

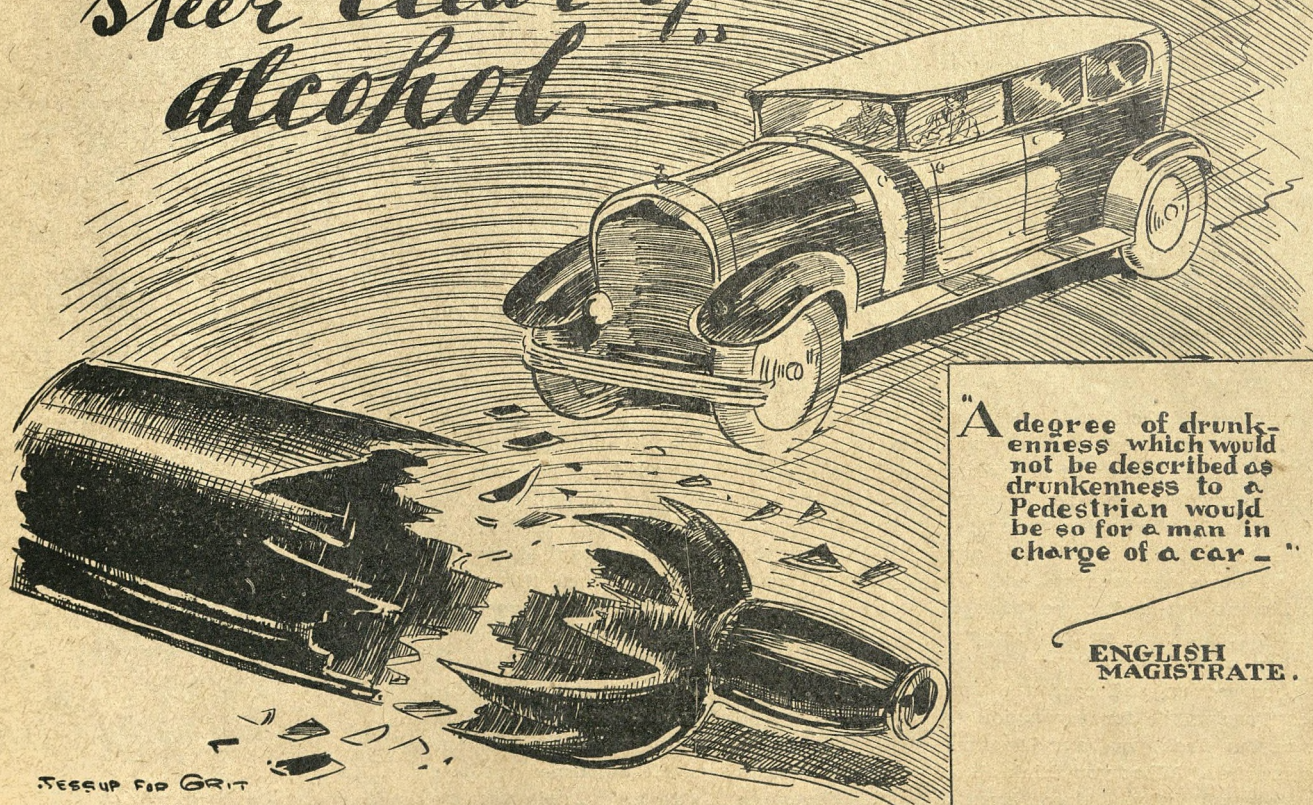
Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

VOL. XXII. No. 41. Twopence. SYDNEY, DECEMBER 13, 1928.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a newspaper.

*"To steer straight—
steer clear of
alcohol—"*



TESSUP FOR GRIT

"A degree of drunkenness which would not be described as drunkenness to a Pedestrian would be so for a man in charge of a car —"

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WHAT A MAJORITY PROTECTS.

Liquor has a right in law by the vote of the people to debauch, disable, disgrace and brutalise thousands. Let those who voted against Prohibition accept responsibility for the fruit of their vote.

YOUNG HUSBAND'S SUICIDE. STORY OF DRINK AND GAMBLING.

A distressing story of a home tragedy was unfolded in the Parramatta Coroner's Court.

A youthful marriage—

Then the husband out of work—

Drink and gambling—

His refusal to give his wife money for food for their starving children—

And ultimately the husband's desperation and suicide.

"There seems to have been no redeeming feature in this man's character. He was unkind to his wife, dishonorable, a drunkard, and a gambler, and starved his children," said the Parramatta District Coroner (Mr. H. Richardson Clark), when he held an inquiry into the death of Harold Lewis De La Garde, who died at his home, Canary-road, Lakemba, on October 5.

Mrs. Leah De La Garde said she was married when she was 15, and her husband was 17. She was now 23 and had had six children. Her husband had been out of work a good deal and gambled and drank and played billiards. Her married life had been very unhappy.

Her husband, said witness, had been working for a fortnight before his death, and on October 4, when he got his pay, she said: "I want some money to buy food for the children." He replied: "There is not a person on God's earth that could make me give you a penny." The children had told him they were hungry, but he refused to give them money either.

On the afternoon of October 4 the husband had gone to the hotel, and a young man had taken £5 from him and had given it to her. That night she and her husband went to a dance, and he had taken the money from her, and had refused to give her any. When they got home she went to bed, but her husband went out and came back at 12.5 a.m. He placed a note on the dressing-table, and then walked straight out of the room. She jumped up and read the note which ran: "Forgive me for my action. I am not insane, but, Leah, you have driven me to it, so be satisfied. What you think about me is not true. Morally, I have lived a clean life, and have been true to you. Harold."

Mrs. De La Garde said she did not know what he meant by the note. It was his way of carrying on.

When witness read the note, she went into the laundry and saw her husband drinking poison. Shortly afterwards he died, gasping. "You are a good woman; you are a good woman."

Continuing her evidence, Mrs. De La Garde said that her husband had frequently threatened to commit suicide when he had gambled

away his week's wages. When she was being confined on one occasion he came to her bed and said, "I am going home to cut my throat with a razor. I've done my cash." He had also threatened to kill her on several occasions, and he had struck her often.

The Coroner found that De La Garde had committed suicide by drinking poison. "No doubt," he said, "his action was brought about, to a large extent, by remorse."

DRUNK IN COURT.

When Matthew Davis was charged by his wife, Elizabeth Davis, at Parramatta Court, with assault, the hearing of the case had to be adjourned because defendant was too drunk to go on with it.

Davis interrupted several times, and when his wife was giving her evidence he grinned stupidly.

"I would like to impress you with the fact that this is no laughing matter," said Mr. Fletcher, S.M. "You have come here charged with a serious offence."

Davis took no notice, and continued to smile.

Elizabeth Davis said she was living apart from her husband, and had a maintenance order against him. On November 3, her husband came to her residence at Paull-street, Parramatta, about 6.30 p.m., and from outside the house began to call her names. He was very much under the influence of drink at the time.

"GRABBED MY HAIR."

"My husband hit me when I begged him to go away, and then grabbed hold of my hair," she added. "I called out for help. I was on the ground when some people arrived. They dragged him off, and that is all I remember. He has assaulted me on previous occasions. Once when the police brought a charge against him, he begged me not to go on with it, and I didn't appear."

Eventually the magistrate said defendant was not in a fit condition to go on with the case, or even plead, and it was unlikely that he would be any better at the end of the dinner adjournment. He adjourned the case until November 21, to give Davis time to sober up.

END TO DRINKING BOUT.

At 11.30 on Saturday night Edward McDonald awoke to find his mate, Patrick

Lonegan, aged 50, dead in his bunk beside him.

McDonald had stated that he and Lonegan had been drinking heavily during the day. Returning to Yaptree Station, on the Murrumbidgee River, 20 miles from Junee, they drank rum and wine, afterwards going to sleep.

Death, according to Dr. Cuttle, was due to alcoholic poisoning. The Coroner dispensed with an inquiry.

RAIL PORTER'S LAPSE.

John Cooney, a railway porter, pleaded guilty at Burwood Court to having stolen £1/8/- and a pocket wallet from the pocket of two of his fellow-employees at North Strathfield railway cleaning shed on November 9.

Cooney said he had been so drunk that he did not know what he was doing. He was 41 years of age, and had not tasted drink until four months ago, and then only because he had had a nervous breakdown. He had 18 years' service with the Railway Commissioners, and had not had one black mark against him.

"It was a mean thing to do," said Mr. Camplin, S.M., when he sentenced him to 14 days' imprisonment.

The sentence was suspended upon his entering into a recognisance of £10 to be of good behaviour for a year.

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DRINK BILL, 1927-28.

It is estimated by Mr. T. Waites, Government Statistician, that the drink bill of the community for the year ended 30th June, 1928, was £13,607,000, an increase of £385,000 for the year. This is equal to £5/13/4 per head of the population, which is 9d. per head of population more than the corresponding figure for the year ended 30th June, 1927.

