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## A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

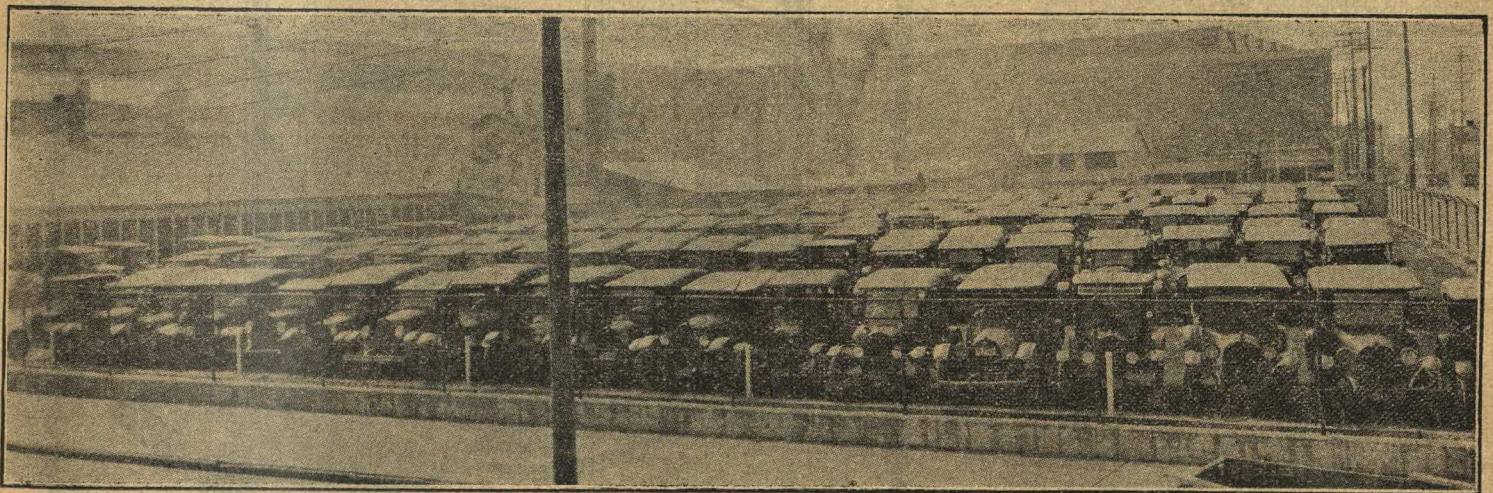
VOL. XVIII. No. 18.

Twopence.

SYDNEY, JULY 17, 1924.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney.  
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### PROHIBITION IS GOOD FOR WORKERS.



These cars belong to employees of Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., Columbus, U.S.A.

*W. M. HUGHES, P.C., M.H.R., ex-Prime Minister of Australia, after many months in U.S.A., said on July 11th, 1924:*

*"Rationally, socially and economically Prohibition has caused a transformation little short of miraculous."*

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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.

### GOOD CITIZENSHIP AND THE PROHIBITION LAW.

We wonder if those who aid and abet the violation of the Prohibition law realise the enormous harm they are doing. They have property rights which they expect the law to preserve to them. They expect their lives and the lives of their families to be protected by law, and for these purposes they demand the law's strict enforcement. Many of them are intelligent enough to know that habitual violation of one law spreads contempt of all law and sets forward lawlessness. They regard themselves as good citizens, but the good citizen respects and obeys all laws.

The moonshine and the bootleg business would be limited to very narrow proportions were it not patronised by those who call themselves respectable and occupy more or less prominent positions in society. They are capable of good things, and often show graces of character that ought not to be marred by the inexcusable course they are pursuing with reference to liquor. Among them we find church members and those who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Every public officer, Federal, State, county, district, municipal, lawyers practising in the courts, notaries public and those who fill the vast multitude of appointive offices, have lifted their hands to Almighty God and solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the State in which they reside. Prohibition is a part of the organic law of the land, occupying a status that makes an appeal to loyalty which no man can disregard with impunity.

"Be sure your sin will find you out." The Bible contains no more certain truth than this—a truth sustained by centuries of human experience. In the long run those who so slightly and boldly and continually violate the Prohibition law will be brought to humiliation and justice.

Our appeal is directed to those who have reputation and usefulness and interests which make life worth living, and which they are about to throw away.—Editorial, "The Monroe (W. Va.) Watchman."

### DECREASE IN DRINKING NOTED UNDER STUDENT GOVERNMENT.

Installation of student government in Southern colleges and universities has resulted in a marked decrease in drinking by college students, according to delegates to the annual conference of the Southern Federation of College Students held at the University of North Carolina.

President Chase, of the University of North Carolina, in addressing the confer-

ence, said there had been a steady decrease in the amount of drinking at the University, except for a brief period of laxity immediately after the war. He gave credit to the student government.—News item, "Associated Press Dispatch."

### DRUG ADDICTION DECREASING.

"The haunting spectre of narcotism has been hyperbolised by propaganda, no doubt well meaning, but nevertheless misleading. It is my desire to clear away the mist that enshrouds this subject, and not to overestimate or belittle its import.

"On carefully checking up our statistics of arrests and commitments to hospitals of narcotic users for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923, totalling 9637, I found that they repre-

sent 8174 individual narcotic users. I then checked up the criminal records of these 8174 persons, and so far as shown by records on file in the International Identification Bureau of Narcotic Criminals, of the New York Police Department, representing 700 cities and twenty-seven nations, these 8174 individuals had been previously arrested 32,696 times in all sections of the country for every crime on the calendar. Eliminating the smokers of opium and hashish, it was noted that 95 per cent. of the narcotic addicts use heroin. Only 2 per cent. owe their addiction to medical reasons.

"In the city of New York narcotism has decidedly decreased during the last three years. This is evidenced by the fact that a beginner is now rarely found among the addicts recently apprehended. Constant vigilance is necessary, for relaxation on the part of the police would result in the immediate influx into this city of thousands of addicts from all over the country, and addiction would claim new victims."—Dr. Carlton Simon, M.D., Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Narcotic Division, New York City Police Department, in the Journal of the American Medical Association.



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## THE PLEDGE CONTROVERSY.

### MR. HAMMOND'S FINAL REPLY TO MR. BRUNTNELL.

Replying to Mr. Hammond's statement, which appears on page 9 of this issue, Mr. Bruntnell was reported in the "Telegraph" of 10/7/24 as follows:

#### "THE OLD FRUMP."

#### TABLES TURNED.

#### MR. BRUNTNELL'S REPLY.

"Mr. Hammond is entirely wrong in his inference that my inclusion in the Cabinet altered my attitude on the question of the date of the referendum," said Mr. Bruntnell (Minister for Education) last night.

"It was left an open question, and as a matter of fact two Ministers voted for 1924.

"What I did not know when I sent in my letter approving an immediate referendum was that Mr. Hammond was going to change his attitude on the question of money compensation.

"He accepted compensation as a principle in the 1919 Act (and that Act was the platform of our party at the last elections), and I, therefore, concluded he would stand by that choice and not 'jilt the old frump.'

"It is easy by inference to damage a man's influence, but after my 38 years in the forefront of the battle I confidently leave my position to the judgment of the people."

#### MR. HAMMOND'S REPLY.

To the remarks of Mr. Bruntnell this reply was made by Mr. Hammond ("Telegraph," 11/7/24):

#### BOBBIE MADE ME DO IT.

The Minister for Education will appreciate this schoolroom illustration:

Master Democracy: "Albert, did you break your promise?"

Albert: "Please, sir, yes, sir, but Bobbie made me do it."

Master: "Why weren't you good like Arthur and Fitz?"

Albert: "Please, sir, I don't know, sir. I always used to be good."

Of course, I never agreed to any compensation. Of course, if I had done so, it could not in any way affect Mr. Bruntnell's unconditional promise. Since the Minister for Education has given the public a definition of a pledge, he might now give us one of "irrevocable." May I suggest this one:

Irrevocable—a term with a sliding panel, being composed of a mysterious substance showing steel-like qualities before an election and elastic qualities afterwards.

tract. We thank her for her valuable co-operation.

#### AN ANONYMOUS DONOR

has sent two work presses, one table and four chairs. We appreciate the generosity which prompted this action.

#### TWO MORE MACHINES.

Two additional machines have been lent by Mrs. G. A. Bond and Mrs. A. N. White respectively.

#### MEN AND BOYS, TOO.

Is there among our supporters a carpenter or a painter? There are a few odd jobs to be done which will make for the efficiency and good order of our organisation.

We want cigar boxes.

