

# Grit.

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THE HOME

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## PROHIBITION AND THE NEW CHEMISTRY.

Chemical methods of treating denatured alcohol and of producing potable grain alcohol from chemicals of commerce have the possibility of profoundly affecting the enforcement of the dry laws, in the opinion of those who have made a study of the situation, says Science Service's "Daily Science News Bulletin" (Washington). There is much that has heretofore been unpublished behind the so-called "vinegar" alcohol, recently given publicity, it tells us, and proceeds:

"Reports from Philadelphia dry agents indicated that a substance, miscalled vinegar in order to disguise it from the public, was being used as the illicit source of alcohol. Later it was revealed that the substance was ethyl acetate, an ester of acetic acid which is the stuff that puts the sourness in vinegar.

"There is no secret in the fact that if common soda is added to ethyl acetate, a mixture of sodium acetate and grain alcohol will result.

"But there is one slip in the new process. Practically all the ethyl acetate on the market is synthetically produced from grain alcohol. So, from a commercial standpoint it would be cheaper and easier to use the alcohol directly. To be sure, it is much easier to buy ethyl acetate than alcohol.

"Ethyl acetate finds extensive chemical use in various ways. Henry Ford has bought cartloads of it for use as a solvent in making artificial leather.

"More important than this is the possibility of removing from denatured alcohol by comparatively simple means the impurities that have been placed in it by governmental orders to make it undrinkable.

"Due to the importance of these new developments and the great interest in them, Science Service asked one of the leading chemical authorities of the country to evaluate and explain the chemical problems involved."

According to Dr. William J. Hale, Chief of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology in the National Research Council, the only commercially successful process for obtaining alcohols from organic acids is based upon the reduction of the esters of these acids by means of metallic sodium and absolute alcohol. Thus, ethyl acetate should be capable of reduction to ethyl alcohol alone under the action of this metallic sodium method. The expense of the procedure is prohibitive except in the case of the manufacture of rare alcohols. It is not at all outside the range of possibility, he says, for the organic chemist to effect this reduction

**BOOKS TO READ.**

Clarke's "Term of His Natural Life," 4/6; p. 4d. Merejkowski's "The Forerunner," 4/6; p. 4d. Maclaurin's "Post Mortum," 8/6; p. 4d. "Confessions of a Capitalist," by E. J. P. Benn, 16/-; p. 1/6. "Head Hunters of the Amazon," by F. W. Up de Graff, 6/-; p. 2d. Hall Caine's, "Deemster," "Bondman," "Manxman," "Scapgoat," "Eternal City," "Prodigal Son," "White Prophet," "Woman Thou Gavest Me," each 3/6; p. 3d.

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of ethyl acetate by much more simple means but, in the present state of our knowledge, no simple means to this end has been discovered. He goes on:

"Another means of converting organic acids to alcohols has recently been developed through the work of Rosenmund. In this work the organic acids have first been converted into acid chlorids, a procedure not without some expense, and these acid chlorids have then been reduced into aldehydes and then into alcohols. The application of this process to commercial or quantity production is not at all likely in the light of the expense.

"The ideal process for the conversion of acetic acid into ethyl alcohol may be considered as depending upon the finding of some metallic catalyst such that the salt of acetic acid by this particular metal might suffer decomposition in the presence of hydrogen and yield directly ethyl alcohol. We have every reason to believe that some day there will be found a salt of acetic acid which, when heated under proper conditions in an atmosphere of hydrogen, will yield ethyl alcohol. The price of acetic acid in the present-day markets is slightly higher than that of alcohol. Hence, any method for the conversion of acetic acid into ethyl alcohol must sustain an initial monetary loss.

"The conversion of acetic acid into esters is easily accomplished even when the acid is dilute. We may conclude that the treatment of denatured alcohols containing methanol with diluted acetic acid may be conducted in such manner that the wood alcohol will be eliminated in the early stages of the reaction, thus leaving the ethyl acetate as the main product.

"This ethyl acetate, a well-known solvent of commerce, may be reconverted into acetic acid and ethyl alcohol with comparative ease. When ethyl acetate is shaken with ordinary washing soda containing a little water, a lower layer consisting of water and sodium acetate immediately separates out; the upper layer is practically pure ethyl alcohol with some water. Sodium acetate is practically insoluble in alcohol."

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### Newspaper Health Column Writer Warns Against Alcoholic Drinks.

Dr. Lulu Hunt Peters, special writer for the San Francisco "Call," in a recent article on "Dietetic Signs," has an informing paragraph on alcoholic drinks. "Alcohol," she warns, "if taken daily, even in moderate amounts, is a direct irritant to the blood vessels and is one of the greatest causes of hardening of the arteries and subsequent high blood pressure, with its disease followers. It is positively known that alcohol can injure the germ plasm, and children born of drunken parents may be mentally as well as physically weak."

## THE DESCENDANT OF KINGS.

### "JIMMY CLEMENS BEFORE THE COURT."

(By C.W.C.)

It is sometimes my privilege to assist Mr. Hammond, who for 13 years has been going daily to minister to the drunks at the Central.

A few days ago ten men sat on a long bench which stretches from one end to the other of a caged-in yard at the Central Police Court. Two of this number were aboriginals, one of whom was Jimmy Clemens, who, according to the "Evening News" of May 3 last, is 78 years of age, and was born in Orange. He is also said to be a descendant of an aboriginal king, hence, according to the primitive law of his ancient people, he is "blue-blooded."

"Good day, Jimmy; you been drinking white pfeller poison?" said I, as I took my seat beside him on the long bench which stretched from end to end. "Yes, boss," said Jimmy. "No good white pfeller devil water."

Beneath his long shaggy eyebrows two large black eyes peered at me. In an instant it seemed that in their deep and steady gaze I could read the hidden sorrows of his race. Had he been a Shylock instead of an aboriginal Australian I fancy he would have delivered a tirade against the white man for the unspeakable injustice that has been perpetrated upon his countrymen through the century of European occupation. Jimmy remained silent. I grasped his hand. I became oblivious of the sordid surroundings. It seemed that just God and Jimmy and I were alone.

There he was, my matted-haired, shaggy-bearded, bare-footed, black and beaten brother of the bush. What fragments of forgotten lore lay buried in his brain? From whence sprung his remotest ancestors? Innumerable questions flooded in my mind. All to remain unanswered.

The evening prior to the morning upon which I met Jimmy face to face I saw him under arrest in George-street staggering along in charge of a policeman, being escorted to Regent-street Police Station. As I passed on a tram I saw him stumble and fall to the pavement. He was dragged up again, and so he made his way to the white man's court.

After having spoken to the other nine men who were in the cell, I bade Jimmy goodbye until I should see him again when he appeared before the magistrate at nine o'clock. The cell door was opened to let me out; it clanged behind me, and as it did I turned around and saw the black eyes of Jimmy Clemens fixed on me. I see those black eyes yet. An unspoken challenge have I read into that chance meeting.

"Stand up, Jimmy Clemens," said the sergeant. "You are charged with being drunk in — street. How do you plead?"

"Yes, boss," answered Jimmy.

"Five shillings or the rising of the court," was the sentence pronounced by the magistrate. Jimmy looked more amazed than ever, whereupon the magistrate said, "You can go." This signified he was acquitted. As he shuffled out of the court he dropped some apple peeling on the floor, which might be interpreted as an act of contempt for the white man's law.

In a land where publicans are forbidden from serving aboriginals with liquor, here were two of them up on a charge of drunkenness. During the past four months I have been to the same court eight times,



"JIMMY" CLEMENS,  
THE DESCENDANT OF KINGS.

and out of about eighty men I have met, five of them have been aboriginals.

I do not doubt but that on some great day due punishment will be visited upon the nation which is not satisfied with tenanting the black man's country, but which also exploits a taste which he, with his "white pfeller poison," has previously created.

In the words of Edwin Markham I would say:

"How will the future reckon with this man? How answer his brute question in that hour When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?

How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—

With those who shaped him to the thing he is—

When this dumb terror shall reply to God, After the silence of the centuries?"

## MY BROTHER'S NEED IS MY RESPONSIBILITY.

The overwhelming suffering, the overshadowing temptations that distress the poor, the shifts to which the man is put who has a job and nowhere to stay and nothing to eat until pay day—these things crowd in on us every day.

The winter is here; sleeping out is fraught with danger. Deserted women get no pension; no Government help.

They take out a warrant for the man's arrest, but that does not bring them any money. They can only put him in jail, and the futility of this is pathetic.

Many of you helped me at Christmas; now the need is even greater, and I am desperately put to it to give any kind of help at all. The funds have all been used, and the piteous poor still crowd in upon me.

Can you? Will you?

The wet is hard to please. His objections to Prohibition increase either with widening success in the enforcement or with widening failure.

\* \* \*

If Prohibition is a failure, it is strange that the dry element is satisfied with the progress made while the wet contingency is very much displeased with conditions.

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and 161 FREDERICK STREET, BEXLEY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES PROHIBITION ALLIANCE.

Headquarters: 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Our Objective: The Abolition of the Liquor Traffic.

Our Weapons: Education and Legislative Action.

This Page is devoted to the activities of the Prohibition Alliance—Edited by Henry Macourt, Publicity Officer.

### ROUND-A-ABOUT NOTES.

(By the STATE SUPERINTENDENT).

We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends who 'phoned and sent written messages to the Alliance, conveying congratulations on winning the appeal to the Full Court in connection with the recent "Test" case. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the Crown did nothing to protect inviolate the six o'clock closing law, which was carried by the people by so overwhelming a majority. The Alliance being the recognised leader of the Temperance forces, and the bulwark against a more audacious and aggressive policy by the liquor traffic, was impelled in the interests of law observance to make themselves a party in proceedings to defend the good order of the community against the trading advantages which recent magisterial decisions gave, and which actually benefited the rich hotels in the city.