Estimates of the amounts expended on alcoholic drinks during the past ten years in New South Wales are as follows:

Year.	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure per head of population.	Year.	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure per head of population.
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
1918-19	7,275,000	3 14 0	1923-24	11,349,000	5 2 8
1919-20	10,251,000	5 0 7	1924-25	11,670,000	5 3 7
1920-21	11,034,000	5 5 7	1925-26	12,633,000	5 9 11
1921-22	10,671,000	5 0 2	1926-27	13,222,000	5 12 7
1922-23	11,054,000	5 1 9	1927-28	13,607,000	5 13 4

The following statement shows the quantities of the various kinds of liquor consumed per head of population in the past ten years in New South Wales. Imported liquors, other than spirits, represent a very small proportion of the total quantity consumed:

Year.	Spirits.		Beer.		Wine.	
	Australian. Proof Gallons.	Imported. Proof Gallons.	Australian. Gallons.	Imported. Gallons.	Australian. Gallons.	Imported. Gallons.
1918-19	.15	.23	12.10	.03	.45	.01
1919-20	.24	.27	13.11	.05	.65	.01
1920-21	.22	.21	12.04	.06	.71	.01
1921-22	.19	.24	11.47	.03	.62	.01
1922-23	.19	.25	11.13	.05	.63	.01
1923-24	.21	.28	10.75	.05	.61	.01
1924-25	.20	.30	10.64	.06	.63	.01
1925-26	.21	.29	11.29	.06	.64	.01
1926-27	.21	.27	11.79	.06	.70	.02
1927-28	.20	.28	11.73	.07	.72	.01

The actual quantities consumed in 1927-28 were as follows:

Beer	28,325,000 gallons.
Wine	1,752,000 "
Spirits	1,153,400 " (proof)

The total amount of customs and excise revenue derived in New South Wales from the manufacture and importation of alcoholic beverages in 1927-28 was approximately £4,516,000.

[N.B.—The revenue goes to the Federal Government. The State not only makes a heavy loss in this way, but also bears the very heavy cost of drunkenness, drink-induced crime and poverty.—Editor "Grit."]

Bureau of Statistics,

Sydney, 3rd December, 1928.

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FOR
A SAMPLE POUND OF
Griffiths Bros.'

SIGNAL COCOA
MOST NOURISHING AND HEALTH-
GIVING

CHURCHES SHOW BIG GAINS.

There were 213 religious bodies in the United States in 1926, with 231,983 local organisations and 54,624,976 members, as compared with 1916 totals showing 200 denominations, 226,718 organisations and 41,926,854 members, the Federal Census Bureau reported recently on completion of its tabulation of denominational totals for the 1926 religious census.

Expenditures reported by these churches in 1926 were nearly two and one-half times as large as for 1916, the totals being: For 1926, 814,371,529 dollars; for 1916, 328,809,999 dollars. These totals include expenditures for salaries, repairs, etc.; for payments on church debts; for benevolences, including home and foreign missions; for denominational support, and for all other purposes.

Value of church edifices more than doubled in the 10 years, increasing from 1,676,600,582 dollars in 1916, to 3,842,577,133 dollars in 1926. These totals do not include values of rented buildings or of buildings used for social or organisation work in connection with the church.

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Country 1/9

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ADVANCE CAMPAIGN.

There has been large attendances at the special meetings conducted in suburban areas for Mr. W. H. Rose, National Secretary, Australian Band of Hope Union.

At Auburn Presbyterian over 200 were in attendance.

At Annandale there were close on 400 young people present. At Abbotsford and Arncliffe well attended meetings have also been addressed.

The Band of Hope at Abbotsford is a splendid Society, and has secured the active co-operation of a fine group of young people. We prophesy a useful future for this Society.

The visitor also spent several days in the South Coast district, delivering scientific Temperance lectures in the West Dapto and Dapto public schools; also at Dapto Convent. Brief visits were paid to Wollongong, where arrangements were made for a meeting next February, to be conducted by Mr. E. Trafford, Secretary, N.S.W. Band of Hope Union.

GUMPTION IN THE BAND OF HOPE.

When a speaker has failed to hold the attention of his audience we say, "He has plenty of unction, but no gumption." We assume, therefore, that for successful work among the children gumption is indispensable. It may be defined, as the boy defined salt, "The stuff that makes your potatoes taste nasty when you don't use it."

In order to exercise the children's eyes and hands, use outlines of objects in the address, cut out of thick white paper. Thus in the lesson on the loss of the Ten Tribes of Israel through drunkenness, choose as texts

"Wine taketh away the heart," and the priest and prophet who have erred through wine. Cut out four paper hearts, and on one side of them write, "What the heart ought to be," and on the other side write, "What wine has made it."

The priest's heart should be holy—but wine has made it unholy.

The prophet's heart should be true—but it is untrue.

The prince's heart should be just—it is unjust.

The people's heart faithful—it is unfaithful. Cut out enough hearts for each member to have one, to write on, or ask them to draw the heart in their notebooks, or to bring paper outlines with the words next time.

The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union is leading a great movement for the securing of one million additional pledges in England. All churches and Temperance bodies are co-operating.

The Australian Band of Hope Union is planning a similar effort in 1929, and would also like the co-operation of all Temperance bodies in this great crusade.

YOU CAN'T FOOL CHICKENS ALL THE TIME.

You may be able to fool chickens with sawdust once or twice; but they will soon realise that it is not real food. The same thing applies to children in the Band of Hope. The same old stories, the same old hymns will not do. You must have variety and plenty of it. In this column we are supplying from time to time many helpful suggestions to leaders in this important work.

clubs; but we did go to many of the principal holiday resorts, also we stayed in the largest cities where Prohibition is enforced—Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco—and we were most impressed by the wonderful sobriety of the people. Out of all those thousands of people I could count on the fingers of one hand the number that were "drunk." You hear all sorts of stories about the "evils" of Prohibition, and I have no doubt there are many, but to the person who goes with an open mind and just looks for himself or herself at the man in the street, I must say I think it is most wonderful what has been done."

WRONG INSTRUMENT.

Teacher: "Give me an historical example of inappropriate action."

Bright Pupil: "When Rome was burning Nero played the fiddle when he should have been playing the hose."

RHYME AND REASON CAUSE THE GREATEST TREASON.

Here are a few lines to encourage water drinking. Repeat them until they are known by heart. The children will enjoy learning them at your meetings:

"Where there's drink there's danger,
Whether sold by friend or stranger."

"Strong drink is only strong
In support of all that is wrong,
Adam's ale is strong and bright
In support of all that is right."

"The great Alexander, the world's commander,
so brave and fine,
Was conquered by wine before he was years
thirty-nine."

"The Temperance teacher need not use a
poker,
If he be a wise and merry joker."

FIRST-AID TO DRINKERS.

Here is a very good way to demonstrate Temperance truth. Bring a friend with you on the platform with his eyes blindfold, his arm in a bandage, and a bandage on one of his legs. Remove the bandage from his eyes, and read the words that you will have printed on it first, "Beer blinds." Point out that beer often blinds people to their real interest. Remove the bandage from the arm and read the words, "Wine bites." The Bible says that "It biteth like a serpent." On the other bandage have the words printed, "Brandy hurts." This will also serve as a text for a short address. Words can be printed on the bandages with a thick black lead pencil, or put on with the aid of rubber stamps. This illustration can be strongly recommended.

A STRIKING COMMENT.

The "I.S.M.S." (Impromptu Speech Makers) held their usual happy meeting at Mrs. Lasoren's flat, Neutral Bay, on the first Wednesday of the month; and, in addition to the number of quite exciting topics which came up for discussion, members had the pleasure of hearing, first-hand, Mrs. Haidee Willis's impression of that wonderful country, America, from which she has just returned after a five months' trip.

Mrs. Willis said:

"As a rule, religion, politics and Prohibition are subjects I do not like to discuss (I wonder why, they are so interesting), but I find nearly everyone I meet asking among their first questions something about the latter. First, let me say that my husband and I are not teetotallers. We did not have opportunities of visiting any very wealthy homes, neither did we go to cabarets or night

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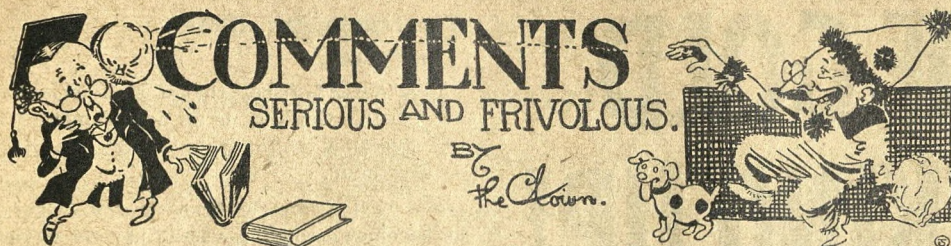
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Wealth is often the only thing which keeps some men and some women out of the gutter and slums where they belong.

Don't be one of those who spoil Christmas. One whisky may turn an incident into an accident.

One "spot" may leave an indelible mark on the girl who drinks it.

"Another little drink" has landed many a chap in the arms of a policeman.

Drink at the best is a smudge on the face of Father Christmas.

A yappy Christmas is not a happy Christmas.

Christmas is a Christian festival. Let us keep it up as Christians or not at all.

* * *

LAMENTABLE LAPSES.

Hannibal Hercules Hughes

Declared he would never refuges

Beer, rum or champagne,

Which perhaps may explagne

Why he's under restraint at Vaclughes.

While Malachi Molyneux Meux

Conceived the erroneous veux

That to stimulate thought

There was nothing like pought,

And it sent his poor brain-pan askeux.

His fiancée, Persephone Pugh,

Said "Malachi's madness is dugh

To his own silly theory;

Of waiting I'm weory,

I will chuck him and marry a Jugh.