Many beautiful and attractive novelties can be made by the fretsaw worker from

## THE VOICE OF METHODISM.

### The Rules of the Church Record

#### Unswerving Hostility to Liquor Traffic.

Rule 26 of the Methodist Laws, 1918, reads:

"26. The attitude of the Methodist Church towards the Liquor Traffic being that of unswerving hostility, members of the Church are enjoined to use their influence to secure the election of representatives to Parliament who are known to favor the restriction and prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of strong drink, and who are willing to grant to the people the right of local and State option on this question."

cigar boxes. Do you know a fretsaw worker who would loan us a hand? We are on a quest for cigar boxes. Any number of them. Can you collect some? If so, send them along to Room, 57a Wentworth Court, where they will be thankfully received and usefully applied.

Remember the Fair is on. Five months' steady work lies ahead of us. What are you going to do to help? There is work for everybody. Add your quota.

## HEADACHES

### BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, Etc.

Nervous headaches, backaches, neuralgia, and a hundred and one other ailments which afflict people of all ages, are attributable to poorness of blood and exhausted nerve tissues. An advisable treatment in such cases is to purify and enrich the blood and to nourish the system by using HEAN'S TONIC NERVE NUTS, which are compounded according to the prescription of an eminent nerve specialist. The way in which Nerve Nuts tone up the system and dispel neurasthenic aches and pains is most gratifying to the users.

## THE GREAT WHITE FAIR.

### THE LADY MAYORESS LEADS.

The Lady Mayoress of Sydney has consented to become President of the Great White Fair Committee.

Mrs. David Gilpin is a very gentle lady, yet withal her sterling womanhood eminently fits her for the important role of chief lady of the city.

Her intimate association with the Great White Fair will be a factor in its success.

We thank her in the name of the Cause and the friends of Prohibition.

The Lady Mayoress launches the Fair. Two hundred ladies have been invited to meet the Lady Mayoress in her rooms at the Town Hall on Thursday next, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, when Miss Preston-Stanley will outline the ground plan of work for the Fair, when State directors, captains and section leaders will be elected.

Magnificent women have come forward to direct the organisation, but up to the present their specific functions have not yet been defined.

### THE BUSINESS WOMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATES.

The B.W.P.C. resolved at its last meeting to take over the art, notion, novelty, Christmas gift and stationery sections of the work, with Miss Gilmour, a most artistic, capable and nimble-fingered girl, as captain.

The girls will meet every Monday night from 6 to 10 p.m. at 57a Wentworth Court.

There their work will be designed and begun, and each girl will take some work home to complete and return by the next Monday evening.

Those of us who saw the beautiful Christmas stationery, art calendars, etc., designed and arranged by Miss Gilmour last year know that we can expect very beautiful work which will find a ready demand amongst our friends.

#### PLEASE NOTE.

Orders may be booked now for Christmas cards, calendars, monogram greeting cards and lamp shades.

#### MESSRS. WINN AND COMPANY.

We are indebted to Mr. W. A. Winn, senr., and his firm for two very generous donations to our work. The firm of Messrs. Winn and Co. have also entered in a most liberal arrangement in the form of a heavy discount upon all goods purchased for the Fair.

We hope our other friends will be equally generous.

#### FURTHER HELP.

Mrs. Moir, who, with her son, conducts a costume factory in the city, has promised to cut out bulk parcels of pyjamas for the workers, and we think when Mrs. Moir sees the 600 yards of material purchased to-day she will realise she has taken on a big con-



# 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, JULY 20th—

- 11 a.m.:  
 7.15 p.m.: Turramurra Anglican Church.  
 Rev. S. W. Bazalgette.
- 11 a.m.:  
 7.15 p.m.: Concord West Presbyterian Church.  
 Mr. D. H. Hardy.
- 11 a.m.: Clyde Anglican Church.  
 3 p.m.: Granville Anglican Sunday School.  
 7.15 p.m.: East Granville Anglican Church.  
 Mr. Charles W. Chandler.
- 3 p.m.: Mona Vale Anglican Church.  
 7.30 p.m.: Narrabeen Anglican Church.  
 Mr. Charles E. Still.
- 11 a.m.: Carlton Baptist Church.  
 7.15 p.m.: Campsie Congregational Church.  
 Ex-Senator David Watson.

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

A short tour of Parkes, Molong, Forbes and Orange districts has just been conducted by ex-Senator David Watson, Mr. Charles W. Chandler and Mr. Phil Adler. The reports all show increasing activity throughout the country districts, and the prospect of renewed interest and reawakening of Branches for useful work and co-operative organising has not been so gratifying for a long time past.

## COMMONWEALTH PLATFORM REPRESENTATIVE.

Rev. Henry Worrall will be with us in August, his series of meetings commencing at Tenterfield on August 26th.

Watch this page for further particulars of his meetings and services, and do not fail to hear him during his visit.

As the dates come out in print write them down in memory's page.

## THE LEGION OF HONOR.

The N.S.W. Alliance of Churches and Temperance Organisations.

## MIND THE STEP.

All readers who were in France will remember many occasions when troops crossing bridges in bodies were instructed to "break the step."

They will also remember how a great, strong bridge, built to withstand all kinds of strain and stress, has perceptibly swayed about when a body of men have been marching across in step with one another.

Most people will also remember the newspaper publicity of recent years which reminded us that the vibration set up by music, if kept up long enough, would cause strong structures to sway and ultimately to collapse.

The reason why strong bridges would swing and sway, so much so as to become

perilously close to the point of collapsing altogether, is because the rhythm of motion set up by a constantly recurring tramp, tramp of men in one unbroken strain, first on left side then on right side, sets up a gradual sway, increasing in velocity as the strain is kept up in the one direction, with no counter-balance, and just as a boat may be rocked about from side to side with infant hand, but immediately the step of the troops was broken and uneven, half the steps coming from opposite side of the body to their comrade's steps immediately counter-balanced, and stopped all sway and swing, leaving only the dead weight of the load for the bridge to carry.

The liquor traffic is to-day in the same position as one of the bridges. If our Prohibition forces are reunited the efforts of our Branches and workers co-ordinated, and all Prohibitionists listen to the beat of the drum, all step together, and step often, then the rhythm of concerted action will grow in intensity, the liquor bridge will sway and swing until it finally collapses. But, on the other hand, if divided action and disunited effort is allowed to become the order, the step will be broken, and the liquor bridge will withstand the uneven strain merely because the efforts of some workers will (quite without the desire and against the wish of those workers) counterbalance the efforts being put forward by others.

Therefore, I earnestly say to all who read this column, "Mind your step," and see that your Branch, by a little closer unity with Headquarters, is "in step" with other Branches.

"Unity is strength" and co-ordination is the secret to success. Let our efforts be directed all along the way in one united strain.

Let our work harmonise, the rhythm be continuous, and ever increasing, until our objective is reached, viz.: Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic in New South Wales.

Is your Branch active?

Write to Field Secretary, N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, City.

DO IT NOW!

## 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.



## OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

Address all correspondence re Bands of Hope, Y.P. Societies and the "New Day" Crusade to W. H. Mitchell, Director of Y.P. Department, N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney ('Phone, City 8944).

\* \* \*

**Don't Forget.**—In last issue of "Grit" we made reference to the fact that there is to be an examination in "health and temperance" in all primary schools under the New South Wales Department of Education in December next, confined to 2C class pupils. We wish you to keep this fact before the attention of interested persons and to make an effort to ensure that there will be a large number of examinees.

**Poetry.**—Like the star

That shines afar,

Without haste

And without rest,

Let each man wheel, with steady sway,

Round the task that rules the day,  
 And do his best.—Goethe.

**Quotations.**—I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow-creature, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.—Stephen Grellet.

Quiet, patient work often brings startling results. The heart is melted at last and the conscience touched.—Bishop Walsham How.

**Quarterly Meeting.**—The quarterly meeting of the Y.P.P. Council was held on Monday evening, 30th ultimo. There was a fairly large representation of delegates from the various affiliated societies, and the business was interesting and helpful. The Director laid before the meeting a full statement of the various activities of the Y.P. Department. Correspondence was read from Mr. W. H. Rose, National Secretary of Australian Band of Hope and Young People's Union, in reference to the Fourth Annual Conference, to be held at Melbourne, beginning on September 6 and extending to the 10th. Nine delegates were tentatively appointed (eight to go) to represent New South Wales. The final selection of eight delegates will be made at next meeting of the Y.P.P. Council on Monday evening, July 21. A full meeting is requested on this date. The Programme Committee is formulating plans for the visitation of Branches, delivering of addresses, etc.

**Juvenile Organisations.**—We have various organisations doing temperance work among the youth of the State, such as Bands of Hope, Juvenile Temples, etc., but there is

(Continued on page 16.)



