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who thinks he is too busy to take a little care of his health may have to take more time later to cure his disease.

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A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XVII. No. 31.

Twopence.

SYDNEY, OCTOBER 18, 1923.

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



"THE IMMEDIATE 'BUS."
(According to Fuller & Co.)

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Booze—Soaked Crowd of Moral Weaklings Has Disappeared.

N. E. Allen, Mayor of Vancouver.

Prohibition is a success in our city. When we were living under the shameful system of selling the privilege of degrading our people, for the purpose of raising revenue, we had thirty-two saloons, besides brothels, gambling dens, and hell holes. A large number of the best business corners contained saloons. The sidewalks were occupied, and frequently blocked by a disreputable crowd of saloon hangers-on who expectorated until the walks were in a filthy condition, and entertained themselves with such vile and infamous language that it was most unpleasant for ladies to go about their shopping.

Under Prohibition this booze-soaked crowd of moral weaklings has entirely disappeared and our walks are clean. The pure air is not defiled by blasphemous language. Every good business corner is now occupied by some useful and attractive shop, doing a prosperous business. Our buildings with their renovated rooms and up-to-date plate glass fronts, in place of the old, cheap painted windows, present a much more attractive appearance. We have civic pride and a self-respecting, manly citizenship. The money that formerly went for drink and damnation is now spent for food and clothing.

Prohibition is fully and effectually enforced in our city, and we have no more difficulty in the enforcement of that law than of any criminal law on the statute books.

Election of Honest Officials Will Augment Success of Prohibition.

R. E. McCrite, Chief of Police, Vancouver.

Prohibition is a success and will become greater when honest men are elected and re-elected to fill the various offices throughout the land—men who are big enough and broad enough to say "No" when offered blood money.

It is cheaper to exercise our recall rights than to maintain dishonest officials.

Let us require 100 per cent. efficiency at all times and get out of our systems the time-worn slogan that every man has his price.

When worthy men are installed in office

and producing results, do not allow petty politics to dethrone them, remembering always that an honest administration only will stand the acid test.

Sportsmen No Longer Consider Liquor Necessary Part of Their Equipment.

Dudley W. Kimball, Secretary-Treasurer, Vancouver Sportsmen's Association.

I have just made a trip over one of the greatest scenic highways in the world, the Evergreen or north bank to White Salmon, Washington, and back by the way of Hood River, Oregon, over the Columbia River highway.

On this loop, which is travelled by hundreds of automobiles, I did not see one person who showed evidence of being even slightly under the influence of liquor. The little camp sites were filled with family parties, the streams were lined with fishermen; yes, and women and children, all having a good time, and tending strictly to their own affairs. I didn't see an empty bottle in the one-hundred-and-sixty miles, and could not help contrasting conditions with those of 1915 when in traversing about forty-five miles of the Columbia River highway booze parties were everywhere seen, empty bottles littered the sides of the road and the pavement, insulting remarks were made to strangers, and accidents caused by reckless driving were of almost hourly occurrence. Sportsmen no longer feel that booze is a necessary part of their equipment, and although some still indulge in liquor, it is the exception and not the rule, whereas a few years ago drinking was popular and done openly, even flaunted in the faces of those who did not approve of it. Now the one who imbibes usually takes every precaution to see that no one outside of his own little party observes him. The question no longer is, "Does Prohibition pay?" It has to pay!

Few Growing Boys Acquiring Taste for Product of Illicit Still.

W. E. Carter, Proprietor of the C. C. Store, Vancouver.

It is impossible even to estimate the benefits that have arisen as a result of the pre-

For Supper
INGLIS'
Coffee Essence
Is Delicious

Ask Your Grocer

sent Prohibition law. This law, like some others, is being violated, but very few growing boys are acquiring a taste for the product of the illicit still. The millions of dollars that annually went to the saloons are now going into food, clothing, homes and automobiles. Men are capable of doing more and better work, and have the confidence and esteem of their fellows.

If those who are interested in the welfare of the coming generation will see that the present law is enforced, the liquor evil will soon be blotted out forever.