* * *

A QUESTION OF TAXES.

There is much ado about the Government's effort to make the people who can best

afford it pay the cost of our extravagances. Much of this angry ado takes place over a "spot" or a "pint of the best."

It is Gilbertian—we fly into a fury over a few shillings and calmly impose upon ourselves a burden of a few pounds.

The drink bill as printed on page three shows that we contribute over £4,500,000 to the Federal Government, a voluntary tax we impose on ourselves when we take alcohol. We further foot the bill which runs into well over a couple of million for all that is incidental to this costly drinking.

Of course we are all jolly good fellows and can whip our weight in wild cats and despise European Competition, but maybe we could best prove our sanity by noting one of the chief factors in continental reconstruction.

Vienna workers are steadily reducing their consumption of beer and other alcoholic drinks, according to an item that appeared recently in "Der Abend," a newspaper of that city. As proof, it is stated that in the Labor clubroom the annual consumption of beer and wine has been cut down to less than 20,000 liters against 80,000 liters in 1913; and the club is frequented by more workers now than in the pre-war days. It is noted also, according to the "New York Times," that at meetings attended by 1000 workers it often happens that hardly a score of glasses of beer are drunk.

PEACEFUL PENETRATION.

THE PERSISTENT STREAM OF GOLD.

In August, during the four weeks before the Prohibition Referendum Poll, we assert that the liquor people spent £120,000 with the newspapers of the State of New South Wales. As a matter of curiosity we have searched the pages of the six Sydney daily papers—the "S.M. Herald," the "Telegraph Pictorial," the "Labor Daily," the "Daily Guardian," the "Sun" and the "News." During the month of October, in the quiet of the aftermath of the storm of advertising in August, the liquor interests occupied 6500 inches of space, and on the basis of the advertised rates of these papers paid for this space £4034/1/-.

A nice, comfortable, regular £1000 a week. Of course, this would not influence the news columns of these papers—not even a little bit.

The liquor interests are far too philanthropic to ask any favors for this modest £1000 a week.

The enthusiastic supporters of Prohibition, of course, do not spend £1000 a year in advertising space in "Grit."

In the month prior to the Referendum on September 1, when we had wonderful facts and convincing statements, we spent £3000 in the press of the whole State.

It is truly a miracle that we reached and persuaded 350,000 to vote for Prohibition, even when it was loaded with compensation.

It isn't the work that hurts us.

It's the worry, and hate, and fear.

We can toil away till our heads are grey,

Or wear to death in a year.

It isn't the task that ages.

It's the friction, and clash, and drive

That rob the heart of its proper part

Of the joy that it means to live.

It isn't the toil that harms us.

It's the push, and the pull, and strife

That take their toll of the mind and soul

To the blighting of hope and life.

It isn't the honest effort

But the carking and grilling care

We must leave behind if we hope to find

The haven where life is fair.

Worry, hate and fear fatten on drink.

The fight was over some good old gin, so the lawyer took the case.

A person not fit to be a publican may be a member of Parliament.

Recently Mr. Sutherland, Police Magistrate at Casino, refused Matthew Dougherty a license of the Royal Hotel unless he gave up bookmaking. This Dougherty did under protest, evidence being given that he had been a bookmaker for 30 years, and had always honored his obligations. A license was granted him for the hotel, on condition that he does not engage in bookmaking. Dougherty is appealing against the decision.

The National Party selected and backed a bookmaker who is now in Parliament. Makes one smile.

FRANCE.

HALF OF MURDERERS ARE ALCOHOL VICTIMS.

In Paris there are 32,000 cafes, bars and cabarets where alcoholic drinks are sold; that is to say, one for every seventy-five inhabitants of the French capital.

In contrast there are 40,000 bakers' shops and 12,000 drug stores. In all of France there are more than 500,000 retailers of wine and spirits.

These statistics, which have been issued by the Temperance League, state that the consumption of alcohol is 18 litres per head of population every year.

The same statisticians calculate that out of 150,000 people who die each year from tuberculosis 135,000 are what the French term "alcoholiques." It is added that 53 per cent. of the murderers and 70 per cent. of the beggars are likewise victims of alcohol.

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GRAINS OF GOLD WORTH PICKING UP!

What You WILL DO To-morrow Depends on What You DO To-day

Men are for ever speaking of the future, and predicting great events for it.

The future will not be very creditable unless we behave well in the present.

The present is the important thing; being a prophet is sheer waste of time—predicting that in six months or six years this thing or that thing will happen. Nothing will happen in the future unless you do something now.

Take good care of to-day and this week, if you want the future to be creditable. Don't even wait till to-morrow or next week. Do to-day's duties to-day, and this week's this week; others will present themselves the next.

Not only is to-day more important than the future, but remember the duties of each hour, while it is with you, are more important than the next hour's jobs. What you intend to do in the future cuts no ice at all. It is to-day that counts.

Get as Much Sense as Possible as soon as Possible.

The first duty of every man is to acquire as much commonsense as possible as soon as possible. If you know the simple rules governing life, and that its conditions are fixed and unchanging, you need not worry about "the deeper significance of it all."

How did the world originate? You're not sure; but you know the world's rules, and they will certainly endure as long as you are interested in the subject.

Literary men write of the "dark woods" in terms of mystery, but practical men have chartered the woods and are able to tell the meaning of the darkness without the moaning.

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351-357 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

CASH ORDERS FOR EVERYTHING.
ICE CHESTS FROM 2/6 PER WEEK.

The first step to knowledge is to know that you are ignorant.

* * *

The greatest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness.

* * *

Errors like straws upon the surface flow; he who would search for pearls must dive below.

* * *

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities, no doubt, crept in; forget them as soon as you can. To-morrow is the new day.

GREAT GIFTS.

To cheer the world when things went wrong,

And nothing seemed worth while,
To help to lighten life's hard load,
God made—a pleasant smile.

To still the pain of aching heart
Too hurt and sore to weep,
To dull the throng of memories,
God made—a dreamless sleep.

To share life's joy or sorrow,
Whichever Fate might send,
To help him in an hour of need,
God made for man—a friend.

Most people have too much imagination. They pile up mountains for themselves, then have to climb over them. Imaginary mountains they never should have climbed at all.

* * *

The right man can make a good job out of any job.

* * *

If you want to get nowhere, follow the crowd.

* * *

The bravest victory ever man attained is that which o'er himself, himself hath gained.

Gentlemen are Made, not Born.

It is absurd to say that a man is born a gentleman. Gentility is an acquirement, like an education, ability to play the piano, or do shorthand.

No matter how lowly a man is born, if he becomes a reliable, useful, upright citizen, he is a gentleman.

The real meaning of our democracy is that anyone living under it may become a gentleman; that all have the privilege of outgrowing ignorance, poor birth and poverty.

Gentleman are made—not born.

* * *

It Takes All Sorts to Make the World.

No one likes the man who thinks he knows everything about everything, for of course he doesn't. No one likes the man who thinks his own type is the only type, and all others perverts. No one likes the man whose opinion is the only and last one on his subject. No wonder; for of course it isn't.

A wise man once said it took all sorts to make a world. He was right. You have to live and let live. You have to be reasonable with everyone, with all sorts of types, no matter if they are your direct opposites.

They are serving their purpose just the same as you are. They are as necessary in the world's scheme of existence as you.

The tanner's vats smell, but what a necessary man he is! And when he takes off his soiled clothes and dresses up, he looks a different fellow.

Tel.: BW 2954.

J1606 (Private).

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Mention "Grit" when ordering.

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STUDENTS AND LIQUOR.

PROHIBITION OF THE GREATEST VALUE.

After eight years of National Prohibition, the following authorities during last October wrote the following statements:

President's Office, State University of Iowa, Iowa City:

"A changed mental attitude, which has brought university students to the realization that 'gentlemen don't get drunk,' is the outstanding effect of Prohibition noted on the University of Iowa campus, by Robert E. Reinow, dean of men for the last fifteen years. . . . Dean Reinow . . . recalls the period before the saloons were outlawed, when it was considered a collegiate accoutrement to be able to drink large quantities of liquor. . . . Now, despite some bootlegging, the problem of drinking is almost solved on the University of Iowa campus, Dean Reinow believes. 'So long as we keep liquor in its present position of disrepute,' he says, 'the enforcement problem will solve itself.'"

President A. N. Ward, Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland:

"Conditions among college students at the present time, as compared with pre-Prohibition times, are incomparably better. The change over the past is amazing. Of course, colleges have some difficulties, but they are nothing as compared with former conditions. To go back to the saloon or modification of the present system looking toward liberalising the eighteenth amendment or the Volstead Act is unthinkable, in my judgment."

President Arlo A. Brown, University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

"To my mind the conditions with reference to drinking among college students are better than they were in the pre-Prohibition times. If the movement to establish a dispensary system somewhat similar to that in Ontario, Canada, should succeed, I feel very certain that such a plan would increase the amount of drinking among students. . . . So far as the college world is concerned, I believe that the Eighteenth Amendment is a distinct benefit to us."

President Ray Lyman Wilbur, Stanford University, Stanford University, California:

"There is no doubt that there has been a marked decrease in the use of alcoholic beverages among the college students with whom I come in contact. Compared with the period before the present laws were put into effect, I should say that we have only one-tenth of the problem we had at that time in connection with liquor. There are always a few students who drink, and because of their limited number they are more obvious than formerly. . . ."