## RATTLED POLITICIANS.

### THEY TRY TO BEFOG PLAIN ISSUE.—A SORRY DEFENCE OF WINE BARS.

**RATTLED.** Decidedly, everybody concerned in the protection of liquor is getting rattled nowadays. You cannot open your morning paper without finding some hysterical outburst on the part either of discredited politicians or nerve-racked vendors of strong drink. The one lot are afraid of losing their seats; the other of losing their profits, and so both are conspiring to befog plain issues and to sidetrack discussions which they find embarrassing. On the whole, the politicians are the more subtle—we are even disposed to say the more dishonest—dialecticians of the two. The liquor vendors are not, indeed, ignorant of the art of evasion, but they are clumsy compared with the Talking House fraternity. They make the tactical mistake of attempting a frontal attack with inadequate artillery; they do not understand the turning movement practised by their Parliamentary brethren. Let us expose both parties.

**CONCERNING PLEDGES.** Our readers will have noticed that there is much talk of pledges in these days—talk, strange to say, of the merits of the pledge system. One newspaper calls it the "pledge evil." Ministers of the Crown are up on their hind legs talking about the "positively immoral" nature of the practice of giving pledges about anything, and there is a general atmosphere of injured innocence about which is positively surprising at this time of day to those who are in the know. For, really, these gentlemen are, or should be, estopped as the lawyers are wont to say, from discussing the merits of the pledge system. If they have conscientious scruples about giving pledges, their position becomes worse (if possible) than it was before. They gave pledges before the last election. That is the point, and it is not disputed. But, on their own showing, they are now chargeable not only with having broken pledges but also with having done something before the last election which they disapproved of in order to enhance their chances of being returned to Parliament.

**A FUTILE DEVICE.** The object of the present movement, of course, is to induce the electors to forget that certain politicians broke pledges solemnly given by raising what may be called the previous question—whether it is right for a candidate for Parliamentary honors to give definite pledges to the electors. As to that, it may be possible for more than one opinion to prevail, but, surely, no politician who, in fact, has given a pledge is in a position to raise a discussion on that issue honestly. He has already decided the question by giving a pledge. How then shall he now raise the question whether he ought

to have done so when the question he is asked to face and to answer is why, having given a pledge, he broke it? For that is the question to which the public are entitled to have an answer. But it is the very question the politicians refuse to answer.

#### THE VITAL QUESTION.

This position cannot be stated too clearly or too emphatically. It is admitted that certain politicians gave a certain definite pledge during the last election campaign. It is admitted that the giving of this pledge secured their return to Parliament. It is admitted that subsequently they broke the pledge they gave. We are not, therefore, at this stage, at all concerned with the merits of the pledge system. It is too late to raise that issue. It was decided when the pledges were given. By giving pledges, the politicians admitted that they favored the pledge system and saw nothing immoral in it. The question, therefore, and the only question which now interests the electors, is why certain politicians deliberately broke the pledges they gave. That is the question those politicians have to answer. It is also the question they refuse to answer. The public will draw their own conclusions and will not be diverted from giving judgment by a rather cowardly attempt to sidetrack them.

#### WINE BARS.

Let us get away from the nasty subject of politicians. It is an unpleasant one to dwell upon. The other day somebody remarked that he held his nose when passing certain political headquarters. The political atmosphere is decidedly high and miasmatic. We pass to another which, unfortunately, is scarcely less impure. The wine interests, like the politicians, are rattled. They are sore afraid. We have directed attention repeatedly of late to the grave charges relating to what goes on in wine bars—charges relating to white slavery. These charges remain unanswered. They remain unanswered because there is no answer to them. Everybody who knows anything about wine bars knows perfectly well that they are often the resorts of loose women, and that in them many a young girl has entered upon a career of prostitution. These facts have been publicly advertised in the newspapers, and the wine bar interests have not attempted to declare that they are untrue. Even the effrontery of the protagonists of the wine bars has its limits.

#### THEY DO PROTEST TOO MUCH.

Nevertheless, an effort is being made to prove that wine bars, far from being an evil and a menace to the moral welfare of young girls, are a boon which the public could not do without, and we are even told that "the

majority of reputable citizens" find them necessary. This astonishing statement appears in a long advertisement inserted in the daily newspapers by Caldwell's Wines Ltd. It is, of course, ridiculously untrue and quite incapable of demonstration. We assert with every confidence that "the majority of reputable citizens" never enter a wine bar. We are also told that "if the wine bars served no useful purpose and were not used as a convenience by the public, they would be quickly out of business through economic pressure." Such a statement is ridiculous to the verge of puerility. It means that nothing can continue to exist which does not serve a useful purpose. But all around us things and institutions exist which do not serve a useful purpose. Evils persist with a tenacity which is wonderful and appalling. It is the principal function of advancing civilisation to battle against surviving evils which serve no useful purpose. That is why public opinion against the continuation of the wine-bar evil is gathering force day by day.

#### SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS.

But Messrs. Caldwell give the whole case for the wine bars away when they direct detailed attention to the special legislative precautions which have been found necessary to reduce to a minimum the flagrant evils connected therewith. They ask us to admire the fact that wine can only be served in open bars, that all partitions are prohibited, and that women cannot be employed in wine bars. They go on to emphasise the fact that similar regulations are not in force in ordinary pubs. But what is the plain inference? Is it not that the evils connected with wine bars became so flagrant that special precautions had to be taken which were not deemed necessary in ordinary pubs, bad as the latter are? What, then, remains to be said in their favor?

The other day in Lithgow a gentleman answering to the name of Charles Marsh Hervas was arrested for drunkenness, but when the police got him to the Lithgow police station it was found that he answered to other names as well. The result was that he was also charged, under those other names, with having obtained money by uttering false cheques on various banks. In consequence of this he was remanded to appear at no less than three different courts—at Wallerawang, at Katoomba and at Sydney. Drink gave him away, and, incidentally, is going to cost the State a lot of money before he is finally disposed of. It would be interesting to know just how much booze does cost us in law expenses during the year. That is an aspect of the drink problem which we commend to the attention of the taxpayer. We should require less police, less courts, less judges and less prisons if drink were banished from our midst. We should also have to spend less on hospital and charitable aid.

(Continued on next page.)



# A Personal Chat with my readers

## GRIT A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924.

### ONLY THIS STRANGER.

Did you ever notice the fact that in the life of Christ His greatest encouragement came from strangers—His greatest disappointments from His friends?

He healed ten lepers—only one, "this stranger," returned to thank Him.

A Greek woman provided Him with an example of faith and humility equalled only by that of a Roman centurion.

After healing, feeding, teaching, being the friend of and raising folk from the dead, it was left for a stranger, Simon, the Cyrenian, to carry His cross to Calvary; left for a thief to comfort Him in His agony, and for Joseph of Arimathea to care for His body after He was taken from the cross.

This week I received a letter from an Indian at Narsapur, India, thanking me for the "Grit" of May 8 last.

A letter from a public man in Denver, U.S.A., thanking me for this personal page.

A letter from a man in Russia saying he thanked God for "Grit" and its message.

A letter from a lady in Japan saying "Grit" was a "feast of good things."

I then walked into the house of some very good friends and found a week-old issue unopened, and among those I know best I have never been able to discover from anything they said that they had ever seen the paper.

"The stranger" is a wonderful inspiration, and it makes one look with more interest on all strangers; maybe in them we shall find an angel.

A good square look at the facts of life helps one to be philosophical and settle down to the experience common in all ages—that it's the privilege of the stranger to encourage, the privilege of the friend to criticise or ignore.

### TWO GOOD STORIES.

When life is full of so much that is sad we are very much to blame if we miss a chance to laugh or raise a smile in someone else. So I gladly pass on two good stories that are quite original and quite new.

A lady friend of mine sent her son to teach her class one Sunday lately as she was not feeling up to it. He spoke to some small boys about Peter, and put this question: "The cock crew thrice—what happened then?" One young hopeful, who evidently believes in miracles, said, "Then he laid an egg."

This comes from the southern suburbs, and now here is one from the northern suburbs:

A gentleman took up a class of virile boys. He feared he could not surprise or interest them in Samson, Moses and others, with whom they had a too familiar surface acquaintance, so he gave them a bright, interesting account of George Cadbury on religion in business, concluding his talk by passing round a box of Cadbury's chocolates.

This was a great success.

The next Sunday he gave them a talk on the little hero Paul, and finished up with a great description of his ship wreck. The class was quiet, memories of the chocolates evidently stirred in some of them, when one boy said, "What about the 'life-savers'?"

Surely this humor is delightful and should be encouraged rather than frowned on.