Former Liquor Addicts Now Among Best Citizens.

William A. Thompson, Sheriff of Vancouver.

The advancement of Prohibition in the last two years seems most wonderful, although no doubt the laws in some ways should be more severe.

Some of the noticeable changes that have taken place in the last two years are more than interesting. Formerly complaints came in, time after time, from women whose husbands had drawn their monthly pay cheques, gotten drunk and had not saved enough to pay house rent; also of farmers who had spent the proceeds of sales on a continued spree.

These evils have practically been removed, as many men who so short a time ago had almost ruined themselves, their homes, and families by the use of alcohol, are now among our best citizens. They own their own homes and in many cases automobiles, and instead of living in grief, their families are now experiencing great happiness.

We could not expect that in a day or in a year Prohibition would remove from our community the moral effects of the excessive use of strong drink, any more than we could expect it to relieve an insane person whose condition was caused by alcoholism.

So it seems there are two things that would cause absolute Prohibition. One is law enforcement; the other, the natural effect that the number of deaths caused by the continued use of alcohol would have on society.

YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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

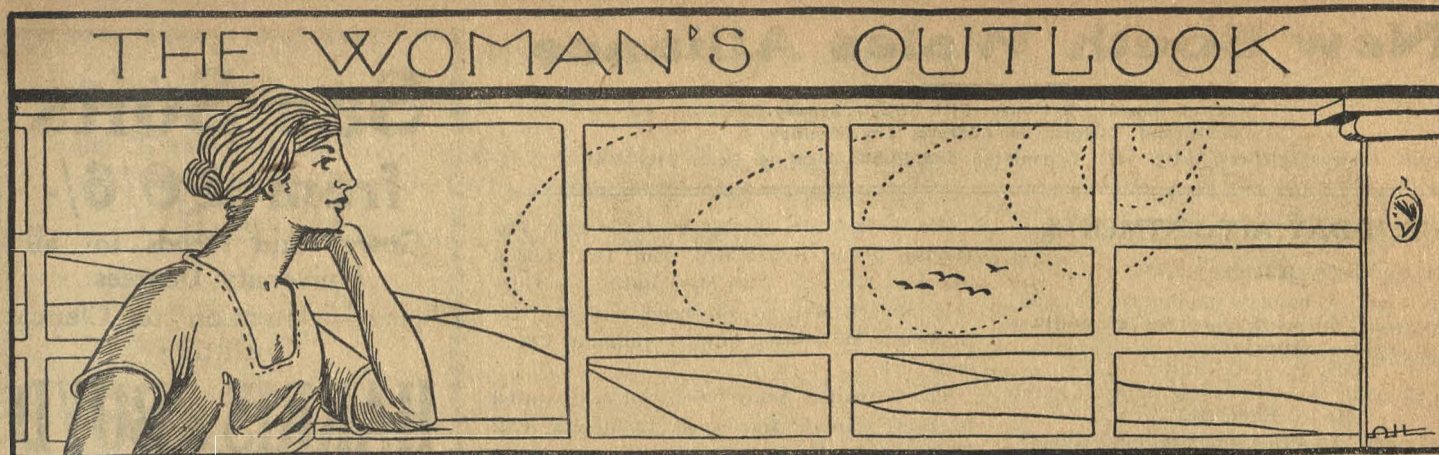
MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

DENTIST REANEY

OPP. GRACE BROS.

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

M1420



Representative Women Tell Advantages of Prohibition.

Make Vigorous Denials of Miss Elisabeth Marbury's Statement That Their Sex Would Repeal Amendment.

CHICAGO (Special).—Vigorous comment from representative women has poured into headquarters of National Women's Christian Temperance Union on behalf of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, taking issue with Miss Elisabeth Marbury, it is announced by "The Union Signal."

The official organ of the W.C.T.U. thus quotes some of the answers to the statement credited to Miss Marbury that "the women of this country were the first to demand Prohibition and they will be the first to repeal it."

Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor:

"Prohibition has been of benefit to the country. I have observed that a better standard prevails among the families of the working people and that the children are better fed and clothed. That statement can be substantiated by figures showing that every place where Prohibition is enforced, more goods are being sold than previous to the time of Prohibition. Instead of having the corner saloon as a workingmen's club, we have transferred that club to the home."

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, President of the National League of Women Voters:

"The mothers of the nation are no more likely to wipe out the Eighteenth Amendment than they are to demand the cultivation of typhoid germs in the water supplies science has purified."

Mina C. Van Winkle, President of the International Association of Policewomen:

"National Prohibition is one of the greatest safeguards to youth and of the home. There

have been more broken homes, more destruction of character through weakening of the will, and more crime induced by drink than by any other known cause. I trust that national Prohibition has come to stay. Although we daily see the law broken, time will wear away the objection and abuse."

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, master in chancery of Superior Court, Cook County, Ill.:

"Prohibition has improved home life and promoted the welfare of women and children. The women with whom I associate are Congregationalists, college women, teachers, W.C.T.U. women, League of Women Voters members, women lawyers and doctors, members of the Federated Women's Clubs, the Democratic Women's Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the wives and mothers of my home city, and they are almost unanimously in favor of the Volstead Act and its strict enforcement, and will oppose its weakening by any light wine and beer adjunct. The welfare of the home and the nation imperatively demand national Prohibition."

Mary E. Woolley, President Mount Holyoke College:

"My experience and observation have been that Prohibition has had a great influence on the betterment of home life and the welfare of women and children among the classes that frequented the open saloon."

Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor:

"From my own experience and observation, and a study of the available reports with

reference to the effects of Prohibition, I see no reason for changing my attitude concerning the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement law. I regard national Prohibition as necessary for the protection of the health and welfare of children."

Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute:

"The women of my race believe in Prohibition. The home life of the people I know has been greatly and wonderfully improved since Prohibition went into operation. I was on the train the other day and a very prominent man said to me that since the women helped to bring about Prohibition, colored men are buying homes and treating their families with far more respect."

"I am constantly visiting homes, and I am sure I make no mistake in saying the absence of liquor is a God-send. The women of my acquaintance, by whom I mean the women of my race, believe absolutely in the Eighteenth Amendment and will stand by it. They have had too much sorrow because of drink not to do so. I believe absolutely in national Prohibition as a promoter of health, happiness and all that goes to make a fine, strong and substantial civilisation."

Lena Lake Forrest, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, said: "I have such great faith in the women of my own nation that I cannot for one moment believe that they will ever demand a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

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"WHITE WINGS"

SELF RAISING FLOUR.

Made from Best French Cream Tartar.
Makes Lovely Scones and Cakes.

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Splendid for Dyspeptics and Invalids.
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Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.

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

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21.

- 11 a.m.: Annandale Methodist Church;
8 p.m.: Open-air meeting at Railway Bridge, Bankstown;
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.
7.15 p.m.: Annandale Methodist Church.
Mr. A. Lane, M.L.A.
11 a.m.: Auburn Congregational Church;
3 p.m.: Auburn Congregational Sunday School;
7.15 p.m.: Lidcombe Congregational Church;
Mr. C. W. Chandler.
11 a.m.: Rylstone Methodist Church;
7 p.m.: Kandos Methodist Church;
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.
11 a.m.: Gunning Churches;
7.15 p.m.: Gunning Churches.
Mr. Chas. E. Still.
11 a.m.: Gunning Circuit Methodist Church;
3 p.m.: Country appointment;
7.15 p.m.: Gunning Methodist Church;
Ex-Senator David Watson.
7.15 p.m.: Waverley Congregational Church;
Mr. Francis Wilson.
7.15 p.m.: Maroubra Anglican Church;
Rev. T. J. Phair.

MR. HERBERT CARROLL'S FIXTURES.

Tuesday, October 23: Armadale.
Wednesday, October 24: Gulgambone.
Thursday, October 25: Coonamble.
Friday, October 26: Gilgandra.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The great Conference of Prohibitionists, held in Sydney recently, brought many interesting personalities to town.

Amongst the outstanding delegates to Conference we noticed Mr. Jack, who travelled from Lismore, to give his assistance towards a logical conclusion.