President Daniel L. Marsh, Boston University, Boston, Mass.:

" . . . All one needs in order to become enthusiastic for Prohibition is to have a memory of what conditions were in the old days and contrast those conditions with conditions as they are to-day. As President of Boston University, where we have fourteen

thousand students enrolled, I can hardly think of any greater disservice to the rising generation than to scrap Prohibition."

President W. J. McGlothlin, Furman University, Greenville, S.C.:

" . . . The guardianship over the students, as well as their character, prevented any large amount of drinking. However, drinking has greatly declined in recent years, and has practically disappeared in this institution. The sobriety of our students is largely due to conditions mentioned above, and our Prohibition laws. I am unequivocally and unalterably in favor of Prohibition."

President Walter Dill Scott, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois:

"So far as I have been able to observe the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act have improved conditions in the colleges and universities of America. The liquor consumption, whatever it is, is likely to be more conspicuous and receive more attention. It seems to be quite the fashion to start rumors concerning the excessive manufacture and consumption of intoxicating liquors. When such rumors are investigated they are usually found to be wholly false or greatly exaggerated."

President Boothe G. Davis, Alfred University, Alfred, New York:

"I am pleased to state most emphatically that, so far as Alfred University is concerned at least, temperance conditions are much better among college students than in pre-Prohibition days. . . . Long experience and close and solicitous observation lead me to believe that no greater peril could come to our college youth, both men and women, than to remove present Prohibition safeguards."

President P. W. Horn, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas:

"In reply to your inquiry of September 10, permit me to say that the Texas Technological College has been in existence for only three years. Of course, the college as such has had no experience with the saloon question. However, most of the members of the faculty, including myself, can readily remember the days of the saloon. My own feeling is very strong to the effect that I had much rather risk dealing with the students under present conditions than under conditions as they were in the old days of the saloon. I feel certain that practically all of the members of our faculty have the same feeling."

Chancellor E. A. Burnett, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska:

" . . . I am personally very much opposed to modification of the present Prohibition laws in the direction of laxness of enforcement or in allowing an increase in the alcoholic content of beverages. . . . States are too small divisions for the control of the liquor traffic. Under our present system we have much better control than we did in the State

of Nebraska when adjoining States were under a license system. . . ."

President O. W. Carroll, Nebraska Central College, Central City, Nebraska:

" . . . I wish to state that the sentiment of our students is decidedly in favor of Prohibition and the upholding of the Eighteenth Amendment. There is no sentiment here to allow for an increase in the alcoholic content of beverages; to return the control of the traffic to the States; or, to establish the dispensary system, similar to that in effect in Ontario, Canada. I wish to say that the sentiment of our college students is very much stronger in relation to National Prohibition than it was in the pre-Prohibition days. The benefits of Prohibition are too great for us even to consider a return to the former system and license."

President F. W. Boatwright, University of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia:

"We have never at any time had much drinking among students at the University of Richmond. The practice has been frowned down upon not only by the faculty but by the students themselves. No student who persists in drinking is permitted to remain a member of the University. The situation has been better, however, since Prohibition became effective in Virginia and the nation than it was when we had open saloons in Richmond."

Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.:

" . . . The amount and evils of drinking among college students have been enormously exaggerated in the press and the magazine literature of the country. There is certainly nothing like as much alcoholic liquor consumed by college students to-day as there was in pre-Prohibition days. Drinking and drunkenness, which were taken as a matter of course before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed, now are noted by everybody, and are played up in huge headlines in the newspapers. . . . I am convinced that a large majority of the students in our colleges and universities accept the amendment and the Volstead Act just as they ac-

(Continued on page 12.)

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A Personal Chat with my readers

ALWAYS A PURPOSE.

It seems to me that the most evident thing in life is that there is an overruling Providence—a Divine Purpose—"That somehow good

Will be the final goal of ill;
That nothing walks with aimless feet,
That not one life shall be destroyed
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete."

Man picks up a filthy, dirty, disgusting, worn and worthless rag. It has been thrown away; it is useless. It finds its way into the paper mills, and behold a sheet of paper, clean, attractive, useful, and ready for some hand to work miracles with it. Someone writes a loving, understanding note on it, and a heart responds and once again smiles on life and with renewed endurance carries on.

Someone writes a cheque and the poor are blessed, the Gospel is given a fresh channel of service, and a languishing cause revives.

A master hand scrawls a few brief words which fall into such an order and resound with such a cadence that the world acclaims the poem as a priceless thing.

A musician reduces the melody in his soul to the queer forms that stand for music, and ten thousand instruments give forth to tens of millions the balm of his creation.

Can man do such things with dirty rags, and is the Loving God to be baffled by "human rags"?

The process may be long, it may be hard, but the Christ of God will yet make saints out of sinners, if so be they are willing to be transformed.

I wonder how you are helping Him? Let Him sweeten the fountains of your life, let Him use your prayers, bless your service and vitalise your gifts.

This makes life worth living.

So think bigly as did He Who always embraced in His plans and hopes the whole world.

To think kindly as did He Who took into His friendship the outcast; to think generously as did He Who never lent but gave Himself.

He drew a circle that shut me out—
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.
But Christ and I had the wit to win:
We drew a circle that took him in!

* * *

HOW SADLY EASY!

It is an old saying that "dead fish go with the stream, a live one goes against it." Are you a dead one or a live one? The crowd is drifting away from church. The girl is smoking

her way into a bad atmosphere. She may think it makes her like men, but it does not make men like or respect her. Many a parson finds it easier to smoke with a man than pray with him. It would seem as if we were mostly going the easy way, and the end is not yet. Oliver Huckle writes:

"Easy to drift to the open sea,
The tides are eager and swift and strong,
And whistling and free are the rushing
winds—
But oh! to get back is hard and long.

"Easy as told in Arabian tale,
To free from his jar the evil sprite
Till he rises like smoke to stupendous size—
But oh! nevermore can we prison him tight.

"Easy as told in an English tale,
To fashion a Frankenstein, body and soul,
And breathe in his bosom a breath of life—
But oh! we create when we cannot control.

"Easy to drift to the sea of doubt,
Easy to hurt when we cannot heal,
Easy to rouse when we cannot soothe,
Easy to speak when we do not feel,
Easy to show what we ought to conceal,
Easy to think that fancy is fate—
And oh! the wisdom that comes too late."

* * *

THE FIRST SEPTEMBER REFERENDUM.

I hope to publish a complete result of the voting on September first last. It takes a long, long time before the details are available. It was six weeks before the actual certified results were given us.

For the Prohibition, to provide for the cessation of the importation, manufacture and sale of liquor, and to pay compensation to those affected, 357,684 votes; against, 806,762 votes; "No" majority, 539,068. There were 13,661 informal ballot papers (less than 1 per cent. of the total vote), which represented 88 per cent. of the total enrolment throughout the State, the number exercising their franchise under the compulsory conditions being 1,178,097. According to law, all those electors who failed to vote have had notices posted to their addresses calling upon them to explain their absence from the poll. It is within the authority of the Chief Secretary to accept such explanations as are offered, or to prosecute for the omission.

I am convinced that at least 200,000 only voted to save themselves from being fined, and such people, knowing little and caring little, decided the question for us.

Compulsory voting is a method of handing the government of the country over to the "don't-know-and-don't-care voters."

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

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

Editor: ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1928.

A QUESTION OF DISASTER.

In May, 1915, the Atlantic liner Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland and 1196 of the 1255 persons on board perished. At the time the outcry against such Hun methods and warfare was terrific. It was the deciding factor in bringing America into the war. It truly stirred the whole world.

In November, 1928, 702 men and women were before the Central Police Court of Sydney charged with drunkenness. Damaged beyond repair, pathetic beyond words, infinitely costly and involving at the very least another 3000 people, who are not merely sorrowed but dragged down by their bondage to drink, this human wreckage in a single month in a single Court is a greater thing than the sinking of the Lusitania, but the community remains unmoved, Big Business remains aloof as did U.S.A. while the world war raged, and the Churches don't even pray for the redemption and reclamation of these people.

We are certainly living in evil days. It surely must make John Wesley turn in his grave that a leading Methodist layman, welcomed into their great Synod, is a director of a booze-selling store.

Thirty Anglican Bishops can meet for a week, but they do not even whisper a protest against the evils that are rampant or give an inspirational message to those who still struggle manfully against "the world, the flesh and the devil."

(Continued on page 10.)

THE GREATEST POLITICAL DEFEAT IN HISTORY.

SMITH CHALLENGED THE "DRYS" AND NOW HE KNOWS.

By JOE LONGTON, Special Representative

In order to get this WONDERFUL VICTORY to "Grit" I am taking a chance on the air mail which leaves Los Angeles for San Francisco within one hour. The "wet" Hearst newspapers reach at least 10,000,000 homes in America daily, and I am giving the "wets" every benefit of any doubt by compiling these excerpts from the Los Angeles "Evening Herald" of 7/11/28.

Since my last article, compiled and written earlier in the day, Mr. Hoover's victory has grown tremendously by North Carolina and Texas going Republican for the first time in history. BUNG! You had better rivet yourself in Parliament and "clinch 'em from the inside" while the "getting is good," because "YOU'RE GOING FOR A LONG, LONG RIDE—YOU'RE GOING BY-BYE."