The movement launched at the annual meeting for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the wastage of men and money and the relative reduction in national efficiency is one that will commend itself to every thinking and patriotic citizen. Already the matter is being taken up spiritedly, and should the Government grant this obviously reasonable request the report would be interesting, and have a definite bearing on the abolition of the liquor traffic.

Whilst the members of the Alliance are feeling disappointed that a referendum has been deferred by political trickery, and deplore that Prohibition, with all its progressive, social and economic benefits, is not operating here, the work of teaching Temperance, Total Abstinence, and Prohibition must go on. To plan, organise and carry out 616 various meetings in a year, covering the greater portion of the State, is a gigantic achievement, of which our Field Staff may justly feel proud. The co-ordination between ministers, country agents and the office has made this possible.

In reply to the recent representations made by the Alliance to the Justice Department, following on the disclosures by the daily press regarding the revolting conditions in certain wine bars in the city, we have been informed by that Department "that instructions have been issued with a view to careful attention being given by the police to certain undesirable features allowed to exist . . . the reports when received will have the Minister's personal attention . . . and if it appears that any further action is necessary, the representations of the Alliance will receive careful consideration."

Rev. G. H. De Kay, of Hawaii, who, as already reported, will visit this State shortly, comes with a wide reputation as a "militant disciple of the cause of Prohibition, and a two-fisted crusader in the cause of enforcement of the Prohibition laws." After spending two weeks in Victoria, he will address a public meeting in Albury about June 23, and conduct services at Yass on Sunday, June 27. Mr. De Kay will occupy some of the pulpits within the metropolitan area during the following two Sundays, and has also volunteered to speak at several public meetings. Fuller particulars will appear next issue.

### WOMEN IN THE CAMPAIGN.

#### A NOTABLE VISITOR TO HELP W.C.T.U. CAMPAIGN.

Mrs. Helen Barton, the noted Prohibition speaker from Scotland, and who has travelled the world in the interests of Prohibition, will be again in Sydney during this month and July. The W.C.T.U., who are arranging her programme, have planned for her to visit as many of the principal centres as time will permit.

Prohibitionists are urged to rally in this campaign to get an inspiration for themselves and to make the effort an effective attack on the liquor situation. There is to be a welcome to Mrs. Barton in the Pitt-street Congregational Church at 2.45 p.m. on June 10, to which Prohibitionists generally are invited.

The W.C.T.U. has a big programme of propaganda and organisation on hand for this year, and it is an indication of the value

### LUNCH-HOUR EDUCATION.

#### PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN'S AUXILIARY PLAN FRESH ACTIVITIES.

(By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN).

Now fully launched, the Professional and Business Men's Auxiliary is planning a campaign of lunch-hour addresses at suitable plants and factories. The Auxiliary will concentrate upon fighting liquor's attempt to extend their trading hours to 7 p.m. That liquor regards the 7 p.m. proposal as a mere appetiser is evident from the presence on the Parliamentary notice paper of a question through which the Government is to be asked whether it will not give facilities to the drinking public up to 8 p.m.

At the mid-day meetings addresses will be given by competent speakers on National Efficiency in its relation to Six O'clock Closing. Employers or employees who desire to hear the truth on this important issue should communicate at once with this office.

The retrogressive character of liquor's latest attempt to poach upon the preserves of ordinary traders in the twilight hours is revealed in the evil consequences that flowed from England's relaxation of war-time liquor restrictions. The Home Secretary of Britain, who is by no means "a dry," has publicly stated that there are four times as many women in English jails through drink than there were at the end of 1918, and that the consumption of liquor has substantially increased. The economic effect of this liquor slide on British industry has been equally disastrous. In a period of one of England's worst industrial depressions which culminated in a general strike, the brewery balance-sheets reveal a condition of unprecedented prosperity for their demoralising trade. England still has to find doles to support 1,250,000 out-of-works, which in itself is a great load upon the workers who are in jobs, and upon British commerce generally.

Those good-natured people who think that the present generation of drinkers should be allowed to continue drinking, but that the new generation should be brought up without a love for alcohol, fail to reckon with the liquor interests in their determination to cultivate the taste for liquor amongst the young. The following appeared in the British Brewers' Journal of February 15, 1922:—

"We mean to reiterate in these columns a factor which we believe to be at the bottom of all publicity in relation to alcohol; it is that yearly tens of thousands of alcohol drinkers die. With the rising generation—and whether or not they take to alcohol—rests the future of the trade, commercially, politically and economically."

As Lord Astor says, this is a perfectly natural thing for liquor to do, but those who want to protect their children will also be doing the perfectly natural thing if they demolish the traffic wherever they see it as a menace to the social order and to the rising generation.

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### PRAYER FOR PROHIBITION.

THE NEXT MEETING  
for  
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will be held on

MONDAY, JUNE 14  
(Second Monday in Month),  
from 1.15 p.m. to 1.50 p.m.,  
in the

CONFERENCE HALL,  
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139 Castlereagh-street.

Come, and bring your friends!

of Mrs. Sidney Moore's leadership that the organisation was never more effective than at the present time. Her recent presidential tour through the northern parts of the State was valuable in its inspiration to local workers. In the metropolitan area an advance movement has begun. The special campaign undertaken by Mrs. Jamieson Williams also has been a factor in the revival of interest. This improved situation will be favorable ground for Mrs. Barton's visit.

An increased interest in the fight for Prohibition on the part of the women of the community is assured. To help towards this result is the purpose of the Women's Consultative Committee, which represents the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Business Women's Prohibition League, the Representative Women's Prohibition League, and the Prohibition Alliance. Madame Wolfcarius has already given valuable service as president, being ably seconded by her vice-president, Mrs. Sidney Moore. At their next meeting consideration will be given to a plan of united and co-ordinated work, which is being prepared by a sub-committee. This consultative committee is another indication of the unity of our forces and the varied nature of the campaign.

## PROHIBITION WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

To be decided by Referendum, with bare majority, in State and Local Areas,  
and to operate within two years.

### GUARDIANS OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

#### PROHIBITION ALLIANCE PROVING ITSELF IN FIGHT AGAINST LIQUOR ENCROACHMENT.

The first victory in defence of six o'clock closing again shows the Prohibition Alliance as ever watchful of the interests of the community where the liquor traffic would seek to encroach, and also reveals the many-sided nature of the work the organisation has to do. Educating public sentiment, securing democratic legislation, maintaining the integrity of existing laws—these are essential activities, each representing many difficulties, much labor, and wise leadership.

It was very properly pointed out at the annual conference that the liquor interests were endeavoring to undermine the effectiveness of our general propaganda efforts by the frequent applications for new licenses. These have to be opposed, and the opposition requires much time, money and energy, often to the detriment of the ordinary educational work. Then the attack on six o'clock closing and the declared intention to secure a later hour for liquor selling added to the burden of the task. There are indications, however, that the liquor interests are over-reaching themselves in this sphere, even as they did in politics, and already there are signs of that public resentment against liquor tactics which proved a big factor in liquor's overthrow in the United States.

It is possible to fool the people for a time, but they cannot be fooled all the time. In their desperate efforts to prevent the extinction of the liquor traffic, those making fortunes out of it talked loudly of personal liberty and the bigotry of a few narrow-minded Prohibitionists. The liquor question has, however, ceased to be a matter of personal indulgence; it has become one of national importance, thanks to the work of those who saw in it a danger to human life and national prosperity. Their efforts have put it where it is to-day, and their enthusiasm will determine the fate of politicians who are either not big enough to see the importance of the question or not brave enough to protect the victims of a traffic that grows rich at the expense of the community which licenses it.

The Prohibition Alliance can be relied upon to carry out during this year a programme of activities which will make it still more difficult for the liquor traffic to continue as a legal feature of our social and business life. In one sphere of the work there has been raised the battle-cry: "Hands off six o'clock closing." In the arena of the main conflict there is heard the command: "Cease preying on Humanity!"

### FIELD CAMPAIGN.

During the next week Rev. H. Putland will visit Muswellbrook, preaching in the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, and addressing an open-air meeting.

Mr. H. Macourt goes to Berry, where he will occupy the Presbyterian and Methodist pulpits. Mr. Still will be at Liviropool.

Mr. H. C. Stitt will be in the Newcastle district.

### UNITING THE FORCES.

#### CHURCHES AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES SEND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO PROHIBITION EXECUTIVE.

One of the significant changes which came about at the last annual meeting of the Prohibition Alliance was the appointment as members of the executive of representatives of the various affiliated bodies. This is likely to mean considerable strengthening of the general campaign by bringing about closer co-operation amongst those having a place in the movement.

Rev. Wallace Deane, of the Methodist Social Questions Committee, speaking at the annual conference, emphasised the fact that the Prohibition Alliance was not separate from the churches—it was themselves. The more general acceptance of this view is likely to be one of the biggest factors in the work of the year. It is well known that if the religious and moral forces of the community put themselves wholeheartedly into any worth-while movement there is no section, or combination of sections, which could withstand them. Therein is our hope in this campaign.

That Prohibition is a remarkable moral regenerator is proved by the 500,000 less convictions for drunkenness and the 200 fewer jails in U.S.A.; its effect as an aid to religion is clearly seen in the 800,000 additions to church membership last year, making a total of those gathered into the churches during the past six years of about five millions.

### EDUCATION BY LEAFLET.

#### AN ENTHUSIASTIC WORKER SENDS A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

The response to the request for co-operation in the "spread the truth" campaign of the Prohibition Alliance has been one of the encouraging incidents of the past few months. Requests have come from all over the State for supplies of educational leaflets for distribution from house to house. Quite a number of workers have had their second supply. The quickness in recognising the value of the idea was particularly gratifying, as the readiness to co-operate was encouraging.