### ARE WE TO BLAME?

Human nature is a queer and puzzling thing. Its whims, fickleness, prejudices and changes are to most people wrapped in mystery, and since they cannot analyse themselves or understand their own motives, they believe themselves to be the creatures of circumstances worthy of sympathy rather than deserving of blame. The American poet, Will Carlton, in his magnificent story-poem, "The First Settler," says:

"'Tis wonderful when one sly reason fills the heart

How many good ones come and take its part."

It is difficult for us to own up to the "sly reason." We have a saying, "The longest way round is the shortest way home," back of this, of course, being the "sly reason" that by going the long way you may see the "someone" who makes you forget time and distance.

There is an old song which says, "We never speak as we pass by, and well we know the reason why," etc. But the reason given in the song is not the real reason—it was due to misunderstanding born of wilfulness in the first instance, followed by cowardice, stubbornness and refusal to acknowledge oneself in the wrong.

Am I to blame if I change in my affections? Is it just a something over which I have no control?

If I change to-day isn't that a guarantee I will change again later on?

As I said a few weeks ago in commenting on two particularly sad divorce cases, I believe the whole question of human relations should be scientifically analysed and the dangers to love and friendship marked more

emphatically than the road dangers to traffic are marked.

If two people really love one another, and one persists in something the other hates, what will happen?

Only one thing ever has happened—a subtle change will commence, and the little rift within the lute will slowly widen until all the music ceases.

The change being due entirely to a choice, for two cannot walk together unless they be agreed.

You can either make a small sacrifice and maintain and deepen love, or you can cling to the bone of contention and pay the big price in sacrificing the real priceless love.

Yes, we are to blame for the consequences if we sit on the damp ground, or wear wet boots, and we are equally to blame if we flirt with things that soil the delicate sentiments, hurt the beautiful trust, offend the self-respect, or discourage the expression of the deepest and greatest pleasure-giving powers of the heart.

Someone has said, "The crowning crown of sorrows is remembering happier days," for to most of us the way of life is strewn with the wreckage of broken friendships. These have all been preventable accidents, therefore we are to blame.

The best things have all to be paid for by the sacrifice of things which we ought to know are not as worth-while as they seem.

The good is so often the enemy of the best.

I have been sent the following lines, which seem to me deeply appropriate:

I cannot tell why there should come to me  
A thought of someone miles and miles away,  
In swift insistence on the memory,  
Unless a need there be that I should pray.

Too hurried oft are we to spare the thought  
For days together of some friends away;  
Perhaps God does it for us, and we ought  
To read His signal as a call to pray.

Perhaps just then my friend has fiercer  
fight  
And more appalling weakness and decay  
Of courage, darkness, some lost sense of  
right;  
And so, in case he needs my prayers, I pray.

Friend, do the same for me. If I intrude  
Unasked upon you on some crowded day,  
Give me a moment's prayer as interlude;  
Be very sure I need it, therefore pray.

And when you pray, dear friend, I ask of  
thee  
That thou wilt ask of God not mine own  
way;  
Not what I want, but His best thought for  
me,  
Do thou through Jesus Christ implore, I pray.



## SHOULD POLITICIANS GIVE PLEDGES?

### MR. HAMMOND SUMS UP POSITION.

The "Daily Telegraph" has started a campaign against candidates for Parliament giving pledges to electors. Sir George Fuller (the Premier) and Mr. Lang (Leader of the Labor Party) have both declared against the practice of pledge-giving. We wonder if Sir George and Mr. Lang have quite lost their sense of humor. What was Sir George Fuller's policy speech except a pledge to do certain things if the electors gave him the opportunity? Perhaps Sir George could also tell us the meaning of an honorable understanding! As for Mr. Lang, his case is worse. Before a man has a hope of being endorsed as a Labor candidate he must sign a pledge to support certain definite legislative proposals. Mr. Lang is simply bound as tight with a pledge as ever a politician was, and if he even suggests he will break his pledge the axe of expulsion will certainly fall upon his political neck. Yet he cries against pledges!

#### MR. HAMMOND'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was given by Mr. Hammond to the "Telegraph," and it was printed in the issue of 8/7/24:—

#### "FREE LOVE" IN POLITICS.

Some politicians are now advocating "free love" in politics. They think it is intolerable to be asked what their intentions are and urged to commit themselves to a definite issue. It is absurd, they argue, to pledge themselves to a definite course—when white may become black or vice versa.

If a more attractive "political girl" throws them the glad eye it is surely under the circumstances ridiculous to expect them to be loyal and act honorably to the "old frump" whose favor and help they obtained as the result of a promise before the election.

#### MR. BRUNTNELL.

Take the case of Mr. Bruntnell. He writes: "I am irrevocably committed to an immediate referendum." But he did not know then he would be a Cabinet Minister. He did not know then that his convictions would clash with the company he was destined to keep. Isn't it wicked to put a man in such a position? It would be so much kinder to leave him quite free, that he may see just which way the cat will jump, and avoid such awkward situations as the present.

The politicians seem to forget that their freedom of action is severely limited by the fact that a self-governing people choose and instruct politicians to carry out the convictions of the majority. Those chosen are merely stewards whose most important qualification is that they be found faithful, and who must give an account of their stewardship every three years—possibly less.

The candidate who demands a blank cheque from the people, and refuses to accept directions as to how it shall be used, and resents an audit of his expenditure, may be a jolly clever and fine fellow, but he ought not to be asked again to be the well-paid servant of a democracy.

## THE PLEDGE-BREAKERS CONVICT THEMSELVES.

### PLEDGE TO BETRAYAL FACTS.

We hereunder reprint evidence which definitely justifies our term Pledge-Breaker being applied to the politicians who wilfully voted to postpone the referendum until 1928.

In reading these replies it must not be forgotten that in his letters to these men Mr. Hammond asked if they were still in favor of an immediate referendum, therefore a reply which says in effect "My views are unaltered" means "I am still in favor of an immediate referendum."

Summary of particulars of promises made by candidates:

BALL, THE HON. R. T.—Letter 14/8/21.

"My reason for not replying to your previous letter was because of your statement that you knew my attitude in the past, which I thought might be accepted as an indication of attitude and views for the future. I have expressed myself before, and desire to reiterate that I consider it is the duty of the Government to give effect to the legislation which was passed by our (Na-

tional) Government, and that a referendum should have been taken on this important question, as provided for in the Act. I am aware that the time has been exceeded, therefore it should be given effect to at the earliest possible period."

BENNETT, W.—Letter 13/9/21.

"I have no record of a previous communication, but my views on the question are unaltered. I am prepared to trust the untrammelled verdict of the people."

BRUNTNELL, THE HON. A.—Letter 31/8/21.

"I am irrevocably committed to an immediate referendum on the question of State-wide Prohibition."

BRUXNER, Lt.-Col. M. F.—Letter 13/8/21.

"With reference to yours of 12th inst. I was hoping to have spoken in the House before this, but have not had an opportunity. I am not in favor of Prohibition by compulsion, deeming it a greater thing for a people to become temperate in habit by education and strength of will. However, as a

referendum has been promised and provided for, I think it should be left to the people to decide themselves."

CAMERON, W.—Letter 13/9/21.

"I have never had any reason to change my views, and adhere to the principle laid down in the Liquor Act, as passed by the late National Government, and which I supported in the House. Further, I have been one of a deputation which waited on Mr. Storey, asking that the above Act be given effect to."

CANN, G.—Letter 27/8/21.

"I am in favor of a referendum, and am in favor of it being decided by a bare majority."

DRUMMOND, D. H.—Letter 2/9/21.

"In reference to the matter of a referendum on Prohibition, I may say that I am entirely in sympathy with the efforts which you are putting forward to secure the referendum for this purpose. I certainly think that it was a great mistake on the part of the Government to defer the taking of the referendum on this all-important subject."

FULLER, SIR G.—Letter 13/9/21.

"I should have thought that being a leading member of the Government which placed the Amending Liquor Act on the Statute Book for a referendum to be taken on the question, and also the numerous occasions on which I have mentioned, both inside the House and outside, the fact that the present Government have neither attempted to put the Act into operation nor repealed it, and the further fact that I have included the non-administration of this Act as one of the grounds of censure in the present motion now before the House, that it was hardly necessary for my attitude to be inquired into. My opinion has not changed in any respect in regard to this matter, and I am still of opinion that the people should have an opportunity of expressing themselves on the question."

KILPATRICK, M.—Letter 2/10/21.

"I am entirely in favor of a referendum being taken re the liquor question."

LEE, J. R.—Letter 29/10/23. (Confirms making pledge in letter to Botany Branch.)

"I am in receipt of the resolution of your Branch of the N.S.W. Alliance in regard to my promise to support an early referendum on Prohibition, and desire to say that it is not my intention to dishonor that promise unless some good cause can be shown that what is contemplated is not in the best interests of the Temperance Party."