(When the "drys" of U.S.A. put a "wet" to sleep, he stays PUT.—Joe.)

New York, November 7.—Governor Al Smith definitely announced this afternoon that he is through with politics. "I never expect to run for public office again," the Governor told newspapermen at a conference in his suite at the Biltmore Hotel. "I have had all of this that I can stand. I have given the best years of my life to it, but I'll never lose my interest in public affairs."

Hoover Home, Palo Alto, Cal., November 7.—"In this hour there can be for me no feeling of victory or exultation. Rather it imposes a sense of solemn responsibility of the future and of complete dependence upon Divine guidance for the task which the greatest office in the world imposes." This was the heart of the first message of President-elect Hoover to the American people, following his overwhelming victory at the polls.

New York, November 7.—The landslide for Herbert Hoover, sweeping through the solid south, carried Texas into the Republican column for the first time in her history and Florida for the first time in 52 years, it was revealed to-day as late returns in yesterday's Presidential election were counted.

It was, political experts asserted, the most amazing election in the history of the country. Hoover amassed the record-breaking total of 444 electoral votes, compared to 69 for Smith, with 18 doubtful. He shattered the Democratic solid south, carrying Virginia, North Carolina, Texas and Florida. He swept the border States, the Atlantic States—with two exceptions—the mid-west and the far-west. . . .

HUGE SMITH VOTE.

* * *

Smith was certain of only seven States—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Rhode Island and South Carolina.

In America for the Sydney "Sportsman."

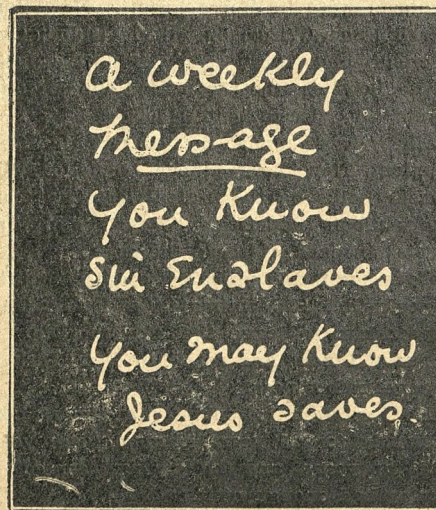
Massachusetts remained the only doubtful State, with Smith in the lead and most of the votes counted. Yet even if the New York Governor carries this he will poll only 87 votes, the least any Democrat candidate has had since Grant's second administration in 1872.

The loss of New York was a bone-crusher for Governor Smith and his managers. They had not entertained that possibility for a minute. They may have had fears about other Eastern States—New Jersey, for instance—but about New York—never.

Oddly enough, it was Governor Smith's own sidewalks of New York that curled up and hit him.

Greater New York, embracing the five boroughs that four times have combined to send him to the Executive mansion at Albany, threw him down in his great thrust for the Presidency.

In his fight against Roosevelt for the Governorship four years ago, the greater city sent him northward into the Republican



up-State counties with 520,000 majority. Two years ago in his fight for re-election against Ogden L. Mills, his home town sent him on his way again with 484,000.

LEADERS BEWILDERED.

This year, with the Presidency at stake, and with the enormously increased registration, Governor Smith and his managers had confidently looked forward to 600,000 majority in New York City.

It gave him, instead, but little more than 420,000, a cool 100,000 less than it gave him four years ago, and that was just about the difference between victory and defeat.

BLAMES TAMMANY AND RUM INTERESTS FOR SMITH DEFEAT.

(By United Press.)

Dallas, Texas, November 7.—Tammany Hall and the liquor interests contributed mainly to the defeat of Governor Alfred E.

Smith, according to State Senator Thomas B. Love, anti-Smith Democratic leader, to-day.

Commenting on the election results nationally and in Texas, Love said Tammany and the forces opposing Prohibition never again would make an effort to put the Democratic Party in the liquor business.

HAIL ELECTION OF HOOVER AS GREAT VICTORY FOR "DRYS."

(By International News Service.)

Washington, November 7. — Herbert Hoover's election was hailed to-day by F. Scott McBride, general counsel of the anti-Saloon League, as a smashing victory for the "drys" of both parties.

"Next to the decisive defeat of Governor Smith, the defeat of Senators Bruce, of Maryland, and Edwards, of New Jersey, the twin 'wet' calamity howlers of the Senate, is the most significant result of the election," McBride said. . . .

Hoover won Kentucky by nearly 150,000, as compared with previous figures wherein no Presidential candidate ever had a margin of more than a few thousand before.

The most startling upsets, however, occurred in the south. Nowhere save Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana did Governor Smith have a walkaway. In Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas the Democrats had to fight hard for victory, and in Florida, North Carolina, Virginia and possibly Texas their fight availed them nothing.

"DRY" SENTIMENT.

The consensus seemed to be this:

In the South it was the combination of religious prejudice and "dry" sentiment, with most emphasis on the former. Ever since the Houston Convention the Evangelical ministers of the South have preached political revolt against the Democratic nominee, ostensibly because of his "wet" views and his Tammany affiliations, but actually, the Smith leaders charged, because of Governor Smith's Catholicism. . . .

To this, of course, also can be added something of religious prejudice, although it probably played a considerable lesser part in the East than in the South.

In the middle West, through the great grain belt that runs from the Alleghenies to the Rockies, the elements that conspired to the smashing defeat of Governor Smith are probably a mixture of those that operated in the South and East—prosperity, religion, Prohibition.

"DRYS" GAIN IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

New York, November 7.—The American Prohibition law, otherwise known as the Volstead Act, stood immune to-day to material change or modification for many years at least, as the "drys" gained strength in both House and Senate of the new Congress.

The "drys" virtually swept the Senatorial elections, with 27 "drys" elected to seven "wets." In the House the "drys" gained

(Continued on page 10.)



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A Personal Chat with My Readers—

(Continued from page 8.)

To those of you who want to tell your Christian friends that they are in your remembrance you could not send a better token than Fairlie Thornton's latest little book of poems, called "Heart Cheer." It is daintily produced and is full of comfort and cheer, the kind of little poems one wants to quote and messages one wants to pass on. If your bookseller cannot supply you I will be glad to do so.

The Editor

The Greatest Political Defeat in History—

(Continued from page 9.)

slightly, while the small "wet" bloc lose a few members.

The generals of the Anti-Saloon League Army hailed the election returns as a great moral victory. They had not only supported Herbert Hoover against Alfred E. Smith, but they succeeded in winning all five Senatorial contests in which they marked down "wet" candidates as doomed to destruction.

TWO "WET" LEADERS.

Among their victories the "drys" listed the defeat of Senator Edward I. Edwards, Democrat of New Jersey, and Senator William Cabell Bruce, Democrat of Maryland, two of the outspoken "wet" leaders of the Senate. The "drys" likewise had thrown down a challenge to the "wets" in the Illinois, Ohio and Delaware Senatorial contests, in which "drys" were elected.

The victories of Theodore E. Burton (R.) of Ohio, an ardent "dry," Otis F. Glenn (R.) of Illinois, another outspoken "dry," and John G. Townsend (R.) of Delaware, all over "wets," were classed almost on a par with Hoover's landslide so far as the "dry"

leaders were concerned. They had marked the opponents of these three for defeat along with Edwards and Bruce.

Another "dry"-over-"wet" victory was recorded in Pennsylvania, where Senator David A. Reed (R.) defeated a "wet" opponent.

The seven "wet" victories in Senatorial contests were in Massachusetts, New York, Washington, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey. In the latter State, however, the "drys" had supported the "wets" in order to beat Edwards.

The "drys" made no contest in Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island or Wisconsin, believing the States were "wet" and the outlook hopeless. "Wets" won over "wets" in each of these States. . . .

Governor Smith probably is out of politics henceforth. His intimates say so. They expect him to leave the Governorship on January 1 next and retire to New York to engage in business.

He has been in public life almost continuously for 25 years, through lean years and fat years, and he is represented as having had enough of it.

It is the irony of politics that the most spectacular career and personality in the country's political structure should end that career with a defeat so crushing, so complete, as to leave no opening for re-entrance.

It is no easy or enticing situation that now



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confronts the party management. There is considerable wreckage mingled with the new construction on the party lot. This will have to be picked up, sorted out and graded in the light of future needs.

(That's the way we compensate the "wets" in America.—Joe.)

Governor Smith remade the party according to his own plans when he assumed the helm after the Houston Convention. To it he brought "big business" Executives of the Raskob type with money and modern methods of organisation. Through the force of circumstances, the party became identified with the "wet" side of the Prohibition question in this campaign, and to cap the complete transformation Governor Smith kicked the traditional Democratic tariff policy out of the window when he came in the door and made the party almost as protectionist as its Republican rival.

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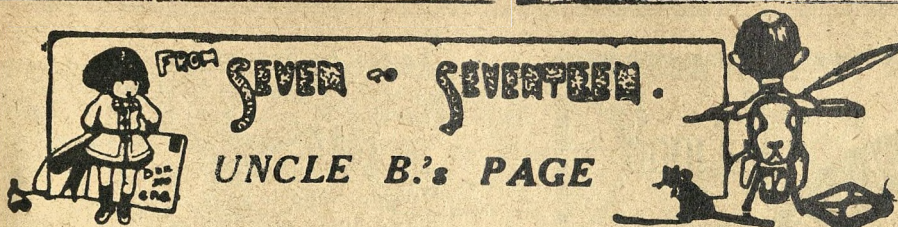
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PASS "GRIT" ON



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

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

MY BEST.

