have toned up wonderfully and every one of us Salvationists of Richmond feel that we must not turn back."—Commandant and Mrs. S. A. Runcie, Officers in Charge, Salvation Army, Richmond, Va.

### PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING PROHIBITION.

"There is an inescapable personal responsibility for the development of character, of industry, of thrift, and of self-control. These do not come from the Government but from the people themselves.

"But the Government can and should always be expressive of steadfast determination, always vigilant to maintain conditions under which these virtues are most likely to develop and secure recognition and reward. This is the American policy.

"It is in accordance with this principle that we have enacted laws for the public health and have adopted Prohibition in narcotic drugs and intoxicating liquors."—President Coolidge, in Annual Message to Congress, 1923.

### FINE RESULT OF STAND TAKEN BY FRATERNITY.

It is probably superfluous to announce that the Annual Winter Dance was a success. The fact was self-evident to those who attended. With approximately 600 couples present, the floor was not as crowded as previous years, and the general atmosphere was one of refinement. While to many guests it was just "another dance," it was to our mind a step forward. It was the real test of the policy of the Grand Master in barring liquor and stags from Phi Alpha Sigma functions, and is to be considered a complete confirmation of these ideals. The good attendance, orderliness of the crowd and the evident sociability of the crowd proved conclusively that artificial stimulus is not required to make a dance of ours successful. There were some transgressions of the ruling, it was true, even by brothers of the fraternity. Possibly this was to be expected—reforms are not instituted in a day, or even a year. To these transgressors we can but state that they are known, and that the last word of warning has been spoken. The next step will be direct action.—News item, Masonic booklet, "On the Square."

### BOOTLEG TRADER GETS HARD JOLT.

Federal Judge J. Stanley Webster issued a warning to bootleggers who "persistently engage in this sort of business" and exemplified his warning by sentencing George Shallas to six months in jail and a 750-dollars fine—one of the stiffest sentences passed in Federal Court for common bootlegging. He added that he had no sympathy for a man who persists in "defiance of law for money," and warned that such a man "bets his liberty on the issue."—News item, Spokane (Washington) "Spokesman Review."

### OBLIGATION OF LOCAL OFFICIALS.

There may be no legal method by which the Federal Government may compel State and municipal officers to enforce the Act of Congress enacted for the enforcement of the 18th amendment, but the absence of means of legal compulsion does not absolve the State or subdivision thereof from the obligation assumed by the adoption of the amendment. The failure of any State or subdivision thereof to discharge its constitutional obligation is no justification for any other unit of government to decline to discharge its duties under the Constitution.

There are certain obligations imposed upon Congress by the Constitution, also certain obligations imposed upon the President. There is no way by which a State or any subdivision thereof could compel either Congress or the President to discharge these duties should either of them decline to do so. The obligations are none the less binding because of this fact. The assumption that any unit or department of Government may disregard its constitutional obligation, growing out of a solemn compact of the highest dignity, strikes at the very foundation of constitutional government. If one constitutional provision may be disregarded, other provisions may be likewise; the result would be chaos and anarchy instead of the

enjoyment of life, liberty and the right of the pursuit of happiness which the Constitution of the United States declared this Government to have been established to promote.—Commissioner Haynes.

### VIOLATION, NOT ENFORCEMENT, IS ROOT OF EVIL.

"The violation, not the enforcement of the Prohibition law, is the root of more crimes, more distress and misery, more broken homes than any violation that we know of.

"The patronage of the bootlegger means that the patron cannot consistently decry the rum runner, or any other lawbreaker, for he, himself, has been the direct cause of the sellers breaking the law of the city, State and nation."—Judge George Couper Gibbs, Jacksonville (Fla.).

"Oh, What is Truth?"—"Tis the thing which is true!

With nothing to doubt and nothing to rue; The tangible, palpable, logical fact

With nothing to add and naught to retract. "Oh, What is Truth?"—when we languish in pain?

'Tis the blessing that brings us health again. "Oh, What is Truth?"—"Tis the good and the pure—

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## WOMEN OF WALES PRESENT PEACE MEMORIAL TO WOMEN OF UNITED STATES.

A committee of distinguished Welsh women are in this country for the purpose of presenting to the women of the United States a memorial in the interests of international peace, from the women of Wales and Monmouthshire. Mrs. Peter Hughes Griffiths, one of the visiting committee, is a devoted white ribboner. We quote from the memorial as follows:

"We are not actuated by any political motives. We speak simply as the women of Wales—the daughters of a nation whose glory it has been to cherish no hatred towards any land or people, and whose desire is for the coming on earth of the reign of fellowship and goodwill. We long for the day when the affairs of nations shall be subject no longer to the verdict of the sword. And we feel that the dawn of the Peace which shall endure would be hastened were it possible for America to take her place in the Council of the League of Nations.

"How that is to be done we do not know; but we do know that upon the two great peoples who did so much to decide the fortune of the war rests largely the burden of winning that lasting peace without which all that is dear to us must perish. We rejoice in the measure of co-operation which has already been achieved by America and Britain with other nations at Washington in the limitation of naval armaments, and at Geneva in the humanitarian measures to put an end to the detestable traffic in women and children and also in the maturing of plans for combating the trade in opium and in other noxious drugs. And we hail with delight the movement now on foot to secure for America, with her noble traditions, direct participation in the functions of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"The future is big with hope if we, as the women of this generation, do our part. To us has come an opportunity as real as the responsibility is grave. We would, therefore, appeal to you, women of the United States of America, 'with malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right,' to aid in the effort to hand down to the generations which come after us the proud heritage of a warless world."

## THE ENGLISH BREWERS' NIGHTMARE.

### The Women at the Ballot-Box.

(Excerpts from liquor dealers' journals, reprinted from the "Alliance News.")

"Women, generally considered, are the inveterate enemies of the public-house."—"Brewers' Gazette," February, 1912.

"Probably the best ally the Prohibitionists have in England is the working-class women. . . . As far as the women are concerned the closing of the public-houses would be all to the good because the average working man goes to the public-house alone, or with his 'pals,' and spends the money of which his wife feels she could have made better use."—"International Report of Wine, etc., Trade," "Harper's," June 5, 1920.

"There are six millions of women enfranchised. Is it an unreasonable thing to suppose that three millions will vote for Prohibition?"—"Brewers' Journal," February, 1920.

"Let the trade ca-canny about saying very much about the women folk in this matter (of the improved public-house). Firstly, men think women are sufficiently emancipated nowadays, for a time. Secondly, English people are conservatives; they stick like leeches to old ideas. The writer questions whether there does not exist a large body of all classes who view with distaste anything that may be done to enable their women folk to use a public-house—no matter though it may be renovated, dressed up, and conducted beyond recognition. . . . If they object to their wives consuming beer under such excellent conditions of sale as afforded by a beer-garden, it looks as though they did not consider the conditions of sale to be the trouble, but the actual beer itself."—"Ibid," February, 1920.

"With the loose logic which is characteristic of the sex, she will attribute the main-spring of drunkenness to the drink-seller."—"Brewers' Gazette," December, 1911.

"Every man, every woman, and every child contributes to the taxes of the State by the consumption of either sugar, cocoa, tea, dried fruits, tobacco, beer, wines or spirits. Yet no one suggests that the child, though contributing to taxation, should be allowed to exercise the right of voting for the reason that he is not likely to understand the questions at issue. And this fact should similarly debar vast numbers of women who would qualify under unrestricted adult suffrage."—"Ibid," December, 1911.

"He was a believer in woman suffrage, but the majority of women's votes would probably be used against the Trade."—Ernest Oldmeadow, "Harper's," June 12, 1920.

"If they were to depend upon running their own candidates in Parliament it would be a hopeless task, especially with an electorate which now had women in the ma-

jority."—Ernest Oldmeadow, "Harper's," March 6, 1920.

"Why is it that there still exists hundreds of thousands of men, mainly in the middle classes, who, whilst choosing a licensed house as meeting the convenience of their own comfort and ideas of propriety, regard it as an unfit place in which to take their women relatives or friends?"—"Brewers' Journal," December, 1920.

## DRINK AND POLITICS.

### VIEW OF LADY ASTOR, M.P.

Lady Astor, M.P., contributes to the London "Spectator" an article on "Drink and Politics," in the course of which she says:—

"Endless unbiased official reports indicate that socially, economically, physically, morally, we are suffering as a nation from the effects of drink. But politically the money and interest devoted to stimulating the sale of drink and protecting profits derived from this are endangering the very existence of straight politics in England. In order to safeguard its position and its profits, the monopoly we call the 'Trade' has organised itself politically in a way which is prejudicial to healthy public life. The fact that drives the Trade into this position is the unpalatable truth that the success of the liquor business and the welfare of the country are inevitably opposed to each other.

"The Trade is bound to want to sell as much of its wares as it can get people to buy, and to stimulate the maximum consumption not only of claret and light beers, but of spirits, etc. It is admittedly not in the interest of the nation that people should be induced to buy more and more gin, port, etc., etc. That is where alcohol differs from milk or bread. In its efforts to entrench itself the Trade is driven to methods which many honorable men engaged in it intensely dislike—the subsidising and influencing of apparently independent individuals and societies—even of some papers, and of persons in local or national politics.