Mr. John Breckenridge, from Newcastle, a prominent business man and Prohibitionist.

Mr. Bowditch, from Parkes, added materially to the value of the Conference.

Mr. J. D. Clarke and Mr. Patterson, both of Lakemba, were in attendance.

Other country delegates were Mr. Lynch from Bathurst, Mr. Webb from Glenreagh, Mr. and Mrs. Brown from Grenfell, representing the Grenfell Prohibition League, a most enthusiastic body of workers, who promise to be of immense value in the near future. Mr. G. M. Henry of Wallendbeen, Rev. J. H. MacGoun of Bowral, Miss Pain of Goulburn, and many other prominent country stalwarts with whom the writer was, unfortunately, not personally acquainted.

Mr. William Walker and other prominent members of Good Templar organisations were to be seen at every session.

Mr. Greenstreet, Mr. Rolfe and many other prominent Rechabites kept the I.O.R. in evidence (as they always are).

We noticed Mr. Davidson of Concord, Mr. Harrop from Punchbowl, and Dr. Nelson Short of Epping. Also Miss Bailing of Gordon, Mr. H. Keir of Burwood, and the enthusiastic Mr. Potter, lately residing at Croydon Park.

The Salvation Army were well represented by Staff Captain Harewood, Lieutenant Col. Fisher, and others.

I also saw Mrs. McKern from Roseville amongst the busy throng, and alongside of Madame Wolfecarius, that enthusiastic and indomitable Prohibitionist and feminist were Mrs. Varley and Mrs. Wilson, both from Chatswood.

Mrs. Grant Forsyth attended, also Miss Olsen of Burwood, and, of course, everyone remembers Dr. Arthur, M.L.A., and Mr. Hulbert (of Cremorne).

Many of the delegates (and there were nearly 600 in attendance) have not been mentioned in this little article, as the writer did not have the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, but to all those who attended Humanity generally applauds their attendance, appreciates their earnest efforts, and thankfully remembers their earnest prayers on behalf of national regeneration.

FIELD SECRETARY.



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

MR. A. J. FISHER.

We have received the resignation of Mr. A. J. Fisher as Superintendent of the Y.P. Prohibition Council. Mr. Fisher has accepted a position in Queensland as Organiser of the Church of Christ, and naturally will be brought into contact with the young people. We feel that the vacancy caused by his resignation will be hard to fill, and although we regret very much Mr. Fisher's departure, on the other hand we congratulate our Queensland friends on securing the services of such a splendid conscientious worker as Mr. Fisher. We wish him the best of success.

MR. H. BASTIN.

Mr. H. Bastin has also had to resign his seat on the Y.P. Executive owing to business pressure. Mr. Bastin has been a big help to us, and his absence will be greatly felt.

VISITORS.

During the week Miss Lowther-Crofton and

Sac Suits from £6/6/-

Gowns and Hoods for all
University Degrees.

Special Attention to Clerical
Outfitting.

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FOR A BETTER SUIT.

H. E. HARRIS, late Manager of
Howat and McPhail.

O. A. BOYD, late Head Cutter, R. C.
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Phone: City 1269.

Miss Monkley came in and gave us some splendid reports of the New Day Crusade. Miss Crofton is working hard, and has visited towns sowing the seed. We have made many friends since these two ladies have been working with us.

STILL ARRIVING.

Signatures are still coming in, the latest batch coming from Wollongong (25), Dubbo (23), Strathfield (29), and Holroyd (10).

Holroyd has now sent 202 pledges in, 102 from the Sunday school and 100 from the P.Y.S.C.E. Well done!

Do not forget our aim of 10,000 by the end of November. Work hard for it.

At the annual meeting of the Council, in addition to the various reports, a farewell address will be given by Mr. A. J. Fisher. Please talk about this meeting to your friends.

PROHIBITION VICTORY FETES.

North Shore Fete.—St. Leonards to Wahroonga, Chatswood Town Hall, November 16th and 17th. Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Anderson, "Bayswater," Mackenzie-street, Lindfield.