We often hear people say, "I have done my best." When I hear people say that I think of those who say, "I have given my mite."

There is a good deal of humbug associated with both of these sayings.

The widow's mite was "all that she had," and no one needed it as much as she did herself, and yet she gave "all that she had." I do not think there can be many people who can truthfully say as she did.

Many a poor drunk says to me, "Well, I have done my best," but he knows and I know that that is not quite true, and that, anyhow, his best is not enough unaided to give him the victory.

What is your "very best"? You know there is good—better—best—and very best; the last is the little extra that people tremendously in earnest are able to put into their doings. *It would be fine if only we could all say:

I've tried to do my best to-day
As golden hours have sped.
There's little else that I can say
Now that the day is dead.
I joy to know I've struggled through
Each pleasure, task and test.
I've sought to keep a purpose true—
I've tried to do my best.

I've tried to do my best to-day;
My best was poor enough.
I may have faltered on the way—
At times the road was rough.
And now as beams of day depart
Night brings the peace of rest,
Because in honesty of heart
I've tried to do my best.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

A NEW NI.

Amy Mitchell, Macquarie-road, Greystanes, via Wentworthville, writes: I would like to become one of your Ni's. I am in Fifth Class at school. I like school very much. I have five sisters and one brother. I have been reading "Grit" lately, and I am very interested in it. My friend, Ivy Thompson, gives it to me. She is also interested in "Grit," and writes letters to you. I am eleven years old, and my birthday is on 8th January.

(Dear Amy,—I am grateful to Ivy for interesting you in "Grit," and I welcome you to my big family. I hope your next letter will tell me about your Christmas, which I hope will be a very happy one.—Uncle B.)

TAKING THE BLAME.

Wes Brown, "Midlands," Goolagong-road, Grenfell, writes: I have not seen the last two letters I wrote to you in "Grit," but I

suppose I have not looked in all the issues of "Grit." So it is my fault. It has been raining here to-day, and I got a bit wet when I was getting the calves in. We are to have our anniversary next Sunday. I hope I come top of my class. I am enclosing 2/- for your Xmas Relief Funds.

(Dear Wes,—It was nice of you to suggest that perhaps you were to blame for not seeing your letters in "Grit." We all make mistakes, but generally we put the blame on someone else. I have not had a chance of looking to see if your letters did appear, but suppose we share the blame? Thank you for your postal note.—Uncle B.)

SUITS ME.

Jack Wilsher, 56 Lennox-street, Rockdale, writes: When we were trying to win Prohibition I, with my brother, sold "Grits," for which you thanked us. Now you have again asked for boys or girls who will take 25 "Grits" each week and send you 2/- in return; they can keep the change. That will do me; I will try that, Uncle B. Please let me know when you are sending them, as the Railway Department charge for holding them. My brother Allan will write you a letter later. Saturday week we go to the National Park for our Sunday school picnic. I wish you could come, too.

(Dear Jack,—I am ashamed to have held your letter for so long, but I think I am the very busiest and most over-worked man in Sydney. Before you read this you will have received some "Grits." I appreciate your willingness to try, and hope you have good success.—Uncle B.)

A NEW NI.

Ivy Thompson, Macquarie-road, Greystanes, via Wentworthville, writes: I would like to become one of your Ni's if you will have me please. I am ten years old, and my birthday is on the 11th of November. I have two brothers and four sisters. I am in Fifth Class at school. I have been reading "Grit" lately, and I'm interested in page eleven.

(Dear Ivy,—You are now a Ni, and I hope you won't become a scallywag. I hope when next you write you will tell me about your breaking-up, and if you won a prize.—Uncle B.)

A BOY WHO KNOWS.

Alex. Mallen, Manse, Ultimo, writes: I like reading the letters from the boys and girls, and I want to be a Ne. My father has the Presbyterian Church here. The Sunday School children gave a fine concert not long ago. I was in several pieces. We are practising for our Anniversary. My birthday is on November 4. I shall be 11. My last one was spent in California. I am sorry we did

not get Prohibition this time. My father helped. After living in the United States for three years I know it is very much better than what we have here. We see lots of drunken people about here. I go to school at Petersham.

(Dear Alex.,—I am very glad to have you join my big family. We are all interested in what you say about U.S.A. When you write again, will you tell us more of your experience in U.S.A.? It will greatly interest us.—Uncle B.)

ORANGE AND CHERRIES.

Max Boyer, Pinnacle-road, Orange, writes: I am home from school to-day as I have a cold, and it is a very wet day. We had our sports a few weeks ago, but I didn't win any races. We went to Sydney for a fortnight during my holidays. I went in the surf at Manly. The cherries are ripe now, and we are picking them.

(Dear Max,—I hope when next you write that you will be able to tell me how many boxes or tons of cherries were sent away from Orange. I think your town had better change its name from Orange to Cherry Town. Next time you come to Sydney you ought to pop in and see me.—Uncle B.)

THE KOOKA.

Alma Oliver, 29 Prince Edward Avenue, Earlwood, writes: It is some time since I have written to you. Since then we have moved into our new home at Earlwood. We have seen the cheerful old kookaburra, with its cheery laugh, perched on the top of a telegraph pole laughing. We also had a little rabbit which the cat brought in from the bushes. Every morning we go from Earlwood to Leichhardt with daddy in the car. I am now in 8A Class at school, and am going for the "exam of proficiency" and an art scholarship. I will close now, wishing all "Grit" cousins, Uncle Joe Longton and yourself good luck and love.

(Dear Alma,—Your new home must be a nice one. I hope you will take the trouble to make a friend of Mr. Kookaburra. I have friends who have a pet kooka, and he lives happily in their garden and comes up to be put in his cage each evening. He is very tame and friendly.—Uncle B.)

ADVICE ABOUT CHRISTMAS.

William Henry McWillan, 3 Dudley-st., West Marrickville, writes: Christmas draws near, and so many of us, in this great family of yours, are waiting for the joyful day. All are looking forward to have a great and glorious time. Many, however, may be disappointed, because they may not get the present they expected to get. However, I hope they do not grumble, because many will not get anything at all. Many people will have to take the shirt off their backs to buy—just a meagre meal. So I hope my fellow cousins will think of these unfortunate people, and should they know of any in such circumstances help and comfort them. I hope my cousins shall be wise and remind their

(Continued on page 12.)

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TO
BOX 414 G.P.O. SYDNEY.

Seven to Seventeen—

(Continued from page 11.)

mothers to make sure to order a bottle of castor oil for Christmas; I am sure they will need it. Would you ask some of your Ne's and Ni's to write to me? I would like them to write about anything at all. I believe it is a good thing for Ne's and Ni's to interchange correspondence with one another. It would keep us more in touch with each other. Would you give Ida Southwood my congratulations for being such a champion in selling those "Grits." I think she deserves a medal, don't you? I wrote to Ruth Stephens of Bathurst, in answer to her appeal for writers, which she mentioned in "Grit." I came first in attendance at Sunday school this quarter, and my teacher is going to give me a book.

(Dear William,—Yours is a fine letter, and I hope your cousins will take to heart your excellent advice. I hope some of my big family will write to you, and that many of you will find out that the best way to have a merry Christmas is to see that someone else has one.—Uncle B.).

A KIND ACT.

Edna Horner, Margaret-street, Wyong, writes: Will you please thank Brother Joe Longton for the lovely post card he sent me? We had to poison our dog because he bites children, and he is not well; so we had to kill him somehow to put him out of his misery. I hope I am not going to be a scally-wag, because I have not written for a long time. I'm sure you would like to live in Wyong, because we have lovely open fires. To-day my sister saw something fluttering about in the grass, and she went down to see what it was, and found a pee-wee. It had a broken leg. We are going to keep it until it gets better; then we are going to let it fly away to the bush again. It is black and white around the wings.

(Dear Edna,—Thank you for your letter. I am not only glad you were able to help the little bird, but that you also plan to let it have its liberty as soon as it is well. Some of us are very selfish, and are in our thoughtlessness very cruel to the little prisoners we call our pets.—Uncle B.)

BREWER TEACHES TEMPERANCE.

The "Brotherhood Outlook" reports the following amusing story: Sir John Ellerman, Bart., is a multi-millionaire, reputed to be worth £20,000,000. Sir John has made a great part of his fortune out of beer, and is associated with many breweries. In addition, Sir John is also chief of that great shipping concern, the Ellerman Line, of Hull. This company has a superannuation scheme, and a substantial reduction in the premium is allowed in the case of employees who are total abstainers.

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Students and Liquor—

(Continued from page 7.)

cept other constitutional provisions and legal enactments curtailing the 'freedom of action of the individual,' and thereby make possible the existence of liberty."

President Emeritus William Goodall Frost, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky:

"My knowledge of conditions among college students as regards temperance is less than in former years, but I have some information regarding three or four colleges and two of the great universities. In these places since Prohibition some dare-devil drinking in the spirit of the present day 'revolt of youth' is reported, but there is a strong and prevailing Prohibition sentiment among the students—we shall see them campaigning for it—and the common estimate is 'there is not a quarter of the drinking that there used to be.'"