"The Trade with its money and its organisations set out to oppose in politics, not only anyone pledged to temperance reform, but anyone who is unwilling to pledge himself to its narrow interest. This naturally means that its weight tends to be thrown against all genuine reformers. This may seem an astounding statement, but anyone who makes a study of the type which obstructs slum clearance or social or moral work on public bodies will find that they are often associates or supporters of the drink interests."

Commenting upon this article, "The Spectator" says that one of the features of the last general election was "the failure of those candidates who have been associated with the Trade, and the success of those who have made temperance reform one of their objects, and the paper adds, "We look forward to a Parliament which may reflect this undoubted current of opinion in the country."

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# 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, JUNE 1.

- 7.15 a.m.: St. Peters, Neutral Bay, Anglican Church.  
Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.
- 11 a.m.: Temora Presbyterian Appointment.
- 3 p.m.: Circuit Appointment.
- 7.15 p.m.: Temora Presbyterian Church.  
Mr. Phil Adler.
- 11 a.m.: Presbyterian Church, Bankstown.
- 7.15 p.m.: Congregational Church, Vaucluse.  
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.
- 7.15 p.m.: St. Nicholas' Anglican Church, Enfield.  
Rev. S. W. Bazalgette.
- 11 a.m.: Methodist Church, Bankstown.
- 7.15 p.m.: Granville Anglican Church.  
Mr. Charles W. Chandler.
- 11 a.m.: West Wyalong Anglican Church.
- 3 p.m.: United Service, Davy's Hall, Wyalong.
- 7.15 p.m.: Presbyterian Church, Wyalong.  
Mr. Charles E. Still.
- 11 a.m.: Temora Methodist Appointment.
- 3 p.m.: Circuit Appointment.
- 7.15 p.m.: Temora Methodist Church.  
Ex-Senator David Watson.
- 3 p.m.: Children's Service, Congregational Church, Alfred-street, North Sydney.  
Mr. D. H. Hardy.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

- Monday, June 2.—Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Wyalong, at 8 p.m.—Ex-Senator David Watson.
- Tuesday, June 3, at 8 p.m.—Parish Hall, Barmedman—Mr. Phil Adler.

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

### GOULBURN FIELD DRIVE.

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, President of the N.S.W. Alliance, together with three members of the N.S.W. Alliance Field Staff, visited Goulburn and carried out a field drive in accordance with our Prohibition Campaign on May 10, 11, and 12.

The response was spontaneous and enthusiastic.

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond occupied the pulpit in St. Saviour's Anglican Cathedral and conducted evening service on May 11, taking as the keynote of his masterful oration "The Master Charity."

The message which "the mender of broken men" delivered to his Goulburn congregation was built up on facts and details of actual experience, which he has gained during a lifetime work of applied Christianity.

Our Goulburn workers are to be congratulated upon the manner in which they carried out all details of the arrangements.

Mr. C. W. Furner, President of the Goulburn Branch, was particularly energetic and untiring in his efforts to secure a successful visit.

The Acting Secretary, Mr. Cox, also carried out in a competent manner all details which fell to his lot in the capacity of Secretary.

The splendid efforts of every member of the Branch are heartily appreciated by the Alliance Executive and staff, and stand forth as an example worthy of emulation by Prohibitionists in other parts of our State.

### MR. C. W. CHANDLER

Recently visited Griffith, Ardlethan and Temora districts in connection with Field Day arrangements, and has reported that the proposed establishment of wine bars in Griffith Area and the recent erection of wine presses, etc., are severely hampering the district and harnessing it with a very real and serious danger to the Digger settlers on the area.

When "irrigation" first became the policy for the area, the intention was to use water as a means of increasing the useful productivity of the district. Evidently there are some people more concerned in retaining the numerical output of police cases, rather than peach cases.

At Temora splendid assistance and support was forthcoming from our local President, Mrs. Evans, who is an enthusiastic and ardent worker in the Prohibition cause. She is a tower of strength just where support is urgently needed.

At Wyalong, Dr. Shaw, who is a well-known and highly respected resident and Mayor of the district, gave most acceptable and valuable assistance to our representative.

The support is highly appreciated, and will materially help towards a successful Field Day at a later date.

The clergy of the districts traversed all responded in a sympathetic manner to our representations, and, with their undoubted opportunities for local organising, will be a big factor in spreading the truth of Prohibition far and wide.

## THE LEGION OF HONOR.

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

### DRUNKEN DRIVERS.

Since we have had so many unfortunate preventable accidents brought before our notice, where lives have been lost, and limbs have been smashed, very often beyond repair, merely because the drivers in charge of motor cars have been under the influence of drink, the following news, coming from U.S.A., should be of interest to most people.

On February 10 William L. Dill, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, received from the Attorney-General's Department the draft of a bill to be introduced in the Legislature, making it a misdemeanor for committing magistrates to rescind sentences imposed on drunken automobile drivers.

The purpose of the measure is to give

the necessary power to prefer a charge against any Judge who hereafter flouts the law by releasing persons convicted for driving whilst intoxicated.

The information shows how seriously is the drunken driver menace viewed by American people who are determined to safeguard the lives and limbs of their fellow-citizens by insisting upon the rigid enforcement of the law, even though the drunken driver convicted may have strong political influence.

Feeling is becoming so strong in this country against the motorist who attempts to control a car whilst under the influence of liquor that the time is fast approaching when the Australian citizen will insist upon the definite cancellation of license of all motor drivers convicted of drunkenness whilst in charge of a motor vehicle, and the move made by American cousins to prevent any such offender being liberated before the expiration of sentence imposed by the Court will find ready approval in this country.

## TO SECRETARIES OF BRANCHES.

Following upon my letters previously forwarded, wherein you were requested to forward particulars of the Branch activities in your district, I write to suggest that a working committee be organised for the purpose of systematically canvassing the district, distributing leaflets and interviewing as many of the local residents as possible.

The present time is so full of possibilities that every effort must be put forward in a worth-while effort to combat the ever-increasing amount of liquor advertisement and "by arrangement" publicity of distorted news matter which finds its origin in malevolent misstatements, and its liquor significance by the suppression and deletion of vital facts and phrases.

The oft-quoted phrase aptly fits in this instance, viz., "That half a truth is worse by far than the whole truth," and usually becomes in its misapplication a deliberate falsehood.

Therefore it is most essential that in every district where we have active Branches or scattered workers the truth must be broadcasted by both the written and the spoken word.

FIELD SECRETARY.

## BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

Let it be worthv 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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# MASS DEMONSTRATION

**SYDNEY TOWN HALL**

**TUESDAY, JUNE 17th, 8 p.m.**

(DOORS OPEN 6.30 P.M.)

**TO LAUNCH**

## The Victory Pledge Campaign

"We enter this campaign with a tremendous faith in the loyalty and enthusiasm of our people,"  
says our leader, R. B. S. Hammond.

Chairman: The Rt. Hon. D. GILPIN, Lord Mayor of Sydney.

Speakers:

R. B. S. HAMMOND      Mrs. JAMIESON WILLIAMS.      Miss PRESTON-STANLEY  
W. P. J. SKELTON, M.L.A.      Dr. RICHARD ARTHUR, M.L.A.

## Grand Concert Programme

6.45—8 P.M.

Combined Choir under baton of Mr. G. B. McKENZIE (of C.M.M. Choir).

**THE VICTORY PLEDGE.**

This meeting will witness the signing of the first "Victory Pledge." It will be an historic occasion. The challenge of the Liquor Traffic will be accepted. The spirit of the old-time enthusiasm will prevail. YOU must be there.

**GET YOUR TICKET AT ONCE.**

**ADMISSION FREE (by Ticket). Doors open 6.30 p.m.**

Come early and get ready to enjoy the best music, the best speeches, and be with the best people of Sydney.

Further information or tickets, N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.



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SPECIAL AFTERNOON  
PEKOE-FLAVORED  
TEA

## CHURCH BUILDING IN UNITED STATES WILL REQUIRE VAST SUMS DURING PRESENT YEAR.

Architects Representing Many Leading Denominations Estimate that New Structures in 1924 will Necessitate Expenditure of 200,000,000 dols.; Brewery Statement not in Accord with the Facts.

A few days ago representatives of Church Boards of architects from all over the country met in Cincinnati, Ohio. The denominations represented in this meeting were Methodist Episcopal, Southern Baptist, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian Church of the Brethren; Northern Baptist, Evangelical, Christian, and United Brethren.

It was estimated by these architects who are in close touch with church building operations in other denominations as well as in their own, that more than 200,000,000 dols. will be spent for church building in the United States during the present year.

This estimate indicates that the steady growth of church membership and church building construction, which has been so apparent since the outlawing of the saloons, is unabated. In 1923 official statistics show that church membership increased in the United States at the rate of 3000 new members per day.

Figures for the fiscal year ending June 31, 1922, and published in June of last year, show that the expenditures for the construction of church and religious and memorial buildings amounted to 7,172,000 dols. per average month, or 4,000,000 dols. more per month than in 1919, which year was the record up to date.

The estimate of the architects that 200,000,000 dols. will be expended for church building construction this year is further fulfilment of the truth of the contention of the Anti-Saloon League that the liquor traffic was the greatest obstruction to the work of the church in the United States. When this truth finally impressed itself upon the minds and hearts of Christian men and

women and the churches united under common leadership to meet their foe, the doom of the liquor traffic was sealed.