LEY, HON. T. J.—Letter 23/2/22.

"You are quite right in assuming that I am wholeheartedly in favor of a referendum on the liquor question to be decided by a bare majority, and to be submitted to the people within twelve months of election day."

MISSINGHAM, W. T.—Letter to Pastor

Pond, B.A., Hon. Sec., North Coast Temperance Council, in reply to a request asking why he did not vote for an immediate referendum:

"As an election cry during the last election the phrase, 'An immediate referendum' was first-class. To give application to that phrase was an impossibility, and I think much misunderstanding has arisen from an endeavor to give a literal interpretation thereto. For obvious reasons an 'immediate referendum' at that time was an absurdity, but the acceptance of the phrase indicated

(Continued on page 16.)



## A LEADING SYDNEY ARCHITECT'S VERDICT.

### MR. J. SHEDDEN ADAM RECORDS HIS IMPRESSIONS OF PROHIBITION.

Writing to the editor of the "Presbyterian Messenger," Mr. J. Shedden Adam says:

I have just read in your current issue the article by Rev. John Sinclair, B.A., on Prohibition in U.S.A.

I do not know Mr. Sinclair, but want to express my appreciation of the article, for it bears out just what I found during my visit to U.S.A. last July, and is just what I would have written had I the facile gift of expression possessed by Mr. Sinclair.

In one detail my experience differs from that of your correspondent, who did not see one person under the influence of drink. I saw two, and I was going about the cities day and night, in all sorts of quarters, for four weeks. During the first walk I had on return here, from Martin Place to the Quay, on a Saturday afternoon, I saw six men in the street thoroughly drunk, two of them quarrelling, and one badly hurt.

Unlike Mr. Sinclair, who was staying amongst relatives, I was staying in all sorts of hotels all the time, and therefore perhaps saw more of another side of the life.

Your article bears out what the famous American surgeon, Dr. Mayo, said at the lunch given to him here by the Rotary Club. He pointed out that Prohibition in U.S.A. was largely the result of education, and expressed the hope that the next generation would not know the taste of liquor.

In the course of my visits over buildings of all sorts, to gain information useful to an architect, I saw over the leading hotels. The most recent and "largest in the world" is the "Pennsylvania," N.Y. (2300 bedrooms), with wonderful appointments for comfort and luxurious decorations. The interviewing secretary there told me they had no wish to have the bars again, and, on asking why, I was told the guests were satisfied without it, the hotel was easier to run, and paid as well as before, and that the same opinion was held by the other large modern hotels. "The Baltimore," "Commodore," etc.

In conversation with the superintendents of several of the most important Depart-

mental Stores, I found them in favor of Prohibition from a business point of view—more sales, better efficiency, and less trouble with employees, etc.

The same opinion was expressed by the superintendent of the Government Assay Office, N.Y., and several other men in responsible positions.

Amongst some commercial travellers, I found those who favored a desire for a modified return to the old system, so far as light beer and wine, but they unanimously agreed that U.S.A. would never go back on Prohibition. I asked why they thought so, and was told that the results in improved business and general conditions, greater efficiency, etc., were so noticeable that the people would never repeal the Act. This seemed to be the general verdict.

I was in all sorts of places, and was also entertained, and never heard anyone being offered liquor, or anyone trying to get it, although naturally such must exist.

I learned from Americans themselves that their sensational press cannot be believed, and formed the opinion that there is great exaggeration, and a good deal of untruth in their columns in connection with Prohibition.

I was particularly struck by the fine, clean, jolly type of enterprising men I saw, noticeably those in responsible positions, the absence of disorder about the streets, and the wonderful volume of trade, which of course is not solely due to Prohibition. Three thousand customers' cars daily at the doors of one store alone (Bamberger's, New Jersey) gives one some idea of it. This firm is putting up a huge garage for the use of customers.

Then again, Mr. Sinclair touches the root of the illicit liquor trading, where he says the foreign element is the chief cause of the trouble.

Mr. Sinclair's article is a true statement of the position, and I trust will receive the careful thought of some of our people who believe all that is printed here emanating from the American press.

## NEWTOWN METHODIST CIRCUIT ENDORSES PLEDGE.

At the quarterly meeting of the Newtown Methodist Circuit the failure of the present Government to honor its promise to grant an immediate Referendum was discussed. The following resolutions were carried:

"That this quarterly meeting, representing the members and adherents of the Methodist Churches in the Newtown circuit, expresses its keen disappointment at the failure of the Government to provide for a Prohibition Referendum on the liquor traffic within the life of the present Parliament."

"That candidates at the next State election be asked to vote for a referendum providing for State and electoral option, without money compensation; the first Referendum to be held within twelve months of the election."

"That the provisions of the Local Options Act be again made operative, but so amended that the decision be on the democratic principle of a bare majority vote, and with the elimination of the reduction issue."

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES

We have decided to inaugurate a Bonus System whereby regular purchasers of

### THE FAMOUS INGLIS STANDARD BRANDS

Will receive valuable presents in exchange for labels.

The goods subject to the new Bonus are:

INGLIS GOLDENIA TEA  
INGLIS THE BILLY TEA  
INGLIS CAMEL COFFEE AND CHICORY  
INGLIS ESSENCE OF COFFEE AND CHICORY  
INGLIS PURE SOLUBLE COCOA  
INGLIS GRANUMA PORRIDGE MEAL  
INGLIS BAKING POWDER  
GREER'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

and to enable you to begin the collection of coupons now and from present stocks certain labels from packets, tins, and bottles will be accepted as coupons. When present stocks are exhausted they will be replaced with coupon labels attached.

Full particulars of these labels and of how to obtain the presents are set forth on the second page of the Preliminary Catalogue, which may be obtained at your Store, or by letter from

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The Preliminary Catalogue, however, is very incomplete. To realise the wide range and excellent quality and value of these presents we invite you to visit our Showrooms at

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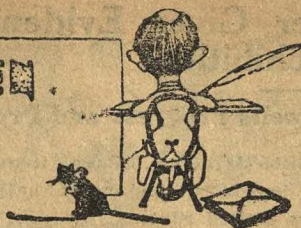
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## UNCLE B.'s PAGE.



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.

## CONTENTMENT IS COMMON LAZINESS.

I wonder do you ever pray for a divine discontent? You ought to. To be content, to be satisfied with yourself or your doings is fatal. It means the end of progress and improvement. Contentment is common laziness, and laziness is one of the most fatal ailments to which we are liable.

Happiness is the result of honest effort.

In every cup of happiness you will find a taste of bitterness, so expect it and not be disappointed. Keep active that you may be happy, and you will be happy enough to be active.

UNCLE B.

## OUR LETTER BAG.

## A GOOD START.

Una Waters, Holly Road, Burradoo, writes: I would like to join your large family of Ne's and Ni's. I have just turned seven years old to-day, and have been waiting to be old enough to write to you. I will try not to be a scallywag, but I am too little to write very much. Three of my brothers and my sister Sylvia belong to your family. We had a nice little party for my birthday, and we all enjoyed it very much. My daddy brought home some nice things for us to eat, and mother and my little friends gave me some lovely presents. We were all very happy.

(Dear Una,—Writing to me on the very first day of your being seven is splendid; of all the thousands who have written to me you are the only one who ever did that. We are all glad you had such a fine birthday party.—Uncle B.)

## SNOW AT SUNNY CORNER.

Raymond Mowbray, Kirkconnel, Sunny Corner, writes: It is getting cold now. We have had one fall of snow, but it was not a big one at all. My brother set traps the night it snowed, and could not find some of them when we went round them. I went round them with him, and put my foot in one we could not find. It did not hurt me, because I had my foot out before the jaws closed properly. Father has a man digging potatoes for him, who said he used to play football in Geelong when you were playing there a good many years ago. Have you ever been to Yetholme? It is a pretty little village on the main Sydney road, fifteen miles

from Bathurst. Our place is two miles from Yetholme, nearer Sunny Corner. Mother says I must go to bed now. This will have to do for this time.

(Dear Raymond,—I thank you for your interesting letter. Fancy snow at Sunny Corner—that sounds rather funny! Yes, I have been to Yetholme, but it was many years ago. So you had an old friend of mine working for you. I wonder who he was. I used to love football, but I sprained both my ankles, and never got them quite right to this day.—Uncle B.)