President Henry W. Hunt, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.:

"I would say that the universal testimony is that liquor gives us far less trouble here than ten years ago. No one who wishes to restrict the traffic and who has a moderate memory would think of adopting a policy which would inevitably result in rum running across State boundaries."

President Charles E. Beury, Temple University, Philadelphia:

"Here at Temple there has never been a real liquor problem. Once in awhile we hear of some student drinking or being drunk, but it is so seldom that it has given us very little concern. . . . This has always been true so far as I know at Temple, so that the Prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act have probably not changed the situation to any degree at this University."

President M. G. Brumbaugh, Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.:

"I am convinced that conditions in the country and in our colleges under Prohibition are better than they were under the old order of saloon life. Personally I am unalterably opposed to any attempt to modify

the enforcement laws or to change the amendment to the Constitution. For the good of the training of the youth of this Republic, it should remain dry, and the drier the better citizenry your colleges will produce."

Dean Raymond Walters, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penna.:

"As you may know, Swarthmore College was founded by members of the Society of Friends, who have always had what they termed a 'strong testimony' against the use of intoxicating liquors. The consequence has been that, although only one quarter of our students are Friends, they have taken the friendly attitude toward drinking as a moral obligation. There has been practically no trouble on this score at Swarthmore College for many years. During the whole present era our students have lived up to this in a magnificent way."

BEER AND BRASS BANDS.

The great brass band contest with 3600 bandmen, held at the Crystal Palace, was, according to "The Star," "practically a teetotal contest. Beer was banned by the bands. There was too much at stake to risk any member being 'off form.'"

"The great refreshment was water, to keep their lips moist," said Mr. Hes. "A trumpeter may get very dry, and in the old days some may have had beer, but to-day the standard among the bands has risen enormously, and all the men are very careful to keep perfectly fit."

The well-known affinity of alcohol for water renders alcoholic liquors thirst-causing and not thirst-quenching beverages.

According to the "Gold Coast Times," the import duty on gin for the Gold Coast increased during the four months, April to July, 1927, from £193,543 in 1926 to £343,572. The "Times" strongly advocates "Total Prohibition, which is the rule in our Northern Territories and in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria."



AND THEY ALL SMILED.

"Why are you so late?" demanded Mrs. Adzick.

"Well, dear," said Mr. Adzick, emerging from the garage, "I ran across an old friend and had to take him to the hospital!"

* * *

"So you've given up teaching your wife to drive?"

"Yes. The car's in the shop."

"What happened?"

"I told her to release her clutch—and she let go of the wheel."

* * *

You never hear the bee complain

Nor hear it weep and wail;

But if it wished it could unfold

A very painful tail.

* * *

WRITING LIKE THE DICKENS.

An Oriental paper, having an English section, printed the following notice:

"The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder commit, we hear of it and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it and in border somber. Staff has each been colleged and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle ever town and extortionate not for advertisements."

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A young man with a pretty flirtatious fiancée wrote to a supposed rival:

"I've been told that you have been kissing my girl. Come to my office at 11 o'clock on Saturday. I want to have this matter out."

The rival answered: "I've received a copy of your circular and will be present at the meeting."

* * *

CO-PARTNERS.

Messenger (to newsboy): "Who's the swell guy ye was talkin' to, Jimmie?"

Newsboy: "Aw, him and me's woiked together fer years. He's the editor o' one o' my papers."

* * *

TELL ME.

Willie: "Daddy, are flies flies because they fly?"

Father: "I suppose so."

Willie: "Are fleas fleas because they flee?"

Father: "Sure. What of it?"

Willie: "I told teacher bees are bees because they be."

* * *

IN NOWISE INCAPACITATED.

King Edward VII, who was susceptible to amusing stories, was not himself a good raconteur, says Sir Sidney Lee in the new volume of his biography of the late King. But he told at least one excellent story. Shortly after the Boer War an English officer, who had been shot through the head, was sent back to England to be trepanned by Sir Frederick Treves. Treves had to remove the greater part of the officer's brains and did not conceal his fears that the patient would have difficulties in his profession, owing to the loss of nearly all his grey matter.

"It's very kind of you, Sir Frederick," replied the officer, "to take so much interest in my welfare, but, thank God, my brain is no longer wanted—I have just been transferred to the War Office."

A RUN FOR HER MONEY.

Woman Shopper: "See here, young man, there's a ladder in these stockings."

Fresh Clerk: "Well, what do you expect for 75 cents, a marble staircase?"

* * *

IN TIME FOR BOTH.

A depressed-looking man strolled into a grill room around lunch hour. The waiter hustled up.

"What will you have, sir? Some cold shoulder?"

"No, thanks; I had that this morning."

"Well, then, tongue, sir?"

"No, thanks; I'll get that to-night."

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

SUNDAY.

THE FIGHT OF FAITH.

"Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding."

Oh, God, the fight is fierce, the battle long, My strength is weakness, and my foes too strong.

Satan is strong, but I am stronger far Than all the hosts of men and demons are.

But I am, Lord, so weak, I have no power To meet temptation in temptation's hour.

I am thy Helper and thy great reward. Take thou the shield of Faith, the Spirit's sword.

My strength in weakness is made perfected, Shrink not, nor falter, thou hast nought to dread.

I will be with thee in the fiercest fight. Thine enemies shall all be put to flight.

Lean not to thine own understanding, trust in Me

With all thine heart, so shalt thou victor be.

MONDAY.

"Who teacheth like Him?"—Job, 33, 22.

Many lessons God is daily trying to teach us in the circumstances of life, the little disappointments, the failure of friends, the hopes dashed to the ground, the humiliations, as well as by the joys of life, the anticipations realised, the unexpected blessings showered upon us, perhaps by a visit from a friend, a smile of approval from one whom we value, a little unexpected gift, a cheering letter. "Whoso is wise, and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord." Alas! how often we fail to catch the meaning of His lessons. Like the disciples of old, we are obtuse to the spiritual meaning underlying all His teaching. We have to have the same lessons set us over and over again, perhaps in a different form, in order that we may learn them more perfectly. Lessons of patience—how we all need these! Yet we do not always recognise that the discipline of life is to teach us this. We think we have learnt it in one set of circumstances, and then something is unexpectedly sprung upon us, and lo! we find how much more need of patience we have. Lessons of humility and meekness. Pride gets a nasty knock, and we find that it is far from dead yet. Yet how patient a teacher is our Master! Human beings are apt to get very impatient with slow scholars, but His patience is exhaustless. He giveth wisdom, and upbraideth not for our folly and mistakes. "Who teacheth like Him?"

TUESDAY.

"Thou has known my soul in adversities."—Ps., 31, 7.

"O Lord, Thou hast searched me, and known me."—Ps., 139, 1.

David ever found consolation in the thought that in spite of all his sins, through all His sorrows and conflicts, His Maker knew Him through and through. He believed implicitly that God took account of every movement in his life, every thought of his heart, every word of his mouth. "Thou hast known my reproach and my shame," was his comfort in affliction when beset by enemies before and behind. Yet he failed to understand himself, for his cry was, "Who can understand his errors? Cleanse Thou me from secret faults." He had often surprised himself by his own follies, and even sins. Temptation had overcome him before he knew, and bitterly did he mourn when once his sin was discovered to him. The punish-

ment which inevitably followed was accepted with meekness and contrition. Yet still his consolation was in the fact that God knew him altogether.

Perhaps sometimes you feel that you are misunderstood by those whom you would like to find favor with. They put down to disagreeableness, perhaps, the natural effacement of your nature. The shrinking from intruding, or being a trouble to others, is often taken to denote an unfriendly disposition, when the very opposite is the case. Or they may misunderstand you in other ways. Take even kind actions in a wrong spirit. Then, too, you may gain no sympathy for things which are trying to you, which they cannot enter into, never having experienced the same. Is it not a blessing to know that the One who made you understands you perfectly, and never judges harshly? He who formed the musical instrument must know its intricacies better than anyone else. You may not know yourself. There are subterranean passages within you have not entered, but He knows them all. "Cease from man whose breath is in his nostrils," and leave your heart in His keeping. Who knows it as none else can know.

WEDNESDAY.

"He knoweth the secrets of the heart."—Ps., 44, 21.

Ah yes, He knows the heart so often aching With loneliness, with none to know or care, He knows when ties the old love for the new forsaking,

Seem in one's life to have but little share. When those who once were fond, and warm, and true, Seem cold and distant, and new paths pursue.

He knows too, when in spite of all your trying

To do your best, you seem to do the worst.

When the heart vainly for some human aid is crying,

And for some loving sympathy athirst, He comes and whispers, "Child, just trust in Me;

I bore it all, and more than this, for thee.

THURSDAY.

"He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities."