The leaders of the liquor interests readily recognised the Church as their most formidable enemy, yet for years they have boasted that they were able to command a greater following than the churches, and,

YOU MUST ATTEND  
THE  
MASS DEMONSTRATION.

See Page 5.

seemingly, the liquor trade was more prosperous and wielded a greater influence than did the Church.

### BREWERS BOASTED OF SUPREMACY.

The brewers in their literature boasted that they were spending more money building breweries than the people were spending in building churches. Official statistics showed that there were more saloons in 1908 than there were churches in the United States, the figures being 200,000 churches and 298,271 saloons. Here is the way the "Brewer's Journal" in 1910 bragged about the seeming advantage of the liquor interests. It says:

"Undoubtedly the church and saloon originated in prehistoric times—probably simultaneously—and they have been rivals ever since. The priest gathered around him under his sacred tree or his sanctified caves those whom he could induce to believe in the gods, while the preparer of the real

joys of life required no argument to persuade the people to trade with him. So the saloonmen had the advantage at the start. That they have maintained it is shown by the expenditures compared with the income of the religious establishments. No wonder that the clergyman feels sore when he contemplates the national drink bill and then looks at the rather insignificant figures representing the sum of salary and appurtenances with which he keeps his business going. The struggle of the Church against the worldly enjoyments of man is a losing cause, as its champions fight with spiritual weapons against substantial matters."

Such was the boast of this Goliath in 1910. But about that time townships and counties and States began outlawing the saloons. The Christian citizenship of the nation was becoming aroused, and immediately the effect of closing saloons was noticeable in the increased number of church buildings.

In 1911 these buildings had increased to 20,160, while the number of saloons dropped to 218,393. In 1915 the number of churches had increased to 225,204, and saloons had slumped to 190,469. In 1918 there were 229,000 churches in the United States and only 111,189 saloons.

When the Eighteenth Amendment became effective in 1920 and closed all the saloons there were 230,484 churches, and this number had increased to 243,590 in 1922.

Within twelve years the situation had changed to from nearly a hundred thousand more saloons than churches to the wiping out of the entire legalised liquor traffic.

This change marks the progress of the mightiest moral movement in the history of mankind. It furnishes food for thought in this present day when this traffic, outlawed but still defiant, is challenging the moral forces, the great bulk of which are found in the church membership of the United States.

Will this Christian citizenship who answered the sneers of the brewers as above set forth in the quotation from the "Brewers' Journal" by outlawing the traffic permit these same brewers to re-establish themselves in this country?

If the advantage was with the brewers in 1910 when there were almost a hundred thousand more saloons than churches, surely the advantage is with the Christian people to-day when there is not a legalised saloon in this country, and when the brewers are outcasts by the grace of the constitution of the United States.

Every Christian patriot will answer by resolving that he will do his full part in helping to finish the task so auspiciously begun and rid the world of its greatest iniquity—the legalised liquor traffic.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.  
PASS "GRIT" ON.



## CONAN DOYLE'S RIVAL.

### ECTOPLASM AND THE "SPOOKS"—THE MAGISTRATE AND HIS RUM.

#### Whisky at a Dance—A Ponderous Joy-Ride—Drunken Motorists and the Law.

Touching the vexed question of the cost of living—we mean, of course, the price of beer and other cordials—the Customs Department has not yet taken any official notice of the despairing cry of the licensed victuallers who, as we pointed out last week, can only, under the circumstances, continue to increase prices instead of decreasing them. As the President of the Alliance remarked in the course of a speech at Coogee the other night, "The liquor trade is like a leopard. It can't change its spots. It can only change the price of its spots."

#### UNDER THE TAIL.

Have you ever had one or two "under the tail"? You don't know what it means? Dear me. Well, have you ever been "half shot"? And you don't know what that means, either? Well, well. Come, have you ever been shickered? Or stunned? DRUNK, I mean. It is most necessary in these days to be properly educated, so please add these words to your vocabulary. A magistrate the other day at Casino elicited all this information from a witness who seemed to think that the word "drunk" was obsolete, and was quite upset when he was told that slang was out of place in a court of law. "Under the tail" is new; the other expressions have long been current, and there are others. It would be interesting to compile a boozers' dictionary.

#### THE MAGISTRATE'S RUM.

A sailor with an unblemished record was before Mr. Hawkins, S.M., the other day, charged with assaulting a constable, and his counsel mentioned that he had been drinking rum all day, adding, somewhat incautiously, "Your Worship will recognise in what state the man must have been after that." But the magistrate was not having any. "I can't do anything of the kind," he retorted. "I've never drunk rum all day." According to another version, however, Mr. Hawkins said: "I have never drunk rum for more than half a day." Well, that isn't bad going. We could imagine all sorts of things after half a day with the rum bottle. The sailor got three months.

#### HUMAN SPONGES.

One of the most amazing things about alcohol is its unlimited power to feed upon itself. If you go into a restaurant for your dinner, it never occurs to you to eat twenty plates of roast beef, but if you go into a pub for a spot, the chances are that you will have three or four, and as many more after that as your funds, or the funds of your companions can stand. The other day at Goulburn a man who had been robbed when in a state of intoxication admitted that he and three others had spent £5 in one day mostly on long beers. The magistrate, after doing some mental arithmetic, asked the witness whether he could drink 25/- worth of beer in a day and remain sober. Lying like a Trojan, the witness said he could, and added that he could also have "a few wines between drinks." It seems that wine does not count as a drink. A human sponge, sure. To point a moral and adorn a tale, however, this syphon ought to have described his feelings the day after.

#### BEER-HAUNTED.

The human sponge referred to in the last paragraph ought to read this one, which forms an appropriate curtain-raiser to the next in which we shall

introduce our great ectoplasmic "piece de resistance" entitled "The Rival of Conan Doyle." It appears that a mysterious individual tip-toed into the sanctum of Inspector Fowler the other day and, in a hoarse whisper, exclaimed: "They're after me!" The inspector was not alarmed. He has heard it so often before. Like a father-confessor he continued to listen: "Every day they meet

### YOU MUST ATTEND THE MASS DEMONSTRATION.

See Page 5.

me," his visitor proceeded, "and one after another they come to me and say, 'Come and have a drink,' or 'You do look dry,' or 'Going to join me,' and in I go again. At night they creep into my room, climb over the bed, and worry me so that I can't sleep. Eventually I will be ruined. I've made my will and now I've come to you." Beer-haunted—that's the complaint. It's quite a

### OUR RECORD OF SHAME.

#### CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

#### ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Seven months ending April 30, 1924:

Males .....	5922
Females .....	1044

Week ending May 7, 1924:

Males .....	123
Females .....	21
Pledges signed .....	39

Week ending May 14, 1924:

Males .....	130
Females .....	20
Pledges signed .....	42

Week ending May 21, 1924:

Males .....	127
Females .....	30
Pledges signed .....	40

common one, though not as a rule so picturesquely described. The haunted one was sent to the Reception House.

#### THE RIVAL OF CONAN DOYLE.

We understand that the Minister for Justice has sent a cable to Conan Doyle ordering him to abdicate. After months of intense effort, Mr. Ley has succeeded in performing the ectoplasmic trick; he has materialised his spooks! The process has been a long and deliberate one, reminding us of the old music-hall ditty, "At first she said she wouldn't, then she said she couldn't, then she whispered 'Well, I'll see,'" but now there is no longer any doubt about it. They are here—Lieut.-Col. R. M. Sadler and Mr. W. B. Fairthorn, both of them returned soldiers with fine war records. It is noticeable, by the way, that since the names have been announced the word "spy" has dropped out of the police vocabulary, though there is plenty of evidence of hostility in other directions.

### LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

### "KING" TEA

Catalogue of Free Gifts Is Now Obtainable.

Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

We wish these gentlemen well. They have an unpleasant job which will not be made pleasanter for them by the trade and the police, but there is plenty of valuable work for them to do, and in three months they ought to be able to justify their appointment amply.

#### FORTESCUE REDIVIVUS.

Our old friend Fortescue, high panjandrum of the Police Association, bobs up again to denounce the new appointments. Our readers will recall his proclivity for teaching logic to his social and intellectual superiors, among whom we rank the Minister for Justice. Mr. Fortescue describes the new appointments as "a gratuitous insult not only to the police, but to all who think differently from him on the question of appointing outsiders to see that the Liquor Act is properly administered." Mr. Fortescue lets the cat out of the bag, however, when he mentions the extra payment which was made to police officers under the old system for work done under the Liquor Act. Most people will agree that the principle of extra payment for work which comes under the administration of the Police Department is wholly objectionable and vicious. The public have lost all confidence in the police as administrators of the liquor law. If they had not, this question of appointing outside inspectors would never have arisen.

#### IN HOT WATER.

The Minister for Justice is in sore distress. Not only has he incurred the hostility of one or two of his colleagues and of the redoubtable Police Association by insisting upon dabbling in occult science, but he has called down upon himself the wrath of some of the newspapers. It must be admitted that though his intentions may be good, his manner is unfortunate, else why the following embarrassing comment in the "Evening News"? That paper says: "Mr. Ley seems to have an almost uncanny talent for creating future trouble for himself. He is a Progressive who is not politically orthodox, a Prohibitionist who has managed to offend most of the Prohibitionists, and now he has incurred the dislike of most of the police force. The accumulation of troubles seems to presage disaster at the next election." No wonder the Minister for Justice is getting rattled.