One friend, after disposing of his first instalment, wrote: "An inspiration came to me whilst delivering the leaflets. It is this: I made up my mind to offer to spend one night each week in delivering Prohibition literature, and thought what a great deal could be done if at least one young man in each locality could be entrusted to do likewise. People would then be educated to discount the lying statements made in the press by the liquor trusts. Another idea I am working on is always to carry some handbills with me and use them whenever opportunity offers. Sometimes I walk three miles to my office and leave literature in the letter boxes as I go along. By going along different routes each morning I can cover quite a good deal of ground."

That is the spirit which gets a movement somewhere. The idea is yours now. What can you do with it? We shall be glad to hear from others ready to render service in this way. A letter from you would bring a parcel of leaflets by next mail; or you might be able to call at the office. Help "spread the truth!"

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

### OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL.

#### PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN CANBERRA ON MAY 9 OF NEXT YEAR.

This will be one of the most important events in the history of the Commonwealth. It will have a very decided influence upon national sentiment, and probably upon national unity, for Canberra will be more a Commonwealth capital than Melbourne or Sydney could be. That being so, there is every substantial reason why it should set a standard for the rest of Australia.

When the Fisher Government decided that liquor licenses should not be allowed upon the area, they planned the future capital to represent the most advanced thought regarding the general welfare and the public good. To help preserve that ideal is one of the purposes of the Prohibition Alliance, and it is seeking the co-operation of all who would make Canberra a great city in pressing upon politicians the necessity of watching the position.

Thousands of letters have been written to Representatives and Senators. The form of replies received indicate clearly the amount of correspondence involved. Amongst them is much that is particularly interesting, even if only as a revelation of the mind of politicians.

One doughty Senator declares that he would vote not only to keep Canberra dry, but to put Australia dry. Another will give his vote for a dry Parliament, as well as a dry capital. A cautious Representative has not been able to detect any move against the "dry" ordinance, but will resist this when it appears. Cabinet Ministers are careful to say little beyond acknowledging receipt of the letter, with one exception, and he plainly states his intention to abide by the promise given at election time to use his influence against repeal. Then there is the Senator who says he has been told the matter is being considered by the Government, and he will support the Government. Remarkable in his faithfulness! Two other Senators are able to think of the community as well as the Government, and say they will oppose any interference with the ordinance, until it has had a trial—one would consult the people of the area.

The political practice of waiting until the cat jumps is shown in the non-committal attitude of several in their replies, which will be worth remembering at next election. The only straight-out support for liquor licenses comes, strangely enough, from the representative of one of the strongest no-license areas in the State, which must be a clear case of party having been put before principle.

Replies received to date indicate that the move for a change of policy is not likely to have easy success. It may be that the strength of the opposition will prevent any action by the Government in the interests of the "wets."

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## UNORTHODOX NOTES.

(By "FREE AIR.")

### COMPENSATION.

Under the present Liquor Acts the Licensing Court may shut up certain hotels if deemed (by it) superfluous. In that case, compensation is payable by the Government from a special fund. The persons entitled to compensation are the owner, lessee, licensee, or mortgagee, as the case may require. The fund is built up from payments made by licensees, of £3 per cent. on the gross value of liquor bought by publicans, or £1 per cent. by wine shops.

May one advocate a simple amendment of the law to provide:

(1) The licensees pay 100 per cent. on all liquor bought, and

(2) that the only persons entitled to draw on the fund shall be—

- widows or widowers, so made by booze;
- orphans so made;
- all other persons injured by booze;
- hospitals, jails and asylums, which are so heavily hit up by booze.

This has the poetic justice of an idyll.

### A NEW HEALTH RESORT.

Holiday resorts there are a-plenty. The Tourist Bureau or the "S.M.H." advertising will supply you with a gorgeous catalogue. And here is another—Long Bay. Perched on the crown of a coastal hill, with the Pacific rollers crashing at its base, on the western side a vista of verdured dales stretches away to Sydney. So the Penitentiary stands. I visited it this week, not under compulsion. A most healthy, wind-swept, antiseptic place, quiet, with regularised diet, reasonable exercise, plenty of books, religious devotion, and prompt service. Free. There are even golf links and the speedway adjacent, though not available. On my visit to this costly sanatorium I was struck by the healthy, robust visage of the inhabitants. Plain living and regular hours had had their perfect work. Men I had known in the city were there, men once of a puffy, beery, and diseased aspect, now looking like an advertisement for Kruschen. A very costly establishment, withal, for the Crown to maintain—tens of thousands a year go to the upkeep of the resort. And, as most of the customers are sent there by the Trade, why should not the "Compensation Fund" mentioned be utilised to relieve the taxpayers' pockets? Another idyll!

### CABLEITIS.

To-day the dailies have a little recurrence of their epidemic disease. That is known to the faculty as "U.S.A. Cableitis." The symptoms are a breaking out of black, blotchy, excrescences of type on the face, exuding a discharge of inveracity. The causation of this ailment is believed to be (firstly) nervous fear on the part of the Trade, lest the real facts about Prohibition

in the States should become known to the world, and (secondly) a deficiency of oxygen in the newspaper world. This latter is due to a diffusion of carbonic acid gas, in the shape of liquor-advertising cheques. Cable operators on the American side are believed to be special victims to the malady. A very severe attack was exhibited of late, when the 12 days' inquiry by the U.S.A. Senate into Prohibition was staged. These were six days allotted by the Senate to the Wets, and six to the Drys. The evidence of the six day "Wet" propaganda was daily cabled out, in extenso, and published in Sydney. When the "Dry" side commenced the ravages of Cableitis manifested themselves, and very little space, little attention, few head-lines, were available. The Dry side indeed was not permitted to raise its innocent head, not to any extent. This particular scourge, Cableitis, as evidenced to the U.S.A. Senate inquiry, gave birth to surely the most sombre stain, the saddest episode, connected with the Sydney press.

### LICKER AND SPORT.

Concerning "booth licenses." This is the gentle pastoral name given by the law to those pestilent booze-bars, which are opened at agricultural shows, cricket and football matches, etc., all over the State. The Trade inserts its leprous finger into every sports meeting of note. Licker and sports have naught in common, they are not brothers, cousins, or in-laws, but (in essence) are sworn and hereditary enemies. Licker kills sport and sportsmanship, just as it curdles friendship, and separates man and wife. No athlete drinks, and no abhorrent "booth license" should be allowed without high resolve on our part to oppose, with feet, hands and teeth. At New Lambton of late a fight was so put up by a few devoted clerics.

The object of this paragraph is to remind that you, valorous disciple of Clean Sport, may object in Court to a booth license. You have exactly the same legal right to object as if it were a license for a new hotel. And, having objected, and if your objection is fruitless, you may appeal to Quarter Sessions. You have 21 days to appeal, during which and indeed after which (till the case reaches Quarter Sessions), the booth license may not legally issue, nor the applicant sell a single drop of pinkey.

### BUCK UP!

That annual meeting at the Chapter House! I did not enjoy that, not to any delirious extent. The place is too ecclesiastical, high stone walls, mullioned windows, portraits of stout bishops—and brass tablets bearing the virtues of stern dignitaries—long passed to Valhalla. Prohibition should be a gay or festive affair, laughter and high spirits belong to us; let death, and epitaphs, and mourning attach to the licker side, as

well as the jail and lunacy and disease which are its flunkies. We need a secular hall to foregather in, bright with flags and flowers, with breezy music, and the note of optimism.

And there were too many speeches. For five hours I sat and heard sermons, or speeches pretending not to be long sermons. And so long and tiresome! Speakers ignored their time limit and the chairman's hints. To ignore was surely a little egotistic in those speakers! So accordingly much of the business before the meeting was jettisoned, in order that Verbosity might have its day out. I do not like long speeches, and I do not like to see Prohibition wear a churchy mantle, an evangelical veil. It is bigger than all that, can take even high-handed Atheists into its ranks, and it must escape from even Church shackles into the freedom of admitting the whole world into its citizenship. The "whole world," that is, of public service. And yet I am a Church officer, too!

## OLD CLOTHES.

PLEASE SEND THEM JUST BEFORE THEY ARE TOO OLD.

A railway regulation says: "Left off clothing consigned to charitable institutions will be charged at quarter rate."

Now, if you address parcels to me personally they will charge them full rates; if they are addressed to St. Barnabas' Poor Relief Department, George-street West, Sydney, and marked "Left off clothing," they will come at quarter rates.

Thank you.

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

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Baking Dishes, 2/6, 2/11 each. Pudding  
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## A SPLENDID NIGHTCAP :

# A CUP OF Griffiths Bros.' DELICIOUS Mocha Coffee

## HOW PROHIBITION RUINS HOTELS.

### A HOTEL HOSPITAL.

If you eat too much pie in the new Palmer House, Chicago, no ambulance need be called for you. An ordinary elevator will bear you swiftly to the sixth floor, on which you will find a completely equipped hospital. An up-to-date operating room is at your disposal if your meal has brought on appendicitis. With no intentional disparagement, doubtless, of the long-famous Palmer House cuisine, "Hospital Management" (Chicago) announces proudly that this hospital is expected to be one of the busiest departments of the hotel. The first unit has been completed and put into operation. There are good and sufficient reasons, we are told, why a hospital is a necessity in the modern hotel. Not only humanitarian, but business considerations indicate the need of modern and complete equipment for the care of the sick and injured. The hospital of the Chicago hostelry compares favorably with any other industrial hospital in the country. We read:

Sweeney, who for more than twenty years maintained offices in the old hotel building, now supplanted by the new unit. Dr. Sweeney was in close touch with Holabird and Roche, the architects, while they were planning the house, and many of his ideas were adopted for the hospital department, consisting of eleven rooms on the sixth floor, which is easily and quickly reached from all parts of the building.