Marjorie Baird, Nambucca Heads, writes: Mum has gone to Kempsey for a week, so my brother and I are stopping at Grandma's. Wirth's circus is coming to Macksville on the 12th. We are going to see it. We are going to Victoria in October. I hope to send you my photo soon. On Empire Day the children had a very good day. First we came to school; then when the bell rang we stood round the flagstaff and said some poetry about Empire Day. Mr. Fleming took our photos. Then we marched into school and sang our Empire Day songs. We marched out to the Pilot Station, singing as we went. When we got there we sang grace and had dinner. Half an hour later we had races. I won a shilling. One of my friends won 3/9. Then we had tea and came home. We had to get scrubbed down to get the dirt off to go to the concert. Four mates and I were up against four boys in Jolly Cabmen. Of course we beat them. Dad is appointed to Grafton as district surveyor. I do hope you'll be able to come up some time—and that's soon. It's teatime now. Love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Marjorie,—Thank you for your letter. I wonder where you are going to in Victoria. I was born there. Fancy you beating the four boys. I would like a snapshot of you when you did it.—Uncle B.)

## 2000 FEET HIGH.

Gordon Gardner, Comboyne, writes: I am going to tell you about the Comboyne. It is a tableland 2000 feet above sea level, situated midway between the Manning and Hastings Rivers, and has a population of about 1200 people. There is a village about the centre of the plateau. There are two banks, a post office, two butchers and one baker's shops, three general stores, a butter factory, a sawmill, a boarding house, three churches, and a lot of cottages in the village. There is no hotel in Comboyne. Dairying is the chief industry in Comboyne, and the farms are from 100 to about 350 acres in size. The principal grass is paspalum, but there are other kinds also. The climate is very healthy, being cool. The land is all hills

and hollows, and not much flat ground. There are five schools. With best wishes for "Grit."

(Dear Gordon,—We all like to know such things as you tell us about Comboyne. How you must look down on us poor folk who are only a few feet above sea level! Long may there be no hotel in your town.—Uncle B.)

## BACK TO GRENFELL.

Jim Brown, "Midlands," Goolagong-road, Grenfell, writes: Some time ago you asked me to tell you about the "Back to Grenfell" stunt, which was a great success. It lasted from March 18 to 23. It was got up by the townspeople to invite all old people of Grenfell back to their native town. As far as we know, about 500 people came back, some from Queensland and some from Victoria. One man had been away for fifty years, and others had been away for a long time. The second best merry-go-round in N.S.W. was here for the week. It is a very good one. Grenfell, you know, used to be an old gold-mining town, so the old miners gave a good display of mining—one out near the old diggings and the other in a lorry in the procession. The procession was a very good one, the best I have seen in Grenfell. It was the children's day. We had a picnic on the showground and some speeches were made. There was also a memorial erected in Main-street in honor of the pioneers. Another was erected where Henry Lawson was born. During the week there was a queen competition. There were four queens. The one who got the most money was crowned. The country queen (Mrs. Carter) won it, and was crowned on the 23rd. All the shop windows were done up with fruit, vegetables and other products of Grenfell.

(Dear Jim,—Thank you for your interesting letter. I have only twice been in Grenfell, but it was a pity I could not join the procession "Back to Grenfell." You evidently have some live folk up your way.—Uncle B.)

## TRYING MY BEST.

Eileen Gray, 18 Wyrallah-road, Lismore, writes: I don't think my name is on the scallywag list yet, as I am trying my best to keep off it. The sweet peas are coming out in flower now. Yesterday we started on our quarterly examination. We have only had three subjects so far—composition, dictation and reading. For reading I got 75, so I am not a good reader, am I, Uncle? My teacher's name is Mrs. Brawn. She has a daughter who is in my class. We had a nice drop of rain yesterday, and today we got wet coming home in the afternoon. Uncle, I will close now as it is time I was getting ready for school.

(Dear Eileen,—It is fine to know you will try and keep on trying to remain off the scallywag list. It is pretty crowded at present—they are a nice lot, but I wish they would make more room for the would-be scallywags.—Uncle B.)



## An American "Wet" Paper Gives Evidence of Success of Prohibition.

### The "Tribune" Admits that Prohibition Spells Progress and Prosperity.

The Chicago "Daily Tribune," one of the wettest newspapers in the United States, on February 25, in the financial section, prints a story which gives figures which reveal this country's unprecedented prosperity.

Friends of Prohibition and Prohibition enforcement do not presume to say that this prosperity is entirely due to the fact that Prohibition has directed the millions of dollars formerly spent for liquor into legitimate trade channels. Many bankers and manufacturers and merchants, however, do not hesitate to say that with the closing of the corner saloons there has been a noticeable increase in the business in which they are particularly interested. But when a wet newspaper and sworn enemy to dry law enforcement, like the Chicago "Tribune," prints figures which show what this country is enjoying prosperity such as it never enjoyed before and such as no other in the world has ever experienced, it is certainly an admission that the doleful prophecies made by this newspaper's friends, the wets, were unfounded. Prohibition has not bankrupt this nation nor paralysed industry. Here is ample evidence found in the wet Chicago "Tribune" in the article by "Scrutator," which reads in part:

#### TWELVE BILLION ADDED TO WEALTH.

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 12,000,000,000 dols. 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.

And is it a matter of mere coincidence that the "means of well-being existing for all"

condition is being brought to pass for "the first time in the history of the human race" in dry United States?

The same wet Chicago "Tribune" on February 24 publishes an article by O. A. Mather under the caption "Prosperity of 1923 Shown by Chicago Firms."

Among the firms mentioned are the Commonwealth Edison Company, the Quaker Oats Company, Lyon and Healy, Inc., musical instruments, the Chicago Railway Equipment Company, and the Interstate Iron and Steel Company.

These firms supply not only necessities of life to the public but luxuries as well, and for that reason their reports are a safe index to the industrial situation.

#### 77,000 NEW CONSUMERS OF ELECTRICAL POWER.

Mr. Mather says that the Commonwealth Edison Company had the largest electrical output in its history at 2,573,287 kilowatt hours, an increase of more than 15 per cent. over 1922. There was a gain of 77,852 customers, the greatest increase yet recorded in any year, and the number of customers now is 668,155. Mr. Mather doesn't say so, but it may be that some former saloon customers who used to be content with flickering gas lights or perhaps coal oil lamps are now enjoying the luxuries of the electric light.

#### BOWL OF OATS FOR THE KIDDIES.

Mr. Mather reports that the Quaker Oats Company on February 22 announced a "present" of 1,856,250 dols. to its stockholders, thus giving tangible proof of its prosperity. The directors declared a special dividend of 6½ per cent. on the 11,250,000 dol. common stock, and also the regularly quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., both payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

The Chicago "Tribune" doesn't say so, but it is barely possible that hundreds and thousands of little kiddies are enjoying a bowl of Quaker oats and cream for breakfast these mornings who formerly in days of saloons started the day hungry.

Mr. Mather says that Lyon and Healey, Inc., musical instruments, also had the best year in the company's history. Net sales were 8,263,313 dols., an increase over 1922 of 585,445 dols. Evidently Prohibition hasn't made it impossible for some people to purchase pianos, victrolas, etc. Many folks are getting their music in their own parlors now who formerly got it from the victrola in the back room of some saloon if they got it at all.

The Chicago Railway Equipment Company and the Interstate Iron and Steel Company both report record years, which means that these large employers of labor shared their prosperity with the men who work.

The Chicago "Tribune" would do well to put its editorial columns more in harmony with its financial news page.

# Winns Great Winter SALE

Is truly an Eye-Opener.

## STAINLESS KNIVES Under Wholesale Price.

Firth's Stainless Knives, very secure square Xylonite Balanced Handles. Table Knives. Worth 3/3. SALE PRICE, 2/3 each, 13/3 per 1-dozen. Postage to Country, 6d. per 1-dozen. extra. Dessert Knives. Worth 2/11. SALE PRICE, 1/11 each, 11/3 per 1-dozen. Postage to Country, 6d. per 1-dozen. extra.

## BOYS' ALL-WOOL NAVY SERGE SUITS FOR—19/11 Worth 30/-.

G70.—Wonderful Bargain—Boys' All-Wool Navy Blue Indigo Dye Cheviot Serge Cotswold Suits, strongly lined through. Sizes 4 to 13. Usually 30/-.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE ..... 19/11

## 3/11 BOYS' GOLF HOSE, 2/6

GK6.—Boys' All-Wool Black Knitted Ribbed Golf Hose, with fancy striped tops. Fit sizes 13 to 6 boot. Worth 3/11. SALE PRICE ..... 2/6

## MEN'S PYJAMA BARGAINS

GK12.—Special Sale Bargain—Men's Pyjama Suits, in good quality light ground Winceyette, with neat colored stripes. Sizes, S. Men's, Men's, O.S. Men's. Usually, 14/6. SALE PRICE ..... 8/11

GK13.—9/11 Men's Striped Flannelette Pyjama Suits, in light colored grounds. SALE PRICE ..... 6/11

## 14/6 MEN'S TROUSERS FOR 9/11.

Men's Strong Dark Grey Wool and Cotton Mixture Tweed Trousers. Sizes, 3 to 7. Usually 14/6. SALE PRICE ..... 9/11

3/11 Men's Natural Fleecy Lined Undershirts, short sleeves. Sizes, 36 to 42 in. chest. SALE PRICE ..... 2/11

Men's Mercerised Colored Border Handkerchiefs. Worth 9d. SALE PRICE ..... 6d. each

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**WORSE.**

"Did the speaker electrify his audience?"  
 "No, he merely gassed it."