#### CHURCH DISAPPOINTED.

"We had high hopes of the present Government on the temperance question, but we are disappointed." In these words the Rev. A. Fleming voiced the opinion of the Temperance Committee in a report presented last week to the Presbyterian General Assembly. He added that 55 members of Parliament were pledged to support the views of the temperance party, but only 31 of them had kept their promise. The Rev. D. M. Barnet said that the postponement of the referendum had given a tremendous impetus to the sale of liquor and had increased the size of hotels. It was, he added, a wrong principle to do away with the strictly local option part of the Liquor Bill. A new Parliament was needed which would give more attention to liquor reform. Mr. Barnet need have no fears about the future. There is going to be a new Parliament which WILL see that the desires of the people in this matter are respected.

(Continued on page 15.)



# A Personal Chat with my readers

## NOTHING IN THE PAPER TO-DAY!

That remark has always seemed to me a grave reflection on the persons who utter it. It really means that their interests are so limited that the majority of things are uninteresting to them. I have before me a morning paper; it contains an editorial on a strike in Melbourne. I wonder how many Christian people read it, how many of them realised that the remedy is not in law but in the spirit of true religion. That we commonplace Christians can make a vital contribution to strikes, which are born of injustice, unreason, prejudice, inequalities, and pure cussedness.

Christianity alone can transform by its gracious spirit these ugly qualities.

There is an article on the "Lodgers' Vote." This again seriously affects the city. The question is surrounded by party politics, and is not dealt with on its merits. Again the remedy is in the hands of those who dare to practise religion. "Chocolate wheels" are discussed at the Presbyterian Assembly, and the pitiable thing is that a clergyman is found arguing that the Church may consciously take this evident gambling money, because it would never be able to be sure that it did not at some time unconsciously accept a gift that had some association with gambling.

There is a statement on racing, setting out that the average attendance at Randwick is 50,876 per day, and 400 bookmakers are by law allowed to do there what the law heavily fines a barber for doing anywhere else.

Clerics and Labor, Birth Control, Ban on Germans, and Liquor Bill. These are only some of the vital things in this single issue, each to be remedied only by real religion.

Mr. Pratten's great speech on Australian finance ought to have created widespread interest, but the Canadian Soccer team easily overshadowed it. Our sheep industry is vital to us, but who was concerned to learn that there has been a decrease of 27,000,000 sheep in Australia in the last 32 years?

There is much more in this issue of the "Daily Telegraph" of May 16, but it goes unheeded, and we are without claim to being a sober-minded people—purposefully seeking to remedy life's ills with the panacea of the Gospel.

## AN UNKNOWN UNREMEMBERED BENEFACTOR.

William James Farrer is a name quite unknown to those to whom the movie hero, the football star and the jockey are all absorbing personalities.

Born in 1845 he went West in 1906. He died poor, but made many rich.

He cheapened our loaf of bread, as also increased its size. To the bucolic intelligence of his district he was an enigma, if not a joke. Here was to be seen a man who year by year farmed about three acres, half in fallow, half in crop, his rows of wheat broken with stalks of barley; who, on padded knees, worked up and down the rows hour after hour peering at stalk and flag and ear, tying colored strips of calico to the wheat stalks, making the plots look like waving rainbows, and all the time scribbling things in notebooks. Surely this was an individual who, though harmless, should be looked after. Such was the opinion of the district, many of whose farmers had been forced out of wheat-growing owing to the prevalence of rust.

## SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

His success was due partly to the countless tests he made and to the detailed exactness of his records; these added to that spice of genius which is at the root of all great achievement. Farrer began his experiments at Lambrigg in 1886, because of the failure of the wheat crops round Queanbeyan from rust following on several wet seasons. Very few Farrer wheats were fixed and available to farmers until after 1900-01, in which year 1,530,609 acres were cropped for grain, producing 16,173,771 bushels. In twenty years' time, 1920-21, the area harvested for grain reached 3,127,000 acres, yielding 53,625,000 bushels. That tremendous increase was made possible for two reasons, one, the higher yield per acre due largely to the wholesale use of Farrer varieties, and the other to the additional country where profitable wheat culture could be followed. Federation, the great dry climate variety, was available first in limited quantities in 1902. Its success was immediate. In 1904 it was introduced into the Wimmera, and within five years the Victorian Director of Agriculture reported that one quarter of Victoria's whole wheat area was under Federation, giving an increase in yield over other varieties of from three to four bushels per acre, which added 1,000,000 bushels to Victoria's crop for 1909-10. In New South Wales to-day our Director of Agriculture estimates that 85 per cent. of the wheats grown are Farrer varieties, 75 per cent. of the whole State production being from Federation, Canberra, Florence, Firbank, and Cleveland, the latter being used in the cooler localities.

## UNREWARDED.

W. P. Bluett concludes an interesting article on this world man in these

# GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.  
Assistant Editor—R. J. C. BUTLER.  
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Office: N.S.W. Alliance, Macdonell House,  
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## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1924.

words: "When finally recurrent heart attacks told him the end was near, he wrote to his friend, Dr. Richardson, in Queanbeyan, 20 miles distant, wishing him good-bye and saying: 'Don't bother coming out to see me; I am waiting for another seizure, which will be the end.' In his work and in his sickness he was borne up by the loving sympathy of a devoted wife. No thought of monetary gain had any place in the work he had undertaken. His guiding star was the pure scientific interest, added to the knowledge that he was achieving something for humanity. His fellow-men, on the other hand, accepted with meagre thanks a gift which in this State alone is variously estimated to mean one to two bushels an acre, or an additional £750,000 to £1,500,000 a year to our farmers. Yet when the call went out for funds to establish some permanent memorial of the man a miserable £1030 was subscribed. So do we 'write our benefits upon the wave.'"

We are so easily upset, so easily fear dominated, so constantly the victims of imaginary sorrows that it does us good to read such lines as these:

Soul, dost thou fear

For to-day or to-morrow?

'Tis the part of a fool

To go seeking sorrow.

Of thine own doing

Thou canst not contrive them.

'Tis He that shall give them;

Thou may'st not outlive them.

So why cloud to-day

With fear of the sorrow,

That may or may not

Come to-morrow?

The Editor



# 100,000 PLEDGES!

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALLIANCE CALLS PROHIBITIONISTS TO THE BIG FIGHT.

### THE VICTORY PLEDGE WILL GIVE US A REFERENDUM IN 1925.

The Victory Pledge Campaign will officially begin in the Town Hall on Tuesday, June 17. We have had great fights in the past. We have won signal victories. The willingness of our people to answer the call to personal sacrifice and tireless endeavor has been the cause of the undoubted progress towards Prohibition.

The time has now arrived for every Prohibitionist to engage in the biggest and most important fight of our history.

The Liquor Traffic has been protected from the verdict of the people at the ballot-box far too long a time. This unwarranted protection has been given to the Traffic by certain Liquor-Protecting Politicians. Parliament has been used as a bulwark by the Traffic against the attempt of the People to record an opinion for or against Prohibition.

The Victory Pledge Campaign gives to every elector an opportunity to make an effective attack against the strength of the Traffic in Parliament.

The Victory Pledge promises to win back confidence in the promises of Public Men. Our objective: A Referendum within twelve months of the next election.

The Victory Pledge is the means whereby we shall achieve that objective.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 17.**

The Mass Demonstration in the Town Hall on Tuesday, June 17, at which the Lord Mayor will preside, will open the Campaign.

You must be there to support the Leaders of our Movement.

### MR. HAMMOND'S CALL TO ARMS.

\* \* \* \*

## VICTORY PLEDGE.

### ALLIANCE TO LAUNCH STATE-WIDE CAMPAIGN.

#### STATEMENT BY MR. HAMMOND.

We are out to get 100,000 pledges from electors, which should guarantee the return of 65 members of Parliament pledged to our Policy, this being a proper representation of the public sentiment for a Referendum.

That, in the opinion of Mr. Hammond, will be the result of the Victory Pledge Campaign which the Alliance will launch in the Town Hall on June 17.

"When the Government postponed the date of the Referendum from 1924 to 1928 we accepted, with resentment, the decision, but believed it was merely a temporary setback. The postponement was not a true reflection of the mind of the people. Instead of injuring our Movement the 1928 decision stirred our people to new activity, and to meet the wishes of electors we have adopted a simple 'Politician-Proof' Pledge which will, I believe, guarantee the people a Referendum during 1925. The result of such a Referendum will surprise some people, who forget that New South Wales has had no test of public opinion for twelve years except the overwhelming 6 o'clock victory.

"To obtain our objective a State-wide Campaign will be launched in the Town Hall on June 17. The Lord Mayor will preside, and every moral and social reform force will be represented.

"Public sentiment is on our side. I enter upon this Campaign with a tremendous faith in the people, and I am confident of securing a victory."