Bankstown District Fete, to be held in Majestic Hall, Bankstown, on October 25 and 26. Joint Hon. Secretaries: Miss Fripp and Miss G. Dunkley.

GOOD COUGH MIXTURE RECIPE.

A family supply of wonderfully good mixture for colds, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, and sore throats may be made in a few moments by adding Heenzo to sweetened water in accordance with directions printed on the label. The quantity of mixture so made would, if bought in the ordinary way, in a lot of little bottles, cost anything from 12/- to £1 or more, according to quality. Heenzo costs only 2/-, and money cannot buy anything better.

Heenzo Cough Diamonds are good, and are splendid for the throat and voice.

THE GOVERNMENT APPROVES OF HOTEL LICENSES FOR LEETON AND GRIFFITH.

By Doing So the Provision in the Leases which Aimed to Exclude Liquor Licenses from the Irrigation Area is Flagrantly Dishonored.

GENERAL INDIGNATION IS AROUSED.

It is announced in the press that the Executive Council—the members of the Government comprise the Executive Council—has approved of hotel licenses being granted for Griffith and Leeton.

Such an action is unwarranted, and is a distinct breach of an important clause in the leases which govern conditions of settlement on the area.

When the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area was opened for selection it was definitely decided that the whole area should be kept free from the operation of the legalised sale of liquor. That fact was responsible for many people going there. Some parents were advised to go to this place where their children could live and attain manhood and womanhood away from the influence of hotel bars. Others, to our personal knowledge, who had themselves suffered from the effects of liquor, went solely on the ground of self-preservation.

Now, in spite of overwhelming evidence against the granting of licenses on the area, the present Government has again capitulated to the liquor interests, and the licenses have been approved.

We certainly begin to wonder if after all we have a Liquor Protecting Cabinet.

There was not one valid reason why a license should be granted at either Leeton or Griffith.

SLY GROG.

It has been said there was a big trade in sly grog on the area, and that is urged as a reason for permitting the legalised sale of liquor.

If the contention about sly grog is true, it is certainly no reason for granting a license. To allow certain people the legal right to sell liquor because a Government cannot check sly grog selling is a miserable admission of weakness.

We do not hesitate to say that by giving approval to the granting of a liquor license to operate on the Irrigation Area the Cabinet has broken faith with the settlers, and ruthlessly torn up "a scrap of paper."

A TRIUMPH FOR £ s. d.

QUEENSLAND'S "CONTINUANCE" VOTE.

(By VICTOR E. STANTON.)

Being for three months at the headquarters of the Queensland Prohibition League's campaign, Mr. Stanton, who passed through Sydney last week, was able to give us some interesting information relative to the recent contest in the northern State. Here is what he says:

THE HOTTEST YET.

Australia and New Zealand have experienced some fairly hot Prohibition campaigns, but that just concluded in Queensland's far-flung territories leaves all the rest much behind in intensity.

The Prohibition League, under the splendid generalship of Mr. Arthur Toombes, put up a wonderful fight, but the odds were against us when it came to finance.

Summing up the set-back, it may be described as a temporary triumph for £ s. d.

From somewhere, the liquor party had at its disposal a prodigious sum of money—and they spent it—spent it on the hoarding, spent it in the newspapers, spent it on organisers, spent it on conveyances, and spent it in other ways that could not be seen. For instance, it was learned from a reliable source that before the last month was entered upon they had committed themselves to £170,000 worth of publicity alone.

ACRES OF POSTERS.

For every yard of hoarding space the Prohibitionists were able to take, "Antis" had covered an acre—for every square inch of newspaper and other such advertising space the "Pro's" could use, the "Antis" occupied at least a square foot!

A DIN OF PROPAGANDA.

And their campaign was an avalanche of misrepresentation from beginning to end.

They lied so often and so brazenly that the mass of the unsuspecting public were gulled into believing their statements, and with our limited funds it was impossible to get a hearing amidst the din of their propaganda.

There was nothing particularly clever in their campaign, in fact, they frequently bungled. They simply made their money do the talking.