"The first unit of the Palmer House contains more than 1000 rooms and the second unit will add about 1200 to this, making a total of more than 2200 rooms, each occupied by one or more persons. The present staff consists of 2000 employees, with 500 more to be added with the completion of the second unit. This means, conservatively, 5000 persons who may require the services of a doctor or the house hospital at any time, not including the large numbers, at least 5000 more, who use the restaurants of the hotel.

"While the director of the hospital does

not regard it as a place where patients may stay indefinitely in case of illness, but rather as a clearing-house for those who become ill or are injured, the facilities are adequate. An operating room is maintained where, in cases of emergency, the hospital physicians may operate.

"Most of the large dinners given in a hotel are at night. These banquets attract hundreds, even thousands of persons, and it is not often that a large number of banquets can gather without at least one and usually more of the number becoming ill.

"Under ordinary conditions the dinner would fall flat, in view of the indisposition of one of the diners, and the whole thing would react against the hotel. If one of the diners at the Palmer House now succumbs to an epileptic fit, or any other kind of a seizure, he is whisked away to the hospital on the sixth floor, where he can be given proper medical attention without any undue interruption of the dinner.

"In a good many instances all that the patients require is rest after the paroxysm has passed. A few hours of sleep restore them to their usual health, and they are able to leave the hospital."

"From still another viewpoint the Palmer House management regards it as good business to have a hospital, with its attendant medical supervision. It is thus able to check up on employees entering its service. Dr. Sweeney and his staff examine employees on their entrance, and anyone suffering from infectious disease, or found to be a carrier, is excluded from service until he or she can show a clean bill of health. It is planned to make these examinations periodical, at least as far as the food departments are concerned. To quote further:

"The hospital was planned in such a way that employees can reach it without coming into contact with guests of the house who may be seeking medical attention.

"Accidents among hotel employees are rather frequent. Usually they are not important, but are always painful. Scalds and burns are the most frequent variety, the kitchen contributing more to the activities of the hospital and physicians than any other department.

"Separate waiting rooms are maintained for men and women guests. There is a consulting room, a laboratory, where the usual tests of blood count, etc., are conducted, rooms for the night doctor and night nurse, both with bath, two wards, one for men and another for women, and a room where records are kept.

"The operating room of the Palmer House is equipped far more elaborately than the average industrial establishment. Included are an irregular stand, a footstool, a Mayo instrument stand, a 17-inch electric steriliser with stand, a table with two shelves, a mahogany laboratory bench, a mahogany stool, a table and pad, a waste pail, a stool and an office cabinet." — "Literary Digest," 17/4/26.

## REV. W. P. NICHOLSON.

TO ARRIVE BY THE S.S. TAIHITI, JUNE 12.

### SUNDAY, 13th—

11 a.m.: Presbyterian Church, Ashfield.  
4 p.m.: St. Clements, Marrickville (for Men).  
7.15: St. Barnabas, Sydney.

### MONDAY, 14th—

8 p.m.: A Rally at St. Barnabas, George-street West. All welcome.

### TUESDAY, 15th—

Presbyterian Fellowship Meeting.

### WEDNESDAY, 16th—

1 p.m. and 3 p.m.: Basement, Sydney Town Hall.  
8 p.m.: St. Barnabas, George-street West (Men only).

### THURSDAY, 17th—

8 p.m.: Chatswood.

GOULBURN MISSION FROM JUNE 20th TO JULY 17th.

PASS "GRIT" ON

# A Personal Chat with my readers

## THE STUPIDITY OF THE WISE.

A clever doctor may safely be trusted to be a poor cook. A famous artist is quite usually a foolish business man. A great scientist may be an ignorant man spiritually.

In other words, a man is only an authority on what he knows.

Professor Stephen Laycock, of Canada, has a local reputation as a wise theorist in some abstruse subjects, and he has a world-wide notoriety for his quaint humor in fiction.

He gets out of his depth very suddenly when he touches on Prohibition, and flounders about in a delightfully ludicrous manner. His comments on Prohibition as humor are quite commonplace, but they are sometimes dangerous, because many people do not seem to understand how stupid a wise man can be when blinded by prejudice or misled by personal habits.

The stupidity of wise men and also of good men is too well known to need much illustrating, but we do well to remind ourselves that it is unusual wisdom that leads a shoemaker to stick to his last. Professor Stephen Laycock has been pleased to be facetious lately, which, of course, is his right, but it is a dangerous facetiousness when people take it seriously. The professor has asserted: "Beer belongs in the same class with cucumbers. And the attempt to make the consumption of beer criminal is as silly and as futile as if you passed a law to send a man to jail for eating cucumber salad. Beer may be good or bad. My own candid opinion, reached after fifty-one years of reflection, is that there is nothing like it."

"There is nothing like it."

True, dear professor; beer as a producer of "hob-nailed liver," "fatty degeneracy of the heart," "sodden, stupid, ugly, brutish men and women," has no equal; for these purposes there is nothing like it.

When the habitual use of cucumbers will cause men to ill-treat their women, starve their families, fill the police courts, and unfit them for positions of trust or efficiency, then I for one will start an agitation to prohibit the sale of cucumbers.

\* \*

## TO WHAT DO WE HASTE?

How eager to rush on to tomorrow, how impatient of delay, yet we do well to ask ourselves "to what do we haste?"

If we have only a few short years, what waits us at the end?

Is it a dreadful nothingness?

Is it an overwhelming judgment?

Is the end of life a sunset or a sunrise?

A. J. C. Brown has lately written some lines that have stirred me to think of these things:

Five long days make an age,  
Sitting in a schoolroom cage;  
Monday crept by like a snail,  
And Tuesday too—I grew all pale.  
I sat so still on Wednesday morn,  
To hear the ticking minutes born  
That like a blazing bonfire stood  
Old Saturday ahead, so good.  
The sun crept on, my heart beat fast,  
The sun across my inkwell passed,  
The lazy clock struck twelve at last!  
And cried my heart: O Glorious Day!  
Half-way! Half-way! Half-way! Half-way!

I fain would tarry in the sunshine of my friend's dear company, but I find comfort in Longfellow's lines:

There are two angels that attend unseen  
Each one of us, and in great books record  
Our good and evil deeds. He who writes  
down

The good ones after every action closes  
His volume and ascends with it to God.  
The other keeps his dreadful day-book open  
Till sunset, that we may repent; which doing,  
The record of the action fades away,  
And leaves a line of white across the page.

If as the Lord Jesus said, "I go unto My Father," then I need have no fear. I need not linger in this twilight experience but hasten on to the Perfect Day.

\* \*

## WAS IT WORTH WHILE?

Yet nothing has so enriched and inspired mankind as sacrifice. What has seemingly failed in its immediate purpose has often achieved a very real success eventually.

There is much truth in the saying that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

I read lately in one of the many papers I browse over the following incident:

"In the Danish struggle, some fifty years before the Norman invasion, the Danes seized the Archbishop of Canterbury, Alfheah. Offered his freedom on payment of a heavy ransom, he refused. The raising of the ransom would have involved heavy taxation of the poor, and he would not purchase his freedom at such a price. The refusal angered the Danes, and with his life he had to pay for his refusal.

"Long afterwards one of his successors, Lanfranc, doubted whether he was a martyr, as he did not die for the faith, to which the gentle Anselm replied: 'He that dies for righteousness dies for the faith.'

"Now Alfheah has his acknowledged place among the English saints.

"Lanfranc's is an old difficulty. How often the church would have been saved from bigotry and uncharitableness had she

# GRIT

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NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION.

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

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1926.

only remembered Anselm's principle in all its wide bearing—not only that he who dies for righteousness dies for the faith, but that he that lives for righteousness lives for the faith!"

\* \*

## THE DISCOURAGEMENT OF THE UNRESPONSIVE.

The least you can do is to say "Amen" after the prayers in church. That is the least.

but very many don't do it. I heard a missionary from China once say that a native convert translated Amen thus: "Let it be exactly so." Break the sullen, deadly, discouraging silence and let all the people say "Amen."

Professor James Moffatt says:

"The amen is the climax of praise, which ought to gather up the devotion in the full strength of the congregation. We ought to be at the very height of our tension when we come to this spontaneous, intense act of faith, as it is a real act of faith to sing amen.

"Walford Davies, speaking as a musician and as a Christian, says an amen cannot be too good. He was speaking specially from the musical point of view. It is music's chance to embody the great Christian affirmatives. In singing an amen, he says, it is well to pretend you may never sing another, and put everything into it.

"To repeat amen is as important as to sign a document. It should never be uttered without a pause upon the lips. We ought to pull ourselves together and ask ourselves whether we really believe what we have said and sung, whether we are prepared to stand by this expression of our faith. Let all the people say, "Amen." Yes, but it must be said heartily if it is to be of any value. It is a word of emphasis, whether we say it softly or aloud."

The Editor

## "STAGING A COMEBACK!"

### THE FOREIGN ELEMENT FIGHTS FOR "WETNESS."

(By JOE LONGTON, for "Grit.")

A cartoon in the "Klansman," the official organ of the Ku Klux Klan—recently caused much commotion in the ranks of bigotry when it depicted the "Wop" Pope wheeling towards the White House in Washington a baby buggy containing an infant labelled "Al Smith," drinking from a feeding bottle tagged "hooch," and several hooded Klansmen reaching for the former "Fish Monger from Hell's Kitchen," with the ejaculation on their lips, "Come here, we want you."