#### THE PLEDGE.

I promise to give my First Preference Vote to a Candidate of my own Political Party who promises—

- (1) To vote for a Referendum providing for State and Electorate Option, the first of such polls to be taken within twelve months of the election; and
- (2) That if any concession be granted to the Liquor Trade it be by way of Time Notice only.

#### MR. LEY AND LICENSING.

The following letter was written by Mr. Hammond to the "Daily Telegraph":

"Sir,—In your news from Condobolin this morning the Hon. T. J. Ley is reported as saying, 'In his two years of office he had cancelled more undesirable licenses than under ten years of local option.'

"This is not even half the truth, and certainly not the better half. Mr. Ley has not been responsible for cancelling any licenses. A board, operating under a law passed by a previous Government, whose powers, it is true, were renewed under the Fuller Government, has merely carried on this work, which it began in 1920.

"But why boast about the cancelling of undesirable licenses, when, during Mr. Ley's

### YOU MUST ATTEND THE

### MASS DEMONSTRATION.

See Page 5.

two years of office, there has been (1) an increased expenditure on drink; (2) an increased consumption of drink; (3) a big increase in the convictions for drunkenness, as well as drink-induced crime? If there are no good results, then there is no reason for boasting.

"It is only fair to local option to say it carried the tremendous double handicap of a three-fifths majority, and not more than 25 per cent. of licenses to be cancelled, even when reduction was carried. In some electorates reduction was carried, and no reduction followed because of this latter provision.—Yours, etc.,

"ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

"May 20."

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## PROVISIONS OF SHIP LIQUOR TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN MADE PUBLIC.

### THREE-MILE TERRITORIAL LIMIT.—SEARCHING PROVISIONS.—BOARDING OF PRIVATE VESSELS FLYING BRITISH FLAG AND DETENTION OF SHIPS ARE HIGH POINTS.

The text of the ship liquor treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed by the King last week. It declares "a firm intention to uphold the principle" of the three-mile territorial limit, but authorises search of British vessels suspected of carrying liquor anywhere within that distance from the coast of the United States which "can be traversed in one hour by the vessel suspected of endeavoring to commit an offence."

Another clause of the treaty pledges Great Britain against raising objection to "boarding of private vessels under the British flag outside of the territorial waters" to search vessels when there is "reasonable ground for suspicion." Seizure of British vessels and their detention in American port "for adjudication in accordance with such laws" (the Prohibition laws of the United States) "also is stipulated." The treaty now awaiting Senate ratification says:

"Article I. The high contracting parties declare that it is their firm intention to uphold the principle that three marine miles extending from the coast line outwards and measured from low water mark constitute the proper limits of territorial waters.

"Article II. (1) His Britannic Majesty agrees that he will raise no objection to the boarding of private vessels under the British flag outside the limits of territorial waters by authorities of the United States, its territories or possessions, in order that inquiries may be addressed to those on board and an examination be made of the ship's papers for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vessel or those on board are endeavoring to import, or have imported, alcoholic beverages into the United States, its territories or possessions, in violation of the laws there in force. When such inquiry and examination show a reasonable ground for suspicion a search of the vessel may be initiated.

"(2) If there is reasonable doubt for belief that the vessel was committed or is committing or attempting to commit an offence against the laws of the United States, its territories or possessions, prohibiting the importation of alcohol beverages, the vessel may be seized and taken into a port of the United States, its territories or pos-

sessions, for adjudication in accordance with such laws.

"(3) The rights conferred by the article shall not be exercised at a greater distance from the coast of the United States, its territories or possessions, than can be traversed in one hour by the vessel suspected of endeavoring to commit the offence. In cases, however, in which the liquor is intended to be conveyed to the United States, its territories or possessions, by a vessel other than the one boarded and searched it shall be the speed of such other vessel, and not the speed of the vessel boarded, which shall determine the distance from the coast at which the right under this article can be exercised.

#### PENALTIES NOT TO BE ENFORCED.

"Article III. No penalty or forfeiture under the laws of the United States shall be applicable or attach to alcoholic liquors

### YOU MUST ATTEND THE MASS DEMONSTRATION.

See Page 5.

or to vessels or persons by reason of the carriage of such liquors when such liquors are listed as sea stores or cargo destined for a port foreign to the United States. . . . Provided that such liquors shall be kept under seal continuously while the vessel on which they are carried remains within said territorial waters, and that no part of such liquors shall, at any time or place, be unladen within the United States, its territories or possessions.

"Article IV. Any claim by a British vessel for compensation on the grounds that it has suffered loss or injury through the improper or unreasonable exercise of the rights conferred by Article II. of this treaty, or on the ground that it has not been given the benefit of Article III., shall be referred for the joint consideration of two persons, one of whom shall be nominated by each of the contracting parties."

## AMERICA'S PRODIGIOUS WEALTH.

TWELVE BILLION ADDED IN 1923.

### "WELL-BEING FOR ALL" FOR "FIRST TIME IN HISTORY."

Writing in a recent issue of the Chicago "Tribune," a notoriously "wet" journal, "Scrutator" says:—

"The controversy between those who contend that prodigal Americans are living on their capital and those who maintain on the contrary that we are amassing permanent wealth as we live better, was enlivened recently in one of the weekly 'journals of opinion' by Dr. David Friday.

"After estimating that the American people added 12,000,000,000dol. to their national wealth last year by producing that much more than they consumed, Dr. Friday winds up with this vigorous punch:

"All of these facts go to show that our savings have kept pace with the demand for capital, great as that demand has been. The old notion that high wages and the distribution of a large portion of the national income to the laborer militates against capital accumulation has been disproved in the last few years. The prophets of disaster may continue to leap upon the altar and cry out and stab themselves after the manner of the priests of Baal, but economic progress goes its way toward an industrial society in America in which the means of well-being will exist for all."

"Dr. Friday did not elaborate on his prediction, but one reason why few grasp the revolutionary import of what is now happening in the United States is that so few realise that when the means of well-being exist for all it will be the first time in the history of the human race that such a condition has obtained on any extensive scale."

This seems to dispose of the argument of the "wets" that Prohibition would involve the United States in national bankruptcy. It is significant that "for the first time in the history of the human race," under Prohibition in America, "the means of well-being exist for all."

## "THE WORKER"

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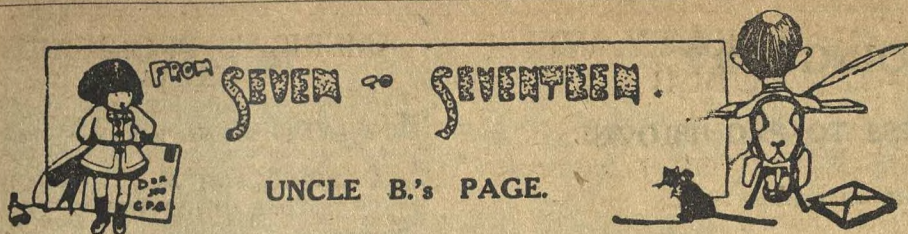
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Masks . . . . . 1/- each	Confetti . . . . . 2d. box
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Etc.	Etc.

134 LIVERPOOL ST., SYDNEY.

### "THE DAWNING OF THAT DAY."

Everybody should read "The Dawning of That Day"—an inspiring and arresting book, dealing with the world's fast approaching and most stupendous crisis. Send 1/7 to your bookseller for a copy, or to the author. Rev. H. G. J. Howe, Rectory, Gladesville, N.S.W.





## UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

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

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

### EVERYONE WANTS TO BE LOVED.

If you want someone to love you you may be sure someone wants you to love them.

Do not ever be content with any onesided arrangement, for it will be lopsided and soon tumble over.

You are glad someone loves you. Then make someone glad that you love them.

Do you know these pretty little verses by Rema Melcher Marquis:

I've laid you in your little bed,  
I've watched your eyes close tight,  
I've smothered your curly golden head,  
And kissed your mouth good-night.

I've called you all the names I know—  
No sweeter names could be—  
And oh! when I have loved you so,  
Why don't you speak to me?

When mother sits beside my bed,  
And hugs me closely, too,  
I hug her back again, instead  
Of lying still like you!

And when she calls me "dear" and "pet,"  
I call her just the same,  
But you have never spoken yet,  
To give me any name!

I wish you were a baby! Oh,  
A baby true and true!  
To laugh and cling and kiss and crow  
Like truly babies do!

Of course, it's not your fault, I know,  
That dollies can't come true;  
I'll love you anyway, but, oh,  
I wish you loved me, too!

UNCLE B.

### OUR LETTER BAG.

#### USEFUL AT EIGHT.

Gordon Porter, Kendall Dale, Yatteyattah, writes: I have been reading your page so I thought I would write to you. I am eight years old, and will be nine on the 21st of September. I live on a dairy farm, and we are milking about 44 cows. I can milk about five cows. We are cutting some corn out for our cows. I drive the bullocks for Dad when he is spreading it. I walk about one and a half miles to school. My sister left school when we broke up for the holidays, so I will have to go on my own. Our Sunday school teacher gives prizes for the best attendance, and my sisters and I got them this year. I got a book; it is called "Dodo," and is very nice. We have a little pony; her name is Bubbles. I can't manage her yet, but my sister Marjorie can.

I am in third class at school, and there are about 26 children attending. We live a little over two miles from the nearest town, which is called Milton.