**PURELY PRO TEM.**

Lily: "So yo' done mortgaged our li'l home?"

Mose: "Jes' tem-rarily, honey, till de mortgage am fo'closed."

**NATURALLY.**

The inquisitive old lady was bending over the bed of a wounded soldier whose head was swathed with cotton and linen.

"Were you wounded in the head, my boy?" she asked.

"No'm," replied a faint voice. "I was shot in the foot and the bandage has slipped up."

**THE DUFFER'S EPITAPH.**

Under the wide and starry sky,  
 Dig the grave and let me lie;  
 Glad I've lived, and gladly die  
 Far from this world of strife.

These be the lines you grave for me:  
 Here he lies where he wants to be,  
 Here he lies by the nineteenth tee,  
 Where he's lied all through his life.

**BRINGING UP BABY.**

Six-year-old Walter's patience was at an end. "Mother," he demanded, "don't you want baby sister to be a good wife when she grows up?"

"Of course, I do, dear."

"Well, then, why don't you start her right? You keep giving her my playthings just because she's a girl an' littler'n me, but you're a lot littler'n daddy, an' yet every night when he comes home you jump up out of the armchair an' get his slippers an' his magazine an' everything."

Before his surprised mother could frame a reply Walter swooped down and tore his favorite toy from the hands of the screaming baby.

"She'll be a turrible wife if we don't begin to train her," was his parting shot as he strode from the room, his treasure under his arm.

**LIVING UP TO EXPECTATIONS.**

"With such a good job as you've got, you should be fired with enthusiasm."

"That's just how I was."

**NOT SO SLOW.**

"Huh!" sneered the city comedian to the rural audience. "I suppose you'd laugh at that one next summer."

"No," replied a voice in the audience, "It was last summer."

**NEEDED REFORM.**

Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., thinks that something might be done to improve railway sandwiches. If they could only give them a coat of varnish after they leave the sandwich foundry they would be much easier to dust each week.

**AN UNSELFISH IDEA.**

A motorist speeding through a country neighborhood killed a hen. He stopped and pressed a two-dollar bill into the hand of little Edna, who was on her way to neighbor Reed's. Edna ran and told her mama of her good fortune.

"Well," said her thrifty mother, "put the money in your bank and I will cut the hen's head off so we can eat her."

"Perhaps, mama," said Edna thoughtfully, "as long as we have the money we had better let the Reeds eat the hen. It was their hen."

**SIMPLE AND EASY.**

At a big party in London a woman of the newly rich and ostentatious class was sitting beside the wife of a prominent Labor leader. The former began to talk about her jewellery. "I clean my diamonds with ammonia," she said; "my rubies with Bordeaux wine, my emeralds with Danzig brandy, and my sapphires with fresh milk. And you, Mrs. Blank?" she asked, turning to the Labor leader's wife.

"Oh, I don't clean mine," said the latter airily. "When they get dirty I simply throw them away."

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Received to 11/7/24 and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: D. Bowman, 4s. 4d., 14/2/25; R. A. Marsden, £1, 30/12/25.

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## DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON.)

### SUNDAY.

"Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ."—Phil., 2, 5.

Even the faults and infirmities of those with whom we come in contact may become to us means of grace. It is harder to live with disagreeable people than with those who are congenial, but the very hardness may become a means of grace. Association with quarrelsome, quick-tempered people may train us to self-control in speech, teaching us either to be silent under provocation or to give only the soft answer that turneth away wrath. Socrates had a wife—Zantippe—who, if history does not defame her, had a most violent temper. Socrates said he married her and endured her for self-discipline. . . . Thus, even the evil in others may be made to yield its good and its blessings if we only rise to the opportunity.—J. R. Miller, D.D.

### MONDAY.

"For this thing I besought the Lord thrice that it might depart from me."—2 Cor., 12, 8.

What sorrow we should beckon unawares,  
What stinging nettles in our path would grow,

If God should answer all our thoughtless prayers  
Or bring to harvest the poor seed we sow!

I ask for sunshine on my path to-day,  
You plead for rain to kiss your drooping flowers,

And thus within God's patient hand we lay  
These intricate cross-purposes of ours.

I greeted with cold grace and doubting fears  
The guest who proved an angel at my side.  
And I have shed more bitter, blinding tears  
Because of hopes fulfilled than prayers denied.

Then be not clamorous, O restless soul!  
But hold thy trust in God's eternal plan.  
He views our life's dull weaving as a whole;  
Only its tangled threads are seen by man.

—Author unknown.

### TUESDAY.

"All things work together for good to them that love God."—Rom., 8, 28.

As Miss Havergal has said, "Every disappointment is His appointment." That vexatious thing which hapened to-day, that frustrated plan, that little annoyance, ALL are sent for your good. "ALL things work together for good to them that love God." Not only the great troubles that befall you, but ALL things. They do not work alone, but together. The plan may seem disjointed, but there is a purpose in it all, and it is yours to carry out that purpose. To LET this thing work out the end for which it was intended. "LET patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing."

"I cannot see with my small human sight  
Why God should lead this way or that;  
I only know He leads from dark to light,  
And I can trust."

F.T.

### WEDNESDAY.

"Nevertheless afterward."—Heb., 12, 11.

There is an "afterward" to all life's sorrow,  
An "afterward" which may hold purest gain;

An "afterward"—a glad and golden morrow—  
To leave behind all shadowed sense of pain.

An "afterward" there is for those sore chastened,  
When days of suffering all have changed to bliss;

An "afterward" which yet may not be hastened  
Less some of its perfection we should miss.

An "afterward" of far exceeding measure  
Than tedious days of suffering's long-drawn length;

An "afterward" of fuller, greater treasure;  
An "afterward" of nobler, surer strength.

Then oh, my soul, pine not, nor let faith perish,  
Though deep and sore the chastening now may be.

Not punishment this sweeter thought, oh, cherish—  
God's chastening is but now enriching thee.

—J. Danson Smith.

### THURSDAY.

"Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men. Avoid it, pass not by it; turn from it and pass away."—Prov., 4, 14-15.

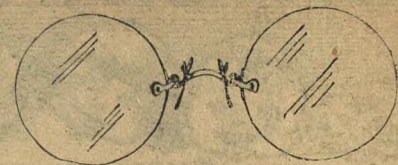
Take heed of giving way to sin. The heart that was easily troubled before, when once it is inured to sin, loseth all its sensitiveness and tenderness, and what seemed intolerable at first grows into a delight. Alpinus, St. Augustine's friend, first abhorred the spectacle of the gladiators, but gave himself leave, through the importunity of his friends, to be present for once. He would not so much as lift up his eyes at first, but at length, when the people shouted, he gave himself liberty to see, and then not only beheld the spectators with delight, but drew others to behold what he himself once loathed.—Manton.

### FRIDAY.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red."—Prov., 23, 31.

Men who shuddered at the sight of a dead bird have, by familiarity with cruelty, come to commit murder without compunction. Those who sipped half a glass of wine have come to drink by the gallon. Staunch Protestants have given way to some little form or ceremony and become more Popish than the Romanists themselves. There is no safety if we venture an inch over the boundary line; indeed, little allowances are more dangerous than greater compliances, since conscience does not receive a wound, and yet the man is undone, and falls by little and little.

Come, my soul, leave sin and temptation altogether. Do not give Sodom so much as a look, nor take from it so much as a thread. Do not set a foot within her doors, for God abhors the abode of sin, and would have His people refrain their foot from it.—Spurgeon.



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### SATURDAY.

"HE LEADETH ME."

In pastures green? Not always; sometimes He

Who knoweth best, in kindness leadeth me  
In weary days, where heavy shadows be.  
Out of the sunshine, warm, and soft, and bright—

Out of the sunshine, into darkest night.  
I oft would faint with sorrow and affright  
Only for this—I know He holds my hand.  
So, whether in the green or desert land,  
I trust, although I may not understand.