While the "Drys" hope that the Roman Catholic Church will start the "Wet Al Smith" in the presidential race of 1928, the Ku Klux Klan is afraid that if elected Smith will forget that he is the president—some Friday—and grab a basket and wander up an alley, hollering "Fish!"

Many things do not happen; they are usually brought about.

The "Wets" got out of bed into a concrete mixer, when they permitted Congress to pigeonhole them for 12 days into a debate with the "Drys," from which politicians Bruce, Hill, Edwards, Edge, Reed, Brennan, Cermak, Vare et al, and some straggling, "bleary-eyed Wet rum soaks" are emerging like "hooch hounds with summer complaint," and "Cardinal O'Connell seems to have fastened his teeth into a live wire and bit off considerably more than he could chew, when he permitted 'Empringham' to convince him that the Methodist Episcopal Church was burning Joss sticks at John Barleycorn's altar."

"Apropos—the denunciation of the 'Prohibition Law' by the Pope's 'side-kicker,' O'Connell, who favors the return of the beer and wine that has sent millions of lean, starved, ragged mothers and children to Potter's Field: I cannot conceive how a man of his supposedly Papist reverence can look upon the 'Madonna and infant Christ of Raphael' or the 'Walk from Emaus by Leonardi da Vinci, and denounce this latest gift of God to the universe, 'Prohibition.' To me he appears to rebel against the God he represents.

"Wouldn't it be more godly, were he to advocate law enforcement and sobriety?"

We have beer and wine in America, but there isn't enough alcohol in it to satisfy O'Connell and his Latin legions in the Chicago that had 563 murders in 1925, and sent Brennan and Cermak to Washington to vilify "Prohibition," God's recent gift to humanity.

The "Wets" have used up four days of this week in their pleadings for the narcotic—alcohol, in Washington, D.C.

Next week the "Drys" get their "crack at 'em," and it is pleasant to note that not one woman of any denomination has, during this session to date, appeared on behalf of the "Wets," and that none of the "advocates of bottled snake bite" are Protestants, all being Catholics of various nationalities, including hyphenated Irishmen, Polacks, Dagos, Frogs and Bohunks.

The early congressional vote at the opening of Congress—as I previously stated—saw the "Wop" Pope breaking even time (10 seconds) for the Vatican, where he has since sentenced himself to six months' voluntary imprisonment.

Until the head of the Roman Catholic Church has done his "sixer" on the Vatican rock pile, and releases himself from "stir," we "Drys," will have to mark time before we can find out what was really on the Papal mind at the time the 136 to 19 Congressional

vote in "Prohibition's" favor made him pull the old gag about leaving his purse on the piano.

Like the fellow that broke the news to the bad egg, the handwriting on the wall is breaking it gently to the "Wets" that they're about as welcome in decent homes as the measles, and by the awful wretchedly weak argument that they are putting up in Washington, they look like something the cat brought in. They are as flat as paint, and stand in the eyes of common decency like a fellow with two broken legs on two broken crutches.

Their only consolation is the fact that in their endeavor to restore misery and destroy the Constitution of the United States, and the 18th amendment—the "Prohibition Act," it will be necessary to have a three-fourths majority of the States with them.

Then when that is accomplished, the Supreme Court shall decide whether we are to have the Constitution of George Washington or the gunman rule of Italy, Chicago, Greece or Sicily.

You can take an Australian away from Australia with a battle, but you cannot take Australia away from an Australian without a battle.

They've left it to fight in the Soudan, Africa, France, and the world's principal prize rings, in each instance. An Australian has never been known to quit.

Will we fight for Australia at home, with the same skill and bravery as we have fought for it abroad, or will we lay it at the feet of the Latin and say: "Here, Antonio Spaghetti, Marconi, Garibaldi, Casarea de Sagrada, take it! Bleed it! Then fill it up with monasteries under the walls of decay, as did Italy, Spain, Portugal, Sicily and Mexico?"

Australia is an infant prodigy that will shortly develop into an intellectual, industrial, agricultural, mineralogical, horticultural and physical giant. The coagulated conditions of the Old World sours and demands an outlet for its people, whose moral, mental, and financial rating grades green, ripe and rotten.

I am an Australian. I had to reach a majority before I became eligible to vote.

A foreigner goes to Australia, and as soon as he has lived in the country about one quarter the length of time that I had to live in it until I became of age and got the franchise, he gets his.

A foreigner should be compelled to live in Australia as long as an Australian before he assumes an equal footing, and is allowed to vote, and he should not be permitted to

exercise that Governmental privilege until he shows his last tax receipts.

Women should have the franchise. If national privileges are given foreigners that "lean on a hurdy gurdy and work a monkey overtime," those privileges should also be given to the wonderful women of our land—God bless them—the mothers of the country's brave defenders that make Australia a veritable heaven for the element that invade its fair shores, and are able to live within them—a week—on a hunk of dried sausage or an onion and a bottle of Dago red.

Australia! You must make Australia safe for Australia, and fortify the nation with a constitution that foreigners cannot, and must not, and dare not, attempt to destroy.

You can benefit Australia considerably by learning America's mistakes, and viewing the slag and small percentage of bullion that its melting pot has produced during the last ten years of immigration.

If you want to make the slogan of the future Australian perfect and "one hundred per cent. Australian," throw a higher grade of fluxes into Australia's melting pot by encouraging British immigration, and the best Protestant immigrants that can be obtained beyond Latin and Asiatic Europe.

Australia! America's gates have been crashed. Mind these Latin gate crashers don't crash yours.

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## 15,000 Labor Brotherhood Members Asked to Obey Law.

An appeal for obedience to the Prohibition law is going out to the fifteen thousand members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Dropforgers and Helpers, from the President of that organisation, J. W. Kline, of Chicago. This communication reads: "The Eighteenth Amendment is the law of the land, made so by the will of the people. More than two-thirds of the States ratified that amendment. The law must be obeyed. As one of the leaders in the great American Labor Movement for the last 21 years, I appeal to our membership to obey the law, and put to shame Governors, Senators, Congressmen and Congresswomen who are trying to overthrow good government. We cannot win our battles drunk." This is the second statement made by Mr. Kline within recent weeks, on behalf of support of the dry law, the other having been sent as a reply to an invitation to attend the second Face-the-Facts Conference of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, in Washington.

## JUST WINE.

And Paris drinks wine! But a steady increase in the number of thefts, burglaries and murders and in crime of every nature in Paris is shown in the annual report of the Prefect of Police submitted to the municipal council.

Even suicides appear to have become more frequent. The number of street accidents has grown to an almost alarming extent with the denser traffic, street cars having accounted for twenty-six dead and nearly 9000 injured, while motor buses killed seventeen of their 8500 victims.

Altogether over 145,000 pedestrians were knocked down by Paris vehicles of all kinds, 127 being killed. These figures apply to districts within the city walls. Another 348 lost their lives outside the fortification gates in the suburbs. All of these figures cover the first eleven months of the year.

During the same period Paris detectives kept busy and arrested just under 12,000 criminals, 16 per cent. of these being foreigners, against 10 per cent. the previous year. One thing decreased. Only one mad dog was discovered during the year, while seven cases of rabies were recorded in 1924 and 22 in 1923.

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## IMPROVING ALL THE TIME.

The Administration has offered one bill in Congress and will advance two others which are designed to make Prohibition enforcement a separate bureau directly responsible to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to effect other changes which have been advocated by the Prohibition-organisations for many months. Under the reorganisation new regulations of admirable character have been promulgated. Fundamentally, Prohibition enforcement is being greatly strengthened.

According to our records, there are in the House at the present time 132 dry Democrats, 182 dry Republicans, three dry members of the Farmer-Labor group. There are 50 wet Democrats, 60 wet Republicans, one wet Socialist, and a few whose probable position upon a record vote is not known. In the Senate there are 31 dry Democrats, 39 dry Republicans. There are nine wet Democrats, ten wet Republicans, one wet "Progressive," and the remainder are unknown.

## AN APPEAL TO THE BETTER NATURE.

"Last, I wish that we might lift this subject up from the level of mere law enforcement to the higher level of free, voluntary, willing support of the law for the sake of the common good.

"In view of what our race has suffered through the evils of strong drink, in view of the agony which fathers, mothers and children have suffered from it, in view of the fact that its suppression means the reduction of poverty, sorrow, disease and crime, may we not all of us be willing and glad to make such surrender of our personal liberties, or of our tastes, as the law calls for and to see Prohibition fully and fairly tried?"—Bishop Manning.

## FACTS DISPROVE RUMOR.

Law-breaking in the United States has decreased one-third since 1910, according to a census bulletin showing commitments per 100,000 population in 1923 compared with 1910. Commitments for drunkenness and disorderly conduct show a decline of over 50 per cent. since the pre-Prohibition year of 1910.

\* \* \*

The census bulletin contains other gleams of hope. Other notable decreases in commitments were: fraud (55 per cent.), assault and vagrancy (50 per cent.), larceny (42 per cent.), prostitution (29 per cent.).

\* \* \*

Contrary to general opinion, crime among minors is not increasing. The number of commitments of persons between 21 and 24 is still larger than for any other group. Commitments of persons between 15 and 17 decreased twice as fast as commitments in the 21-24 group.

## You Can't Mix Alcohol with Modern Business.

William Allen White, in the Emporia (Kansas) "Gazette" has this to say on the need of the hour:

"What Prohibition needs, is not so much legal battlements as it needs a moral revival. A new generation has arisen that knows not Volstead. This generation must be educated. And it is not a pious campaign that should follow, but a business man's campaign to business men to tell them two things: First, that you cannot mix alcohol with modern machinery and modern business; second, that you cannot successfully violate one law that you do not like, and expect others to respect the particular laws that you do like."