(Dear Gordon,—I am proud to have a Ne who has proved to be a real little man at eight years of age. Fancy being able to milk five cows! Why, I can't milk one. You see, we city folks are a lazy lot; all we know about milk is that we pour it out of a jug.—Uncle B.)

\* \* \*

### THE FLEET.

Mabel Binks, Fern Bank, Cambewarra, writes: As I have nothing to do at present I thought I had better write to you, and thus keep myself off the scallywag list. I did not get to see the Fleet after all, as it was raining here. I was very disappointed. They had a great time in Sydney, didn't they? Did you see it, Uncle? We are busy preparing for a bazaar, which is to be held in our school hall to help raise enough money to pay for our circuit motor car. My sister and brother were up in Sydney to see the Show. They said it was very good. The Council have erected a house on top of the Cambewarra Lookout, and its opening is to be celebrated next Saturday. It is very pretty up there, and an excellent view can be obtained. Well, Uncle, I will ring off now, as I have another letter to write. With kind regards.

(Dear Mabel.—I did not see much of the Fleet. I had a ticket to go over the Hood, but was too busy to use it. It interested me greatly to find out that more than half the 1750 men on the Hood were total abstainers.—Uncle B.)

\* \* \*

### RAISING £1000.

Beryl Condon, Dingley Dell, Bairnsdale, writes: You asked me to tell you how we raised £1000 for the Bairnsdale Hospital carnival. A carnival was arranged on the oval. There were bicycle races, foot races, jumping, a children's maypole, school children's drill, a Kilties band, also a jazz band. A charge was made for admission and two shillings for each motor car; there were 200 motor cars. Special trains were run from other towns, and about 2000 people attended. There were luncheon rooms, fruit, sweets and ice cream stores, hoop-la, a "Melbourne" jumble shop, vegetable stall and guessing competitions. Both bands collected. Gifts of fat stock were given. A miniature train was run. Two concerts were held, and tickets were four shillings. The ladies' committee held several jumble stores before the carnival. These are some of the ways we raised £1000. I was

glad to see my letter in "Grit." We have been for a ride to Johnsonville to-day.

(Dear Beryl,—Thank you for so promptly doing as I asked. I am sure many others wondered how you raised that £1000. You see, we all want to go and do likewise.—Uncle B.)

### "I'LL DO WHAT FATHER DOES."

D.: "Hello, kid! What are you togged up like that for?"

M.: "Hello, kid! yourself, and ditto all the rest. Funny sort of fighting this, Dick! Dressing up in these things. What's the good of it all?"

D.: Boys been laughing at you, eh? Well, I suppose if they laugh at us they must look at us, and if they look at us they may think of what we stand for."

M.: "Well, what do we stand for?"

D.: "You're a beauty if you don't know that. But you do know that the grown-up men and women have to fight for what they want with their votes, and we can only show in mimic battle what we think is good for us, and this imitation Crusader's dress means opposition to the drink that makes drunkards. I'm sure I don't want to be a drunkard, and the sure way of not being one is not to drink it. And that's why we hold this shield, which stands for abstinence. Keeps us safe from attack! Safe, see?"

M.: "Yes, that's alright, but what about the other fellow who hasn't got a shield?"

D.: "What have you got in your hand, Mac? A sword! Well, that's the thing to do the trick for him. That's only a sham sword, but it stands for what our fathers and mothers can do for us all. They can say by their votes that they don't want you and I to be hurt by alcohol, so this sword stands for what we want them to do for all children."

M.: "Fine men, those Crusaders, Dick, weren't they? Going away from their homes and all that was nice, and banding themselves together to resist the enemy, and obeying their leaders to the death. They were grand! I say, Dick wasn't your father a soldier?"

D.: "I should think he was, and a brave one at that. What do you think one of his mates called him before his lot were drafted to the front?"

M.: "I don't know. What?"

D.: "Saint George."

M.: "Why."

D.: "Oh, I suppose because he was brave."

M.: "What! Brave before he had to fight?"

D.: "You bet! It takes a brave man to go to church service every time, and that's what he did; so he was called St. George!"

M.: "We'll be brave, too, Dick, and not mind being laughed at for dressing up."

M. L. MOPPETT.

PASS "GRIT" ON.



## IS THE WORLD GOING DRY?

### THE RELATION OF BIG BUSINESS TO PROHIBITION.

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

(Reprinted from "The Century Magazine," January, 1924.)

(Continued from last issue.)

The lesson of this demonstration was not lost. In the present stage of our industrial civilisation no such lesson could possibly be lost. Production means too much to the world, and what affects production is too profoundly important. The truth is, a force has come upon human society more potent than guns, armies, governments, press, or public opinion. It is this indeterminate and almost incalculable power of production needs. Certain basic products mankind must have; as population increases and distribution becomes more complicated, so the more imperative become these demands; and on the supplying of them rests, not without peril, the whole business superstructure.

A strange fact about this huge power is that in an age of apparent publicity it is often unexpressed and seems to have no need of expression. It works out its purposes by a kind of tacit consent, as in Great Britain about the beer. With or without organisation, with or without public attention, it goes to its ends because it must do no less. In this case the facts about production and its exigencies were talked about daily in the British Parliament, but nobody said there the beer had been watered to secure clearer heads and greater efficiency among British working-men. Most persons knew it, and few persons talked about it; but Government recognised it so perfectly, if silently, that when the war was over Government sought to retain the efficiency the war had forced, and to that end has been slowly strangling the liquor traffic.

Not avowedly, of course, but effectively. Before the war public houses might open at five o'clock in the morning and remain open until midnight, or in some places until an hour later. To-day they cannot open until 11.30 a.m. At three o'clock in the afternoon they must close for two hours and a half. From half-past five they can remain open until 10.30 at night. This means eight and a half hours for the selling of liquor as against nineteen or twenty hours before the war. These are hours for most of the boroughs of London and elsewhere; in some places the saloons open earlier and close earlier, but have no more of total open time. On Sunday, in most instances, they close at 10 p.m.

Formerly, working-men had a habit of stopping at a saloon on their way to work of a morning and drinking a mixture of hot coffee and spirits or hot spirits alone. The new hours cut off that libation. Formerly, many working-men had a habit of sitting late in the saloons, more commonly on Saturday and Sunday nights. Now 10 o'clock comes, or 10.30, and the house closes before they have a chance to get much fuddled on a drink that has only 4 per cent. or less of alcohol. In truth, it is less than half as strong as it used to be.

There remains what was long known in New York as the "growler," a word that must have passed now from the bright American lexicon. I mean drinking at home. This the inordinate taxation on beer tends to discourage. In 1914 the tax on beer (ale) was only 1.83 dollars a standard barrel; by the Act of April 1, 1920, it was made 25 dollars a barrel. As to other means of discountenancing this traffic, the Government has lately passed an Act forbidding children to go to saloons to buy the family drinks, and is thereby supposed to have frowned once more on the whole liquor business. This was one of Lady Astor's reforms, and is regarded as only a beginning, with more on the fire.

Always the greatest increase in sobriety has been in the industrial regions, where always it is most desired. In one year, from 1921 to 1922, Liverpool's convictions for drunkenness declined 14 per cent., and Liverpool for this vice was long known as "the black spot of the Mersey." Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, Bristol, Hull, great industrial centres, rejoice in a similar access of virtue. Ulster, living chiefly on ship-building and linen-spinning, has closed its public houses on Sunday, shortened their hours on other days, and looks but loweringly on what the publican has left. Above all, take note that the two districts in Scotland where absolute Prohibition has appeared are coal-mining centres.

"The land of the free—where a man can't get a drink!" was at first a favorite sneer of the complacent Briton as he read of America's draconic remedy for the inefficiency bred by drink. It is a sneer that in these days is fading from British lips. Efficiency is promoted by the taking away of part of the alcohol. Does not that indicate surely the taking away of the rest? And to that question no one has been able so far to frame a really apt negative.

(To be continued.)

## TO PARENTS.

Have you realised the importance of instructing your children in matters of sex which every child has a right to know in a clean, wholesome manner? If you want help write to us for some of our penny booklets, and send one shilling in postal note or stamps, with your full address. We can supply booklets for Parents, Boys, Girls, Youths and Maidens. You will never miss a shilling so spent, and your children in years to come will thank you heartily. Rev. R. B. S. Hammond has been using them for past 24 years.

### The Australasian White Cross League,

56 ELIZABETH-STREET, SYDNEY.

W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.

### YOU MUST ATTEND THE MASS DEMONSTRATION.

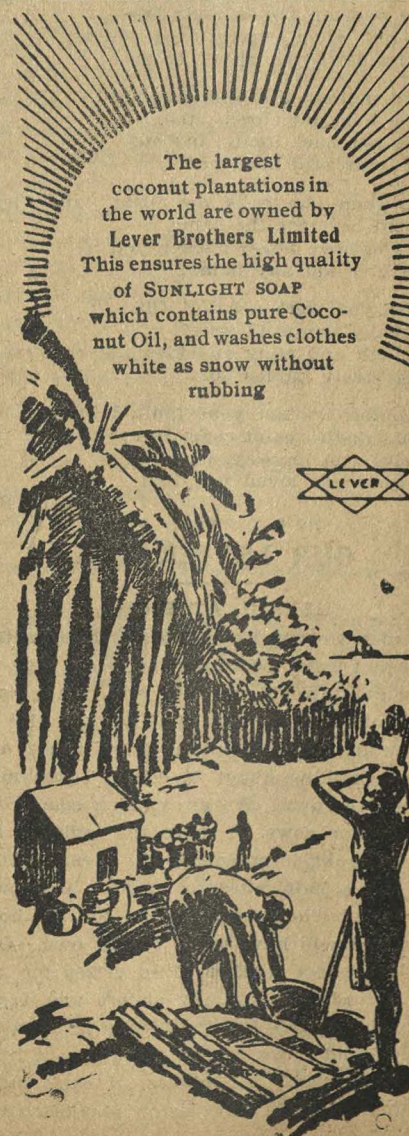
See Page 5.