And by still waters? No, not always so,  
Sometimes the weary tempests round us blow.  
And o'er my head the waves and billows go.  
But when the storm beats loudest, and I cry  
Aloud for help, the Master standeth by  
And whispers to my soul, "Lo; it is I."  
Above the tempest wild I hear Him say,  
"Beyond this darkness lies the perfect day;  
In every path of thine I lead the way."

So whether on the hilltops high and fair  
I dwell, or in sunless valleys, where  
The shadows lie, what matter? He is there,  
And more than this, where'er the footstep  
lead.

He gives to me no helpless broken reed;  
But His own hand, sufficient for my need.  
So, where He leads me I can safely go,  
And in the blest hereafter I shall know  
Why in His wisdom He hath led me so.

—Author unknown.

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## THE TESTIMONY OF A LABOR LEADER.

"They had just as well talk about stopping the waves from beating on the shore, or the sunlight descending from heaven, as to stop the onward march of the Prohibition movement."

This is one of the many striking statements made at the organization dinner of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand at the Waldorf Hotel, New York, on February 1, by Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. His address in full is as follows:

It may seem a far cry from Organized Labor to the question of Prohibition. Many, perhaps, do not believe in Organized Labor, but the people of this land are more vitally interested in the organization I have the honor to represent than I possibly could be as executive officer.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is an organization of 90,000 men, employed on the 2768 railroads of the North American Continent, handling the transportation of three great countries—the United States of America, Canada and Mexico.

Every time you take a railroad journey you ride behind one of the men I represent. You want them to be skilled men; keen, cool, bright, wide-awake men of the very highest type, men who can think and act quickly, men with nerves of steel.

You are vitally interested in all of this because into their keeping you trust all that you hold dear on this earth—the lives of your loved ones—and they bring them back safe to you again or die at their posts of duty, as many of them do each year. There is not a case on record where one of them betrayed this trust. There are hundreds of cases on record where they went down to death that the people entrusted to their care might live.

When you realize that on limited trains the engineer must pick up and correctly interpret on an average of three signals per minute, each of which spells the difference between safety and disaster, you can understand why every sense must be alert. We who have spent most of our lives in the cab of a locomotive know the infinitesimal fraction of a second that oftentimes means safety. That alcohol slows down the brain action is conceded by all.

So ten years before the churches began preaching Prohibition; years before even the railroad officials began issuing orders about drinking, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were fighting the drink evil. A law of the organization that has been in effect during the twenty years I have been the executive, reads as follows:

"The use of intoxicating liquors either on or off duty is prohibited. It shall be the duty of his division (lodge) to investigate any violation of this rule, and if the member is found guilty he shall be expelled. Any division (lodge) failing to enforce this law

shall have its charter suspended by the Grand Chief Engineer."

You could not put it much stronger than that, and I can say to you without fear of contradiction that law is rigidly enforced. Again, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at their International Convention in 1918, with 902 votes present, by a unanimous vote of all delegates declared in favor of nation-wide Prohibition. I know of no other international organization that has gone on record on this all-important question.

We hear much at the present time about the personal liberty of the individual and the infringement upon his personal rights by the enactment of the Prohibition law. All law is the will of the majority, and is enacted for the benefit of the majority, and the minority obeys—a technical violation of the personal liberty of the individual perhaps, but all civilization rests upon the principle of laws enacted for the repression of the interests of the few for the benefit of the great majority.

In other words, the greatest good for the greatest number. I am sure the wildest exponents of the theory of personal liberty would not agree that one of the engineers I represent should have the right to exercise his personal liberty and take two or three drinks before starting from the terminal with the limited.

Every law-abiding citizen who loves his country and is interested in its future welfare is vitally interested in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. In my opinion the future of our country depends entirely on the enactment of fair laws and the enforcement of the same. As a matter of fact, all laws should be rigidly enforced, and should we by chance happen to have a bad law or laws, the thing for everyone to do is to obey such laws or law and work with all our might along legal channels to have such laws abolished.

Civilization and civilized nations can only exist so long as the people of a country obey the laws of the country. If the people of a country are permitted to disregard or disobey certain laws, it is sure to have the effect of bringing all laws into contempt. The utter disregard of our Prohibition law in some localities has a very bad effect, for those who openly violate the Prohibition law will have no hesitancy in violating or breaking any other law or laws that do not happen to suit them.

If the fact is brought home to the American people that it is the intention of our State and national officers to rigidly enforce the Prohibition law, I am certain it will create a more respectful attitude toward the general laws of this country.

Our nation will never reach the heights to which it can go until we have rigid law enforcement and universal obedience to the law. Every law-breaker, regardless of his social position, or whether he be rich or poor, should be required to pay the penalty

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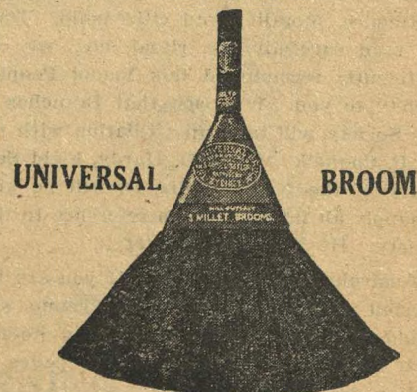
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of the law he has violated, and when every violator is made to pay the penalty of the broken law, it will not be very long until the American people will have a more wholesome respect for our laws than they have at the present time.

There are some people laboring under the delusion they are going to have the Prohibition law modified or abolished. Someone should wake them from their Rip Van Winkle sleep. I wish they could go with me for thirty days as I travel over this broad land of ours and see the homes being erected everywhere; note the accounts being opened in the savings banks; see the children taken out of the sweatshops, well-fed, with shoes and warm clothing to wear, going to school and getting an education; see prosperity, happiness and sunshine now existing where formerly there was only squalor and misery—all of this as a result of Prohibition. Why, they had just as well talk about stopping the waves from beating on the shore or the sunlight descending from heaven, as to stop the onward march of the Prohibition movement. We are not going back to the old condition of things with their misery, want and poverty. Never again! Prohibition has come to stay.

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## Should Politicians Give Pledges?

(Continued from page 9.)

that the candidate was anxious for a referendum as soon as possible, for the question to be put fairly to the people with a reasonable chance of the will of the people being shown by the result of that referendum."

OAKES, THE HON. C. W.—Letter 13/9/21.

"I am sorry that I did not reply to your earlier letter, as I took it for granted that my position on this question was clear and definite, inasmuch as I was a member of the Government that passed a law providing for a Prohibition poll being taken by a bare majority, which has not been carried out by the present Government. I see no reason to vary from the views that I held when the law was passed."

Letter 23/5/22.

"Your letter dated the 18th inst. re deputations to the Premier on the 29th idem in relation to the liquor referendum question duly to hand. As you know, I am in entire sympathy with a referendum on this question."

RUTLEDGE, Lt.-Col. T. L. F.—Letter 13/9/21.

"I regret my delay in answering your letter of the 31st ult., but it is a question about which I needed to give a little consideration. While I certainly think that the Government is absolutely in the wrong in not carrying out the law with reference to the referendum on Prohibition, I cannot say that I am in favor of an immediate referendum on Prohibition to be decided by a bare majority, but I would be in favor of such a referendum being held at the same time as the next election for the State Parliament."

WEARNE, THE HON. W. E.—Letter 3/9/21.

"Yours of 31st ult. to hand, forwarding copy of 'Grit.' I thank you very much for including me in your list. I always read with very great interest the articles in your journal. You know my views on the drink question are similar to your own."

## Our Young People's Department—

(Continued from page 4.)

at least one other which we would like to commend to the attention of workers. It is entitled, "Crusaders of St. George." It claims to be the national modern Band of Hope. Its motto is, "Eternal vigilance." Its pledge covers abstinence, morality and citizenship. Having read carefully the ritual, etc., we can confidently recommend this Young People's Society to you. We trust that Branches of this Society will take up affiliation with the Y.P.P. Council. Mr. D. H. Hardy, Field Secretary of the N.S.W. Alliance, will be glad to supply all information in reference to this Society. He is the founder of it.

"Australian Young Folks."—If you are interested in our work among the young, you should read the "Australian Young Folks." Each monthly issue contains two pages of reading for you.

### HAD HIM THERE.

Adam (during the first spat): Always keep in mind, lady, that you were made for me, not I for you. Get me?"

Eve: "I got you all right, but I had no choice."

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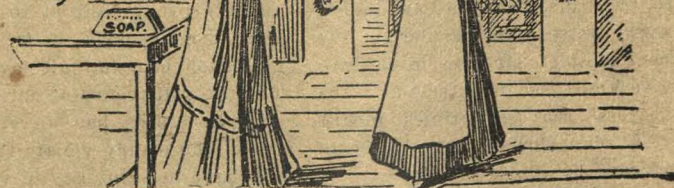
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