I sigh for the surf and summer calms,  
Havanna cigars and shady palms,  
And the cloudless realms where brown belles  
be  
On sunkist isles of the southern sea.  
Whilst here I inhale 'neath skies of grey  
Bronchial infection by night and day,  
Consoled by the ease and comfort sure  
I find in Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

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## TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

In the past we have inserted a paragraph in this paper asking if you have realised the importance of sex instruction for your children in a clean wholesome manner. The response has been to a certain extent satisfactory, but we feel we have a sacred duty to try and reach thousands of other parents for the sake of the rising generation. You can by sending 1/- in stamps or P.N. obtain an 18-page instructive Report for 1924-25 and ten more booklets to help parents, boys, girls, youths and maidens.

The Australasian White Cross  
League

56 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY.  
W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.





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.

**WHO ARE YOU FOLLOWING.**

If you are following someone who is going nowhere—but just wandering round—where will it land you?

If you are following someone who is very confident and yet wrong—where will it land you?

If you are following someone who has less power and fewer gifts than you have, you know it will only hold you back.

A man was motoring to Bournemouth in a very fast, high-powered car, and in the middle of the New Forest he came to some cross roads where there was no sign post, so that he did not know which road to take. Just then an old lady came jogging slowly along in a heavily laden donkey cart. "Can you tell me the road to Bournemouth?" he asked.

"Why, yes, my dear," said the old lady beaming at him. "I'm going there myself. You follow me and you'll be all right."

We need to follow someone who really knows, some one who never makes mistakes, someone who knowing our capacity will set the right pace.

There is only one such leader—and He said: "When I put forth my own sheep I go before them."

Are you really following the Good Shepherd? He will lead you to school, to play, to work, to your home. There is no good, worth-while thing He will not lead you to.

UNCLE B.

**OUR LETTER BAG.**

**MAKING USE OF "GRIT."**

Fred Rochester, Irondale, via Piper's Flat, Mudgee Line, writes: I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit." I am always anxious to get the answer. We got a nice white frost here last night. Mr. Hughes was very kind. He sent me two "Grits" by post. I sent one to my grandfather at Mudgee. There is a strike on here at the coalmines. Also all over the State. My father works at Irondale Colliery. Dear Uncle, we have no Sunday school here, but I used to go before I left Mudgee. We have a new pupil coming to our school. Uncle, I am getting on well with my Sunday school books Mr. Hughes gave me. I think I have told you all the news now. Hoping to hear from you soon.

(Dear Fred,—I am glad you make such a good use of "Grit." I wish everyone did. I am sure every reader could find at least one other friend who would take "Grit." It would be glorious if we doubled our circulation in this way. I hope you soon have a Sunday school, however small it is. Ask God to give you a teacher.—Uncle B.)

**FAREWELL DUCKS.**

Mary Williams, T.T. 1249, Forge Creek, writes: I received your letter in "Grit," and I was pleased to get it. We have four nice new brown blinds at school for the windows. Ivor has been to school to-day. Mary MacDonald went away to Nhill to-day. Nhill is away over past Horsham. Mr. Osborne has been to our school once this year. He is a nice inspector. We have all our cosmos in bloom. There are white, pink, red and blue. Frances has the most out. All the flowers are looking nice after the rain. We have a nice white cockatoo at home, and we chain him up in the garden. Our parrot is not dead yet. He is still in the same cage. Three of our black pullets are laying now. We have four little ducks and a big drake. We killed the other duck for our dinner one day. Do you like ducks to eat, Uncle?

(Dear Mary,—So you "took the ducks in"? I heard a servant at a big house once say after a clergy meeting there that most of the fowls on the place entered the ministry. I wonder if Mary is going to stay long at Nhill? It is time she wrote to me.—Uncle B.)

**THE GREAT WHITE TRAIN.**

Sylvia Waters, Holly-road, Burradoo, writes: It is about three months since I wrote to you last and hope I won't be so long before I write to you again. It has been raining here all day to-day, and nearly all last night too. All the paddocks are flooded. We went to see the Great White Exhibition Train. There was a great many interesting things in it. I saw how they made towels and cotton tweed, and there was a little train with only a coal truck and an engine on it, and there was a tram standing about one foot six inches high. We have to write an essay on it on Thursday, and the one that writes the best one will get a prize. The Great White Exhibition Train came as an advertisement for Australian-made or produced goods.

(Dear Sylvia,—I have heard so much of the Great White Train that I wish I was free to go and see it. I am sure it has interested and impressed a very large number of people; it is a good idea and ought to be continued with variations. They could take pictures from the Art Gallery, sections

of the Museum, and even some of our friends and "relatives" from the Zoo.—Uncle B.)

**WHY BURREN JUCK?**

Gwen Marshall, Punch-street, Gundagai, writes: It is nearly six months since I wrote to you, isn't it? Please cross my name off that black list, and I will promise to write oftener in the future. Dad took my two brothers and Marion and I to Burren Juck on Easter Monday. We had a lovely trip there, and had a good look at the dam when we got there, but had bad luck coming home, as the battery of our car gave out and we had to stay at a place about fifty miles from Gundagai. We are having rather cold weather here now, and all the paddocks and hills are looking very green now since the recent rain, which the farmers were very much in need of. I went to a musical recital this morning by professors from the Conservatorium. We are practising for our Sunday school anniversary now, which we intend to have in about a month's time. I hope they don't succeed in getting hotel licenses in Canberra. Mum says she thinks they spoil any city. I must close now as it is nearly bedtime. With lots of love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Gwen,—Since you have not written for so long I will penalise you by asking you to supply us at the earliest moment an account of "Burren Juck"; tell us what the name means and all about it.—Uncle B.)

**A NEW NI.**

Mary Setchell, The Rectory, Wilford-street, Corrimal, writes: I am ten years of age and my birthday is on July 9. I am in 5B at school, and my teacher's name is Mr. Cram. I would like very much to become one of your Ni's. I get "Grit" every week and like reading it. I have one sister and one brother. We have only been living at Corrimal seven months. Have you ever been to Corrimal, Uncle? I am going to try to keep off the scallywag list.

(Dear Mary,—Glad to have you join my big family. Yes, I have been to Corrimal and was treated well each time. I hope you have a happy day on July 9, and write and tell me about it.—Uncle B.)

**THE FRIEND OF CHILDREN.**

Una Waters, Holly-road, Burradoo, writes: It is a long time since I have written you a letter. We saw a letter that a girl wrote in "Grit" about Rev. Mr. Hughes of Wallerawang, and how fond of the children he is, and how they love him. We know Mr. Hughes and we all love him too; he is a dear friend of ours. We went through the Great White Train at Bowral on Saturday and we saw some beautiful pianos and machines making towels and tweed. Everything that was shown in the train is grown or made in Australia. I must close now, with love from your loving Ni.

(Dear Una,—So you are a friend of my friend, who is the friend of all children. He is having many difficulties in his new place, and nothing helps and encourages him so much as to know that all his little friends pray for him daily.—Uncle B.)

**Alliance News and Notes—**

(Continued from page 4.)

Rev. H. Putland, who has visited the West Maitland district, reports very favorably regarding the Prohibition sentiment in that district. Messrs. C. E. Still and E. Richards have been putting forth very effective work in the metropolitan area. Mr. H. Macourt had very successful week-end meetings at Bundanoon, Penrose and Moss Vale, and Mr. H. C. Stitt conducted well-attended services at Prospect, Seven Hills and Canley Vale.

Recently an application for a spirit merchant's license at Palm Beach was withdrawn. A petition in favor of another is being taken around for signature.

The wine traders have acquired the art of advertising. There is a quarterly luncheon, to which a clergyman, doctors, politicians and themselves are invited. The reporters are there, too, so that some useful boost appears in the next editions of the newspapers. Quite an old publicity stunt of the liquor interests.

Campsie is once more saved from the encroachments of liquor, the Quarter Sessions Appeal Court having upset the decision of the Licensing Bench. There is still an application for the transfer of a license from elsewhere to be disposed of.

Mr. H. C. Stitt, State Superintendent, leaves next week for Tasmania to take part in the 70th anniversary celebrations of the Hobart Temperance Alliance.

**LADY DE CHAIR.**

Lady de Chair paid her first visit to the Feminist Club last week, when she was the guest of honor at an at home given by members.

Lady de Chair, who was introduced by the President, Miss Preston Stanley, M.L.A., gave an interesting address on "Woman's Place in International Work." Women, she said, were making a noticeable contribution to the world's betterment to-day. "For centuries," said Lady de Chair, "probably since the earliest Greek civilisation, when women were at least equal to men, we have submitted to the massed suggestion, a gigantic piece of bluff, which decreed that women were not physically or mentally fit to do official, Parliamentary, commercial or other public work on a big scale. There are so many notable instances which prove this idea to be a farce that I should spend hours in reading statistics if I mentioned even a small percentage. There is, as Chesterton says, no real hindrance to a woman's scope in being married, any more than boots are a handicap to walking."

The women in U.S.A., continued Lady de Chair, were so organised that they had become a force to be reckoned with. Women had averted the disgrace of ruining the beautiful Niagara Falls; they were busy seeing that Prohibition and law generally was enforced in the country; they were co-operating with men in extensive tree-planting to beautify the cities and tourist resorts.

**WINE BARS.****MINISTERIAL ACTION UPON REQUEST OF PROHIBITION ALLIANCE.**

The recent disclosures in the Sydney press concerning conditions said to exist in some of the Sydney wine shops were brought under the notice of the Premier, the Minister of Justice, and the Inspector-General of Police, and the Premier was urged to have a public investigation of the whole matter.