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

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

Post free, 1/7 each.

If your Bookseller won't get it for you, the Manager of "Grit" will.







Extract from a South African magazine:  
"The choir will sing the 'Hallelujah Chorus,' after which there will be a collection for repairs to the roof."

Beech: "Why did you break your engagement with that school-teacher?"

Ash: "If I failed to meet her every night she expected me to bring a written excuse signed by my mother."

#### ONLY TOO TRUE!

"What are you children doing?" their nurse asked. "We're playing church," replied Jack.

"But you shouldn't whisper in church," admonished nurse.

"Oh, we're the choir," said Mary.

#### POLITE.

Miss Bourne: "Dear me, Tommy, how dirty your hands are! What would you say if I came to school with hands as dirty as that?"

Tommy: "Please, miss, I'd be too polite to mention it."

#### SIGHT UNSEEN.

As they took their seats in the box at the theatre, the doctor asked his wife: "Did you notice that lovely girl in the pretty fur cloak waiting in the lobby?"

"What," she replied, "that fussy thing with the false puffs, painted face, gold-stuffed teeth, imitation mink fur and torn gloves? No, I didn't notice her. Why?"

#### ERROR IN JUDGMENT.

Little Bobby, who had been playing with a neighbor's daughter, came sobbing to his mother one day and declared that his play-mate had pulled his hair.

"Why, Bobbie," his mother gasped, "I thought she was such a nice little girl that she would never do a thing like that."

"So did I," wailed Bobby. "That's why I kicked her."

#### "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 24/5/24, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: Miss Alice Cameron, 5s., 17/11/24; Mrs. R. Lawrenson, 30/1/25; T. H. Martyn, £1, 30/12/25; Mrs. Soudon, £2, 30/4/25; Miss M. A. Macdonald, 12s. 6d., 30/3/25; R. F. Jay, £1, 30/12/25; Miss M. L. Baily, 5s., 30/7/24; Mrs. B. F. McCrea, 3/3/25; W. H. Jones, £1, 30/12/25; Mrs. Bryden, 30/12/25; Reg. G. Northcote, 6d., 25/4/24; Mrs. D. G. Stead, 27/3/25; Mrs. F. T. Bennett, 12s. 6d., 30/1/25; R. W. Taylor, 22/3/25; Mrs. A. M. Johnson, 28/2/25; A. S. Mowbray, 2/6/25.

The following are paid to 30/12/24: G. M. Henry, J. D. Merson, C. R. Ogden, Rev. J. Penman (6s. 8d.), F. S. Binns, Mrs. W. Elliott, G. Gorman, A. G. Kemp, Miss Olive Naylor, J. A. I. Perry, Miss Rose Scott, West Wyalong School of Arts, Rev. Pearson, Mrs. Summers, Rev. A. E. Rook, S. F. Allen, W. H. R. Grant (£1), Mrs. Davidson, Miss Shaw (6s. 9d.), Miss Fuller, W. Morgan (£1 11s. 1d.), Miss Richards, Miss Grace Arthur, Miss M. Lockwood, F. H. Stewart, Geo. R. Walker, Geo. Bome, G. Glover (£1), H. W. T. Hambly, Mrs. Moffitt, R. Penington, Alex. Robertson, S. G. Turrell (£1), C. W. Wane (£1, two copies), Henry Holland (11s. 6d.), Mrs. J. C. McLachlan, Mrs. C. R. Pawsey, W. T. Coles, Mrs. E. A. Jones, A. M. Fletcher, Mrs. Peebles, Mrs. J. N. Griffin, Miss E. Peatfield, Mrs. Simpson, C. R. Blaxland, Thos. Muncaster, W. J. Snowling, Miss Marjorie Armstrong, Miss M. E. Creeth, R. F. Godfrey, T. R. Jones, Mrs. Meale, S. J. Pierce, R. J. Rickerby, L. A. Tanner, R. J. Thomson, A. E. Tasker, L. Pinn, Mrs. Twigg, T. Dobney, Miss Kinross, H. L. Towner, R. D. Dixon, S. Laws, People's Palace, P. N. Slade, Miss R. J. Taylor, S. Pickering, Geo. Smith, Rev. H. C. Foreman, H. Grimson, R. C. White, Dr. Liggins, C. B. Taubman, R. P. Baird (£1), Mrs. C. W. Heyde, Bishop of Wangaratta, Mrs. A. Rishworth (12s. 6d.), E. F. Vickery (£1), J. Bicket.

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## DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON.)

### SUNDAY.

"Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee."—Ps. 55, 22.

Hast thou a burden which thou canst not carry—

A burden which no human friend may share?

Wait on the Lord and at His footstool tarry Until thou canst transfer to Him thy care.

Hast thou a sorrow which from thee has taken

The spring of life, and crushed thy spirits sore,

Making thee feel almost of God forsaken? Oh, trust Him; He has better things in store.

Or do you miss from their accustomed places Friends who were wont to cheer thee with a smile?

You yet shall see the dear familiar faces— The parting is but for a little while.

There is no burden but the Master shareth, No wound can touch thee but doth touch His heart.

Cast all your care on Him who for you careth—

His tender love can soothe the sorest smart.

Just test Him. Tell Him all that fear depressing.

His heart is moved with every pang you feel;

Beneath His touch the bane shall turn to blessing—

That wondrous touch which never fails to heal.

### MONDAY.

"We have not a high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities, but was in all points tempted like as we are."—Heb., 4, 15.

In ALL points. There is no possible exception to that ALL. Are you being tested, and sorely tempted to think that none were ever tried as you are? Remember, the Son of Man has passed this way before you. His chosen ones must bear His cross after Him. "I have chosen thee in the furnace of affliction," that out of it you may come forth as gold that has been proved to be true metal, and no base alloy. But while you are being tried the tender One of Bethany is by your side, and is TOUCHED with the feeling of your infirmities. "He upbraideth not" when the spirit shrinks from the cross, or faints beneath the load. "He is very tender, and FULL of compassion." Look up, O tried one, the Master is watching you. "He knoweth our frame, He remembereth that we are dust," and by and by we shall look back over the past, and thank Him for the testing times. The trying of our faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, shall be found unto praise and glory at His appearing.

### TUESDAY.

"Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him, and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart."—Ps., 27, 14.

"Rest in the Lord," when sorrow has crushed thy spirits sore, When life with all its anguish can bring thee joy no more;

THEN is the time for resting in His great love for thee.

"Rest in the Lord" and thou e'en yet true happiness shalt see.

"Rest in the Lord" when sickness doth over thee prevail, When thou art slowly passing into death's shadowy vale.

E'en there He will not fail thee. "Rest in the Lord," and wait, And He shall safely lead thee right onward through heaven's gate.

Rest, if thy sins are heavy, and thou art faint from strife.

He is thy great Sin-bearer, and He shall be thy life.

Rest in His love so mighty to bring thee safely through.

Thou hast no power, but He alone for thee can all things do.

"Rest in the Lord," have patience. He cannot break His word,

Though heaven and earth should pass away. Trust only in the Lord.

The mountains may depart, the hills far from their places move,

His kindness never shall know change—His everlasting love.

—From "Soul Rest."

### WEDNESDAY.

"Consider Him that endureth such contradiction of sinners against Himself lest ye be wearied and faint in your minds."—Heb., 12, 3.

Are you misjudged, reproached, falsely accused? Are your best actions misconstrued? "CONSIDER HIM." "They vehemently accused Him." Do even your brethren sometimes place stumbling-blocks in your

## YOU MUST ATTEND

### THE

## MASS DEMONSTRATION.

See Page 5.

path, and misinterpret your noblest deeds? "CONSIDER HIM." "Neither did His brethren believe in Him." Do those you love reward evil for good, those you serve return it with ingratitude, those you trust with treachery? "CONSIDER HIM." "He came unto His own, and His own received Him not." "Lo, he that eateth bread with Me hath lifted up his heel against Me." "For My love they are My adversaries; they have rewarded Me hatred for My love." Does all your labor seem to fall on barren soil? Do men reject your words? Does Satan taunt you with the suggestion that you have mistaken your calling, that the best person to do good to is yourself, and that you had better leave the world to right itself? "CONSIDER HIM." He was despised and rejected of men. His work seemed a failure. Taunted even in death on being unable to save Himself or prove His kingship. Oh, consider Him, and your light affliction, which is but for a moment, will work out for you a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

### THURSDAY.

"He was oppressed and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth."—Isa., 53, 7.