If God dealt with man as man sometimes deals with his fellow creatures, there would be little hope for any of us. How often when wronged by another or when another is supposed to have done a wrong, the first thought is of that one getting it back again in some way. It is almost a consolation to say to one's self, "Be sure your sin will find you out." "As you sow, you will reap." But this is not the Spirit of Christ. He bore no malice towards those who wronged Him. The spirit of forgiveness was ever in His heart. How few could have prayed for their murderers with their dying breath, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." More often the Psalms of David in which he seems to call for vengeance upon his enemies find an echo in the heart. Yet even he, when it came to actual forgiveness, showed the spirit of Christ and let his foes go free when in his power. His love conquered his hate, and vengeance was forgotten. So Stephen when stoned to death by men full of fury and hatred prayed, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." When Jesus taught His disciples to pray to be forgiven as they forgave, He knew the human heart, and its natural tendency to revenge an injury. A child's first instinct is to hit back anything which hurts him, and this natural tendency

can only be conquered by the Spirit of Christ. When Peter asked how often he should forgive one who kept trespassing against him, and thought seven times would be quite enough, Jesus says, "Not seven times only, but seventy times seven," meaning his forgiveness was to be limitless. In the parable of the unjust steward whose debts had been wiped out, yet who would not forgive one who owed him much less, He again repeated this lesson. Some boast of an unforgiving disposition; they say they never forget a kindness, and they never forget an injury. What if God said this of them? How many times have they injured Him by their malice, their distrust, their want of love! Yet "He hath not dealt with us according to our iniquities." Let us then seek to have the mind of Christ, and if any should do us an injury, heap coals of fire upon his head by doing him a kindness, and thus overcome evil with good.

FRIDAY.

"He shall give thee the desires of thine heart."—Ps., 37, 4.

What are your desires? Has God granted them? You say, "No," this verse has not been fulfilled in your experience. But have you fulfilled the condition which goes before this promise?—"Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed. Delight thyself also in thee, and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart." He shall give them, for He has promised. You have but to do your part, and God will not fail to do His part. "Commit thy way unto the Lord, trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass." You have perhaps desired some temporal blessings which seemed necessary, and by which so you thought you could serve Him better. You have prayed for that thing. Then it has been put within your reach, but doubts crept in, just as you were on the verge of taking that gift for which

(Continued on page 15.)

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THE CHURCH AND PROHIBITION.

"The Church has a peculiar responsibility to speak out on Prohibition," said Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, in his morning sermon, recently, at the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, as reported by the "Herald-Tribune." "The Church had a large share in the campaigns against the liquor traffic which issued in the prohibitory law, and we cannot now, with so weighty a responsibility upon us, drop the issue just because it has grown hot.

"Moreover, here are some things that should be said to a congregation of both Republicans and Democrats, both conscientious wets and dries. Here we are in New York City. It is one of the wettest places on the continent. Its large foreign population makes it unrepresentative of many areas of America. Its newspapers, reflecting the local prejudices, pour into us daily a stream of propaganda, most of it tending one way. As a result, we are encouraged to forget some things we ought to remember. In this non-partisan place I beg to leave to try to state them.

"First, we are constantly reminded of the utter unsatisfactoriness of the present situation. In any discussion it is well to find some point of agreement from which to start, and we may well agree on this, the present situation is very unsatisfactory.

"This side of the matter has been so emphasised that we forget there never has been a time when the handling of the liquor traffic was not unsatisfactory. It always has been unsatisfactory, and what we have now in the United States, bad as it is, is better than the old days we escaped. Some of you should remember back as far as 1884. That was the year of the 'Boodle' Board of Aldermen—twelve saloon-keepers, four saloon-controlled politicians, sixteen in a total membership of twenty-four. That same year, out of 1002 Republican and Democratic conventions and primaries in this city, 633 were held in saloons, and 96 in places next door to saloons.

"The younger generation never saw those places, never lived, as some of us did, in towns where, as in Boston, there was a public liquor license for every 310 inhabitants. The generation that never saw all this looks on Prohibition and says, 'See the bootleggers, highjackers, racketeers, with lawlessness rampant everywhere.' Agreed! But the liquor traffic always has conspired against any Government that licensed it and any laws that controlled it.

"In the second place, to awaken dislike for the prohibitory laws, the familiar agency of caricature has been ingeniously employed. The picture of a dreary, hideous fanatic, with high hat, black tie and rumpled umbrella, has been made symbolical with Prohibition. It was this kill-joy spirit of bigoted Puritanism, they say, which gave us the Prohibition law.

"That is nonsense. Who put the prohibitory law on the statute books? In the last analysis, Big Business. One basic fact com-

monly forgotten is that American business found it impossible to run modern machinery with drink-befuddled brains."

Dr. Fosdick then said that because of newspaper headlines and misleading statements many facts become twisted. Referring to the recent stir about wood alcohol deaths, with its condemnation of Prohibition, he quoted from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's statistics covering 1911 to 1928. and showed that more persons died from alcoholism before Prohibition than now.

"If you wish my personal opinion as to what the Christian Church is likely to stand for in this matter," Dr. Fosdick concluded, "I can put it in a few sentences. First, we will fight to the death any step that looks like going back. We know we are better off than before Prohibition.

"Second, while the law is on the books we will stand for its enforcement.

"Third, there are some solutions we will not accept, and one is putting either Federal or State Government into the liquor business.

"Fourth, we will keep whatever changes may be made in the Prohibition law in the hands of those who are friendly to its major purpose. That experience and wisdom may dictate changes in the law is entirely probable. But whoever is entrusted to carry through such alterations would better make it clear to the people that he is sympathetic with the aims for which the law was framed."

"June 29th. The Truth about Hell! All Seats Free. You are Welcome!"—Notice outside a London church. We dislike this ill-timed geniality.

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Daily Inspiration—

(Continued from page 14.)

you had asked. Fear lest you should have been seeking your own will, and dread lest it might, instead of helping, hinder your work for Him. So you have hesitated to accept the granting of the desires of your heart. Yet you wonder if, after all, want of trust was not at the root of your hesitation and refusal. Like the children of Israel when they came to the verge of the Promised Land, who were seized with a panic at the report of the giants, great and tall, to be met with, you have feared, and so your desire has been ungranted. Yet the desire is still there. Well, you can only again commit your way to the Lord, and ask Him for more faith.

"Hast thou a wish with which thy heart Would feel it almost death to part, Entreat thy God that hope to crown, Or give thee grace to lay it down."

SATURDAY.

"Delight thyself also in the Lord."—Ps., 37, 4.

Perhaps the secret of your failure to get the desires of your heart lies here. Do you delight yourself in the Lord? Is it your greatest joy to do His will, to see His kingdom prosper? Is so, you are bound to get your desires. If your desires are for some mere temporal good which will pass away, or some earthly enjoyment, or human consolation, then you may not get those desires fulfilled. Not that God is not willing to give all that He sees is necessary for your comfort and happiness, but what you may think good He may see would be your ill; bliss you long for might be your greatest curse. Perhaps you want to get out of uncongenial surroundings, away from some besetting temptation or trial, and this may be the very discipline needful for your spiritual life and growth in grace. Just commit all to Him who loves you best; tell Him the wishes of your heart, and in His own time He will fulfil them or take them away.

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PASS "GRIT" ON.

GRIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"Grit" subscriptions received to 8/12/28, and where not mentioned the amount is 11s.: Miss Ida Southwood (sales), 20s.; Miss Head (sales), 1s. 6d.; V. Champion, 12s., 30/6/29; W. Hill, 4s. 6d., 30/12/28; Mrs. P. Allez, 13s. 9d., 30/12/28; R. Beer, £1, extra copies; Mrs. Charleston, 30/12/28; Miss N. Herring, 30/11/29; Miss Parnell, 14/2/30; G. W. Lee, 22s. 6d., 30/12/28; Miss Simpson, 30/6/29; Mrs. E. Thorne, 27/10/29; C. B. Byles, 30/12/30; Miss Gilbert, 7/12/29; G. R. Hannah, 2s. 9d., 21/12/28; Mrs. A. J. Lee, 19/11/29; A. Scharkie, 7/12/29; Mrs. Amos Saxby, 4/6/29.

The following are paid to 30/12/29: Rev. G. Cranston, Mrs. A. E. Crane, Miss A. Arnold, Miss M. Pain, Mrs. Medd, Miss E. Strike, Miss M. S. Glanville (and 9s. donation), Malcolm McIntyre, 22s.; Miss O. M. Prince, F. Richer, Miss Ella Smith, Miss A. L. Waterhouse.

PROHIBITION A SUCCESS, SAYS SIR WILLIAM GRENFELL.

"Clear and unequivocal is the witness of Sir Wilfred Grenfell, 'The Labrador Doctor,' to the cause of temperance," says the "Temperance Digest" (Montreal, Quebec) of May, 1928. To illustrate, the "Digest" quotes from an address given in the Calvary United Church in Montreal, where Sir Wilfred spoke thus of the success of Prohibition in the United States:

"I know what I am speaking about. I have spoken in every State of the Union and have studied the question of what Prohibition has done for the United States, and I tell you—there is no denying it—it is the best thing that ever struck the United States. Think of this one thing. During my 36 years on the Labrador, I have had 120 neglected children left to me, and I never know how many I will have to-morrow. They say that Prohibition is a failure in New York. Since Prohibition came in, many charitable institutions for the care of neglected children in New York have closed their doors for lack of such children. Of course, there are people who break the law—they break every law on earth—but nine times out of ten it is the rich people that are doing it. Whisky at the present moment is about 10 dollars a quart in Chicago. Why? Because the rich are willing to pay that price. I do not say all rich people, but it is people who have the money that are paying these enormous sums for liquor. Those who call Prohibition a failure are those who want to make it a failure. I have seen more women ruined, more homes broken, and more children brought to hospitals through alcohol than through any other agency."

Now that Dr. Beebe assures us sharks are harmless except when attacked, we have made a firm resolution never again to go around biting sharks.

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