A reply has been received from the Under-Secretary of the Premier's Department (Mr. Hay) in the following terms:

"With reference to your letter of the 7th instant, urging that a public investigation be made in connection with certain wine bars in the city and suburbs, I am directed to inform you that the Premier brought this matter under the notice of his colleague the Minister of Justice, who is in charge of the administration of the Liquor Acts. As the result, advice has now been received that the press reports referred to have received the Minister's close consideration, and instructions have been issued with a view to careful attention being given by the police to certain undesirable features alleged to exist in premises licensed for the sale of Australian wines.

"The matter is being kept in view, and the reports, when received, will have the Minister's personal attention, and if, as a result, it appears that any further action is necessary, the representations of the Alliance will receive careful consideration."

**"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

"Grit" subscriptions received to 28/5/26: G. Dalton, 12/3/27; W. L. Landers, 25/5/27; T. Nankervis (12/6), 30/5/27; Miss Balleff, 30/6/27; Rev. W. Peaty (20/-), 30/12/25; R. J. Boyd (25/-), educational; R. F. Godfrey, 30/12/26.

**Wets Not as Strong as Their Noise Indicates.**

George Horace Lorimer, editor of the "Saturday Evening Post," while on a visit to San Francisco, was quoted in the "Daily Herald" of that city, as saying, "I doubt if the wets are as strong as the noise they make would indicate." He declared Prohibition enforcement one of the "exceedingly serious matters confronting the nation."

**SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.***Mistress—**Mary, your kitchen is a picture!**However do you get everything so spotlessly clean & bright?***MRS. HELEN BARTON.**

The famous Scottish orator, just recently arrived from England after assisting in vigorous temperance campaigns in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, will address meetings, arranged by the W.C.T.U., in Sydney and suburbs as under:

**THURSDAY, JUNE 10.**

2.45 p.m.—Pitt-street Congregational Church, Sydney.—Welcome from W.C.T.U., clergy and others.

7.45 p.m.—Hurstville Masonic Hall. Chair: Rev. J. Bathgate.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 11.**

2.45 p.m.—Arncliffe Methodist Church, Wollongong-road. Chair: Mrs. Jamieson Williams.

7.45 p.m.—Balmain Presbyterian Lecture Hall, Campbell-street.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 13.**

11 a.m.—Methodist Church, Austenham-road, Leichhardt.

7.15 p.m.—Methodist Church, Wetherell-street, Leichhardt.

**MONDAY, JUNE 14.**

2.45 p.m.—Town Hall, Leichhardt (small hall). Meeting for women. Chair: Mrs. Jamieson Williams.

7.45 p.m.—Leigh Memorial Methodist Church, Macquarie-street, Parramatta. Chair: Rev. R. J. Murray.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 15.**

2.45 p.m.—Willoughby Methodist Church, Clan William-street. Women's meeting. Chair: Mrs. S. Moore.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.**

2.45 p.m.—Methodist Church, Walker-street, North Sydney. Women's meeting. Mrs. Watt, Mayoress of North Sydney, will preside.

8 p.m.—Masonic Hall, Victoria-avenue, Chatswood.—Public meeting.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 17.**

2.45 p.m.—Congregational School Hall, Arnold-street, Killara. Chair: Mrs. S. Moore.

7.45 p.m.—Hornsby Methodist Church, William-street. Chair: Rev. W. Kessell.

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**PASS "GRIT" ON**



Reports have come to hand of a new island that has appeared in the Pacific. It is not known how soon it will apply for a permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations.

**POOR OLD DAD.**

Father: "Did you tell your teacher that I helped you with your French exercise, Tommy?" Tommy: "Yes." Father: "And what did she say?" Tommy: "She said she wouldn't keep me, this time 'cos it didn't seem fair that I should suffer for your ignorance."

**A MEMENTO.**

A French officer had received a bullet in his thigh, and was conveyed to the hospital. For eight days the doctors were probing and torturing him, until, losing all patience, he asked them what they were doing. "Searching for the bullet," was the reply. "For heaven's sake, why didn't you say so before?" the victim exclaimed. "I've got it in my pocket!"

**ON AMICABLE TERMS.**

An Irishwoman, who recently moved from one part of the town to another, was the other day paying a visit to an old friend and neighbor in the former locality. "An' phwat koin'd o' craturs do yer foind in your new phlace, Bridget?" said her friend. "Oh, shure, they seem all right, some ov 'em," answered Bridget. "An' ar' yez on callin' terms wid any ov 'em as yet?" she further inquired. "Phwat!" cried Bridget, in astonishment; "ov course Oi am. Why, only the other day one ov 'em called me a thafe an' shure enough, Oi called her another."

**NOT SO VERY REASONABLE.**  
For Sale—Two Police Puppies. Prize-winning parents, both male; very reasonable. 1109 W. Clay St.

**A FEMALE BARKIS.**

He: "You should see the altar in our church."  
She: "Lead me to it!"

**LOW VISIBILITY.**

Dolly: "I don't see why my vanishing cream should disappear."  
Molly: "It's behind those invisible hair-nets."

**SURVIVED THREE DOCTORS.**

Church: "I hear your brother has recovered from his severe illness." Gotham: "Yes, he's on the mend, now." "Seems like a miracle, doesn't it?" "I should say it does seem like a miracle! He had three doctors!"

**WE'VE WORN 'EM.**

"Sawed His Way Out of Jail with a Freshly Laundered Collar," is a headline we've been confidently expecting.

**A LITTLE WAY THEY HAVE.**

The young wife gazed sweetly into her husband's eyes. "James," she began, "you know how I have been scraping and saving all the winter for my summer costume?" "Yes," said the man, "I know." "Well," she went on, "I've decided on it now. It will cost seven guineas. I want you to help me a little." "How much do you need?" the husband inquired warily. "I've got it all but six pounds ten."

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

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

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## DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

### SUNDAY.

"To do good and to communicate forget not."—Heb., 13, 16.

Perhaps the highest form of Christianity, or Christ-likeness, is to do "those little nameless, unremembered acts of kindness" unconsciously; to do good spontaneously, naturally, without ever thinking of it, and so never look for reward or thanks; to be surprised at the "Well done!" of the Master, and say, "When saw we Thee in distress and ministered unto Thee." An act of kindness which looks for return ceases to be an act of kindness.

Yet most of us need this reminder of the Apostle who found it necessary even for the early disciples. "Forget not." We need to remind ourselves to do a kind act to all we meet each day, or we are in danger of going on our own selfish way. We so easily forget the little courtesies of life—the letter we meant to write is too often forgotten quite; the call we meant to pay, till the caller has passed away is often not thought of.

Too many preachers take this text as applying only to the collection plate. The finance of the church is their criterion of goodness. That church only is successful in their estimation which fills its coffers. But there are other ways of doing good than this. Not those who give the largest sums in money receive the Master's "inasmuch." It was the personal service, the little ministries they never remembered, which were noted by Him who came not to be ministered unto. Those highest on the donation list are never mentioned. Verily "they have their reward" here and now.

### MONDAY.

"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these ye did it unto Me."

There are no trifles; for the smallest thing The greatest consequences yet may bring. Why are we not more kind? The cost so small

Of courtesy which we should show to all. A letter left unanswered for which one Is waiting—something left undone Which has been asked of us—the call Neglected—these are debts unpaid For which full retribution must be made. Not the great deeds which all men now applaud

Will one day meet the Master's great reward, When the great King shall turn to thee and say,

"I needed help upon My onward way, I waited for the word of cheer one day, I craved your sympathy; you passed Me by In silence, did not heed My cry." You were too busy with your own concern Your eye upon another's need to turn. I was the One who needed help from thee, Ye did it not to these—ye did it not to Me.

### TUESDAY.

"I have meat to eat that ye know not of."—John, 4, 32.

Every true disciple of Christ Jesus can echo his Master's words to those who are of the world. Said a Christian once to one who was of the world, worldly, "A Christian can go where he likes." "Then you can go to the theatre," was the answer. "But I do not like going there," he replied. The new love had expelled the old, and he now had no desire or inclination for the pleasures of the world. They had lost their glamor for him. Life with all its realities seemed too solemn a thing to be frittered away in mere amusement, and vanity fair had now

no attraction for him. He who has tasted the higher joys of communion and service with the Master needs no recreation but at the fountain head of life. "Wist ye not that I must be about My Father's business?" he also can say. "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me, and to finish His work." This is incomprehensible to those who have not so learned Christ. "Oh, dear," say they, "this is being too strait-laced altogether. We must have recreation." Also, most, if not all, their spare time is spent in so-called recreation, which does anything but recreate them. They grow old in their endeavor to keep young, and their pleasures leave them with wrinkled faces and careworn brows when all the powder is washed off. He who indulges in pastime will live to regret past time. Time passes all too quickly when living for the purpose for which God has created us, to glorify Him on the earth and to enjoy Him for ever. Let us find our recreation where He found it, and learn to follow Him in reality.

"Jesus calls us o'er the tumult  
Of this wild world's restless sea;  
Day by day His sweet voice soundeth  
Saying, 'Christian, follow Me.'  
Are you obeying that call?"

### WEDNESDAY.

"I am the bread of life."—John, 6, 35.

Bread of life we daily need  
With these souls of ours to feed;  
For these souls will surely die  
Without constant fresh supply.

Bread is a necessity of physical life. We can do without many things, but we cannot do without bread. The Jews were offended when Jesus told them they must eat of his flesh in order to live for ever; but He explained that His flesh was given in death as a sacrifice for sins to bring life to man, not to be literally eaten in the bread they ate. Bread is of little use merely looked at. We may believe it is there, and that it will nourish us, but unless we take and eat it, we shall certainly starve. So Christ must be appropriated by faith. Our souls will receive His life and be invigorated. Apart from Him, our souls are dead. He is our life.