Go to the Cross of Christ, ye weary ones who languish

Beneath a heavy load of earthly care.

Go, gaze awhile upon the Saviour's dying anguish;

Haste to that Cross, and leave thy burdens there.



## HAVE WE ARRESTED

YOUR ATTENTION?

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YOUR EYES IS  
**FREE!**

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Hast thou been smitten, sore afflicted and forsaken?

Have those whom thou hast loved proved false and cold?

Then see Christ on the cross ALONE—does it not waken

Feelings of pity as ye thus behold?

Go to the Cross of Christ all ye who now are sighing

Vainly for love which this world cannot give.

See, see the world's Redeemer out of love for THEE there dying!

Go to the Cross of Christ and thy dead soul shall live.

Go to the Cross of Christ all we who sorrow

Vainly for friends who from your side you miss.

Canst thou not comfort from His dying anguish borrow,

For say was ever sorrow like to this?

### FRIDAY.

"Thou art the man."—2 Sam., 12, 7.

How terribly sin blinds men's eyes! Seeing, they do not perceive. Every sin committed lessens the spiritual vision, and clouds the eye of the soul. It is only as we walk in the light that we perceive the light. Did men know they were blind, then might they see. The spiritual ear becomes deaf, the spiritual eye closed, the understanding darkened by yielding to temptation. It is possible for a man to go on a long time utterly unconscious of his sin until awakened by some startling providence or some warning from God. So was it with David. Ready to punish the wrong-doer, filled with righteous indignation against the wrong, never dreaming that he himself was the transgressor until the prophet brought home the startling truth with "Thou art the man."

So many a man parleys with temptation, or yields to the sudden impulse, blind to the fact that he is on the enemy's ground, utterly oblivious of everything but his own selfish gratification. So many specious theories are abroad which make wrong appear right, sin not so black as it is painted, that many a man enters the snare before he is aware, and the slide downhill becomes more and more rapid, until he is unable to stop himself. Just a little pleasure on the Lord's day. At first there may be a slight qualm of conscience, but after awhile he laughs at the idea of it being anything but perfectly right. Just a glass of the "beverage which cheers"—so he imagines—and surely no harm is done. Just a little flirtation with another's wife, what harm? And the fatal coil is wound round him. "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he also fall." "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death."—Prov., 14, 12.

(Continued on page 16.)



## Conan Doyle's Rival—

(Continued from page 7.)

### RYDE WINE LICENSE.

Meanwhile, the clergy have been disappointed in another direction. A movement has been on foot for some time past to obtain a new wine license for Ryde. The clergy opposed this on the ground that it was not required, and, moreover, that since the advent of Chinese to the district many undesirable women had appeared there also. These arguments were put before the Licensing Court at Ryde last week by the Vicar of St. Anne's Church (Rev. C. A. Stubbin) and by his curate (Rev. Norman). The vicar stated that the Church Council took so grave a view of the matter that it had decided that no further church land should be sold unless an undertaking were given that it would not be used for licensed premises. But the Court was adamant. It refused to be persuaded and granted the application of William Henry Glenn for the removal of his Australian wine license from Woolwich-road, Woolwich, to premises in Great North-road, Ryde.

### WHISKY AT A DANCE.

"Come and trip it as you go on the light fantastic toe." Can you do that when you are stunned? It's true that the first stages of inebriety suggest L'Allegro in some ways, though there is nothing very light or fantastic about a boozier, but in any case it does not take long to change the tone to "Il Penseroso," so, all things considered, it is just as well to banish booze from the giddy whirl of the dance hall. Recently, at Casino, in response to complaints received, the police proceeded to a dance at Yorklea and there grabbed a young gentleman who was disposing of whisky at 10/- per bottle. Being caught red-handed, there was nothing for him to do but own up, and the result was the usual £30 fine for sly-grog selling. It does not require much reflection to realise that liquor at a country dance is particularly objectionable in that it may induce an excess of familiarity where familiarity is already sufficiently in evidence.

### DRUNKEN MOTOR DRIVERS.

Attention was directed last week in this page to the menace of the drunken motorist, but no apology is necessary for reverting to the subject. Drunken motorists are far too common, and it is a question whether fines ought to be imposed. Considering the danger to life and limb, and the number of fatal accidents which occur, every motorist convicted of being drunk whilst in charge of a car ought to be sent to prison. The other day Mr. Hawkins, S.M., fined a man £5, in default two months, and suspended his license for six months, and, in the case of another man, who had previously been fined and whose license had been cancelled by the Inspector-General of Police, the magistrate refused, on appeal, to interfere with the cancellation. It was proved by the superintendent of traffic that the accused had several previous convictions against him. Such people are a menace and certainly ought not to be entrusted with a license.

### THE LAW AND THE LICENSE.

There seems, however, to be some confusion as to the law with regard to motor licenses and their cancellation. Recently a magistrate cancelled a motor license, and a judge, on appeal, decided that the magistrate had no power to do so. If that is a correct interpretation of the law, the sooner it is altered the better. But it seems an absurd decision. Motor licenses are granted for one year at the discretion of the Inspector-General of Police, who need not renew them.

What is there, then, to prevent a magistrate from suspending a license for the remainder of its unexpired term, after which a renewal could be refused by the Inspector-General? That would amount to cancellation, so the decision in the higher court seems to be an empty one. The Inspector-General of Police, as a matter of fact, has cancelled several motor licenses.

### A PONDEROUS JOY-RIDE.

Trust Surry Hills, Alexandria and other resorts of the fashionable world to keep the ball rolling. The other day Alexandria provided the mise-en-scene for a ponderous joy-ride in which the clever theft of a brand new motor lorry, loaded with forty dozen of beer, was followed by a wild and speedy journey, a collision, an assault and an exciting motor chase. It seems that an affable stranger asked the boy in charge of the lorry to let him see how the new 'bus worked. The boy was obliging. Hence his tears. The stranger pitched him off, picked up three pals, and cleared off with the lorry—and the beer. At Kogarah they crashed into a sulky and assaulted the driver thereof. At midnight the speed was still forty miles an hour. After a long chase it was overhauled by a police motor at Cook's River, but—the beer was finished. The lorry was smashed and battered. Legal proceedings are pending, and there is a chance that the affable stranger will shortly be less affable.

### THE AMBASSADORS.

Prudence is the better part of valor—a saying particularly true when you contemplate going to law. Indeed, a well-known English lawyer once remarked that Punch's advice to those about to marry applied with equal force to those about to go to law. Don't. These considerations seem to have weighed with the proprietors of The Ambassadors, that resort of the spending elite (n.o.e.) of Sydney. After being fined £30 about a month ago for sly-grog selling, Norman Stewart Dawson (major, don't you know!) lodged an appeal, but the psychological effect of doing so having been secured, prudence stepped in. What was the good of spending more money and becoming more conspicuous? So notice of withdrawal of the appeal was lodged, but when the matter came before Judge White there was no appearance of the parties, so the Judge dismissed the appeal and upheld the conviction. This means that there will be more costs to pay.

### TAKE YOUR PICK.

The number of cases—there are dozens of them—coming before the courts each week as the result of the pranks of Mr. Booze, would, if all reported, fill every issue of "Grit" to the exclusion of all else. Two females, after boozing at Paramatta for a day, had a quarrel about two rings, and one of them, with several previous convictions against her, was fined

£5, or one month, for theft. Three boys, who drank beer, made noises and were otherwise objectionable at a picture show in Liverpool-street, were fined £2 or a month. After having fifteen or twenty drinks with another man, William Macklin robbed him and had to pay £5, or do a month. Annie Harrison, for using disgusting language whilst under the influence, had to pay £2/10/-, in default a month. She was also remanded on a charge of damaging a plate-glass window, valued at £25. An old man who saw snakes after mistaking lysol for rum was "in the horrors" for ten days, and then died in the hospital. And there are others.

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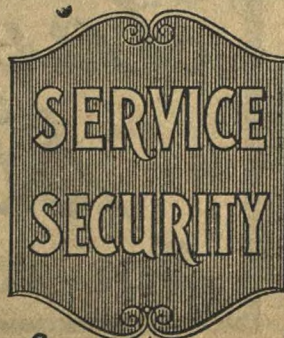
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## Daily Inspiration—

(Continued from page 14.)

## SATURDAY.

"There are, it may be, so many voices in the world, and none of them is without signification."—1 Cor., 14, 16.

Many are the voices calling, luring us from truth astray;

Only One can keep from falling from the straight and narrow way.

Calling us to seek our pleasure in this passing world below.

Luring us from heavenly treasure, leading us to grief and woe.

Calling us to ease and slumber in some pleasant shady bower.

Ah, those voices without number lure us every day and hour.

Calling, calling, ever wooing, bidding us awhile to stay.

When we should be up and doing—fair and soft the words they say.

**YOU MUST ATTEND  
THE  
MASS DEMONSTRATION.**

See Page 5.

When to any voice we hearken other than the voice of God

All the path begins to darken which before we gladly trod.

Ere we know it we have wandered from the path of life and light,

And our moments idly squandered wandering into densest night.

Then the storm doth overtake us; lightnings flash and thunders roar;

God seems almost to forsake us, and we hear His voice no more.

When we call in our distresses, then He hastens to relieve;

Once again with love He blesses, once again He doth receive.

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