### THURSDAY.

"Give us this day our daily bread."

This prayer may well include spiritual food. Daily bread we daily need. Yesterday's meals will not suffice for to-day. And as day by day the manna fell, so our souls need ever day a fresh supply of the manna from on high. But it is useless praying this prayer and expecting God to drop this food into our mouths. We must read, mark, learn and inwardly digest His precepts. By prayer and supplication making known our requests to Him, letting Him speak to us in His Word, listening for His voice in the events of the day, so may we be in the fear of the Lord all the day long, growing stronger and stronger in Him.

He is ever calling us to feast with Him, but the calls of other things are often so pressing that we do not heed His voice. We listen to any voice but His. He waits patiently for us, but we are deaf to His entreaties. The day passes by with never a thought for Him, and He has been standing close by all the time wanting a word with us.

### FRIDAY.

"Every man went to his own house, but Jesus went to the Mount of Olives."

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"THE OTHER SIDE." "SOUL REST."  
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When the Master's toil was ended, and eve's shadows had begun,  
Did he seek for recreation at the setting of the sun?

Yea, He sought it and He found it, but not 'midst the busy throng—  
In the still and quiet mountain did He learn to suffer long.

Here He prayed with mighty groaning for the dying world around,  
Here He learnt His secret lessons, here His Father's smile He found.

Many a night He never slumbered, many a night He spent in prayer,  
Armed Him for His secret conflict, did for all His work prepare.

And His children still must follow in the steps His feet have trod;  
They can only learn their lessons as they commune with their God.

They, too, need their Father's teachings ere they can His work fulfil,  
Ere they can go forth to conquer they must learn to know His will.

'Tis the secret silent pleading which doth bring the plentiful shower,  
Things else useless and else feeble thus are things of mighty power.

Fuel without fire is worthless, so is labor without prayer.  
Nought is gained without the asking—therefore thus for work prepare.

### SATURDAY.

"Where I am there shall also My servant be."

I sometimes wonder what heaven was like when Jesus was on earth, for heaven would be no heaven to me if I my Saviour did not see. "No man hath seen God at any time, the only begotten Son which was in the bosom of the Father, He hath declared Him," and apart from Jesus God is incomprehensible. No wonder Lazarus was glad to return to earth. For there was his Master. Otherwise it would have seemed strange to bring back those who had entered the fuller life. Yet even while on earth Jesus was in a sense in heaven. For many hours He spent in communion with His father when His spirit was in higher spheres. When Moses and Elias appeared as living men on the Mount of transfiguration, they communed with Him of the decease which He was to accomplish at Jerusalem; so no doubt this was the constant subject of converse with Him and those in heaven in the hours of solitude. Heaven could hardly be complete until He had ascended there from earth and returned to His own Home.

This text may refer specially to the work which God gives to His children. "Where I am there also shall My servant be." Where is He to be found? Wherever He is needed. By the sick bed, in the lonely home, in the house of mourning, there He is ever ready through His ministering servants to afford His help. There you too will be found if you are His servant.

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**THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.**

**EVERYONE IN DANGER—NO GOOD IF YOU DON'T DRINK.**

**SLY-GROG—TRY QUININE.**

**MOTORIST JAILED.  
JUDGE MAKES AN EXAMPLE.  
LEICHHARDT ACCIDENT.**

Sentence of three months' hard labor was passed by Judge Scholes at Darlinghurst Sessions on Rupert Lowe, who was charged with having injured Norma Smith, 4½, in Leichhardt on Christmas Day through the wanton driving of a motor car. He was also charged with having driven a car while he was under the influence of liquor.

Lowe had been charged with these offences at a former sitting of the Court, when the jury disagreed.

The jury to-day found Lowe guilty on the first count.

**"WANTON CASE."**

Judge Scholes, in passing sentence, said: "Accidents from careless driving of motors are becoming more frequent. People, who drive cars in public streets do not seem to take sufficient care of those in the streets, who have an equal right with them to be there. This case is so wanton as to make one think that, if not drunk, he was under the influence of liquor, and therefore, not able to manage his car.

"I think it the duty of the Court to make an example of this man for doing that."

Lowe's license was ordered to be suspended for the rest of its term.

**CHARGE AGAINST MOTORIST.**

Adelaide.

At the Port Adelaide Police Court Mr. Halcombe, S.M., gave reserved judgment in the case in which Arthur Allan Warburton had been charged with having been drunk while in charge of a motor vehicle on April 30. He had collided with a dray, the driver of which had been thrown out and had suffered from a fractured thigh. It was stated in evidence that the defendant had appeared to be under the influence of liquor, but Warburton set up in defence that he had an epileptic fit when he saw the injured man lying on the ground. The magistrate gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt, and discharged the case, but suggested that the police should communicate with the Registrar of Motor Licenses, as it was a menace to the public for such a man to drive a car.

**"THEY DON'T DRINK"  
OUR TOURISTS IN TASMANIA.  
HOTEL MEN'S PLAINT.**

Hobart.

That Melbourne and Sydney tourists were no good to the business people of Tasmania was the assertion of the Licensed Victuallers' Association in the Arbitration Court.

The case before Mr. Justice Webb was

that in which the liquor trades' employees sought a reduction of hours and increased wages. Members of the association, who are strongly opposing the Union's log, declared that hotel businesses in this State could not remain solvent if forced to pay a new award.

They said that all tourists did in Tasmania was to run around sight-seeing in motor cars. They rarely stayed any length of time in the same town, and then selected the cheapest boarding houses.

When they patronised hotels they spent nothing in liquor, and there was no profit in boarding them.

The Association blamed the advent of the motor car for taking the benefits of the tourist traffic from them. Mr. Justice Webb agreed that motor travelling would have something to do with it.

£200!

**MUST PAY FOR 20 MONTHS.  
SLY GROG FINE.**

For the next 20 months Frank Rankin will be forcibly reminded that sly grog selling is an expensive business. He will pay fortnightly instalments of £5 each over to the police during that period.

He pleaded guilty to two charges of sly-grog selling at the Central Police Court. On April 22 and 24 Constable White went to his room at Little Dowling-street, Darlinghurst, and bought altogether 12 bottles of beer for 24/-. He had two previous convictions for a similar offence.

"He is an intermittent worker and a persistent sly-grog seller," said Sergeant O'Brien.

Mr. Gates, S.M., fined him £200 altogether (or 12 months' imprisonment), but allowed time to pay.

Half the fine goes to the police reward fund.

**WHISKY FOR COLD.**

**"TAKE QUININE!" SAYS S.M.**

"I took several whiskies to cure a cold," explained Edward John St. Lawrence (described by the police as a steady, hard-working carter), when charged at the Central Police Court with drunkenness while driving his lorry in the city.

The Magistrate (Mr. McMahon): You're fined £5; but take quinine next time."

(Continued on next page.)

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**The Trail of the Serpent—**

**"BIT HARD!"  
MOTORIST COMPLAINS.  
MAGISTRATE'S RETORT.**

"People go on getting drunk, and driving motor cars while under the influence," said Mr. Camphin, S.M., to Otto Blom, 36, an accountant, who pleaded guilty at the Central Police Court to driving a car whilst under the influence of liquor.

It was stated that the defendant knocked a man down near the Railway. The man hurried away, but the defendant was taken to Sydney Hospital, where a doctor declared him to be under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Camphin fined him £10 and disqualified him from holding a license until September 7.

"That's a bit hard," said Blom. "I need my car for conducting my business."

"It would be poor consolation for the relatives of a person who is killed to tell them you needed your car in your business," said Mr. Camphin. "You should have thought of it before."

**"SUB-CONSCIOUSLY."**

**WENT TO PRAY, BUT SWORE.**

"It was psychological, sub-conscious," said Thomas Wilson, aged 58, a laborer, when charged at the Redfern Court with using indecent language in Reeve-street, Waterloo.

Mr. Camphin, S.M.: Did you get that mark on your nose sub-consciously?

Defendant: I fell going to say prayers at church.

The S.M.: Why didn't you say prayers instead of using bad language to the children?

Defendant: That was sub-conscious!

"Fined £2, or 14 days' imprisonment," said the S.M.

**Federal Government or Criminal Class the Stronger.**

General Lincoln C. Andrews, in charge of Prohibition enforcement for the Federal Government, in a letter to the "Manufacturers' Record," of Baltimore, declares: "Step by step we are establishing our position and getting our feet more firmly planted for a successful campaign against the bootleg industry." This brief sentence from General Andrews carries a world of encouragement, the "Record" comments. "If he can carry out to a successful issue what he has suggested, he will have rendered a service of inestimable value to the country. The whole Prohibition issue, as it now stands, is merely a question as to whether the Federal Government or the criminal class is the stronger. The Government stands for law enforcement; the criminal element stands for law violation."

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**Growth of Suburban Colonies a Testimony for Prosperous Dry Era.**

"Prohibition is the triumph of the church. It is a success," was the pronouncement of Dr. Melbourne Parker Boynton, of Chicago, in a recent public address in San Francisco. "As it is enforced now, Prohibition is saving the people of the nation millions, and it has been in force only six years. Increased prosperity under the dry regime is testified to by the innumerable 'bungalow colonies' which have sprung up throughout the country near large cities."

For every dollar spent by the Government in the enforcement of the Prohibition law, the bootlegger pays ten, according to Federal Prohibition Administrator Ned M. Green, of the Northern California and Nevada district. Prohibition enforcement for three months in his district cost the bootleggers 1,262,497 dollars. Colonel Green asserted in a review of the work of that period. This sum is the combined value of liquor destroyed, automobiles confiscated, property destroyed and fines imposed during the last quarter of the year 1925. It does not include jail sentences, aggregating 4980 days.

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