TWENTY TO ONE ON THE FIELD.

For every man we had on the field, they had from a dozen to twenty. Every hireable car in the State was booked by them ten weeks before the poll for polling day. In fact, nothing that money could buy that might influence votes their way was overlooked. They even paid £100 to put up a sign on the Trades Hall that would give

workers the impression that their ticket was the Trades Hall ticket, when, as a matter of fact, it was the opposite.

WHO LET US DOWN?

It is a little early yet to analyse the results, but the count is sufficiently far advanced to show that the "Antis" huge publicity campaign has a general effect.

The canvass of our friends showed that the serious-minded people were with us, but it is feared that the less matured judgment of those who had recently come of voting age was largely against us.

TRAGIC YOUNG PEOPLE'S VOTE.

The writer was in charge outside a big city booth, and, to his amazement, five out of every six of the young voters seemed to be against Prohibition, and this applied to both sexes, and yet there are considerably more voters between 21 and 24 than there are in any other three-year age period.

It looked as if this is where liquor triumphed. Their appeal to the sporting instincts took effect with those who had not the ability nor the desire to weigh the evidence and to see through the deception of the "Antis" representations.

GETTING READY FOR THE NEXT.

Of course, the Prohibitionists everywhere were disappointed, but by no means disheartened—already one conference has been held, and there is another next week, to discuss plans for the next campaign.

BUNG LOST.

The work put in was fully justified; for it must not be forgotten that as a direct result the trade gave away five hours (£ to 8 closing).

Bung has never yet won a campaign—he always has to go back when the forces of righteousness are out against him.

THE GIRL WHO KEEPS HER HAT ON.

The girl who persistently keeps her hat on when everyone else has doffed theirs has one of two reasons for doing so. Either the hat is an especially becoming one or she has misgivings about her hair. The second reason is by far the more common.

Hair is one of the things that no girl should have misgivings about. Eyes, features, figure—we must put up as best we can with what Nature doles out to us. But hair—any woman from Duchess to dairymaid, who is willing to give a little time and care to the subject, can have a veritable "golden fleece" about her shoulders.

What are the essentials of beautiful hair? Perfect cleanliness, glossiness, and that lovely "living" look. The color matters little; the light and the burnishing are everything.

To obtain this the hair must be brushed twice daily for the spell of ten minutes with stiff perfectly clean brushes. It is hopeless to expect to brush out the dust and dirt, which settles on the head, with a brush which is not spotless. Brushing alone will not suffice to keep the hair in condition. About once every ten days (or more or less according to the individual type of hair) the hair must be thoroughly cleansed with a really good shampoo.

The shampoo is everything. No woman can be too careful about choosing the right one. However, specialists agree that no one can go wrong if she remains true to stallax. The stallax granules make a deliciously foamy shampoo—certainly, there are others that do the same. But no other shampoo gives the same results. No other shampoo brings out the best in the hair as a pure stallax wash does. It brings out unsuspected lights and ripples, makes every lock supple, silky, gleaming and alive.

Stallax is easily obtained from any good chemist.*

THE QUEENSLAND FIGHT.

Comments by W. D. B. Creagh, written and posted to "Grit" before the vote was taken.

I have been in No-License campaigns, the Six O'clock stunt, also Prohibition fights in New Zealand, 1920 in Queensland, so I am in a good position to judge this referendum, and I am sure the Trade is spending at least four times the money, and energy, to keep the liquor curse in Queensland. Every town, small or large, is literally plastered with their signs. Here and there, about one in a hundred, stands out a sign calling on the people to vote Prohibition. Workers are in the field as never before, and on this occasion public lecturers are everywhere proclaiming the virtues of Booze. Like parrots they give off stuff, generally abuse of individual Prohibitionists, but never making a comparison between a Wet and Dry period.

THE WORLD LIQUOR LEAGUE AT WORK.

I made a few inquiries, and I am sure the World League is fully at work, and I am positive that the funds available make it easy for liquor to spend in Townsville what it is going to cost the Prohibitionists all over the North of Queensland.

They (the Trade) have their signs up on every railway station and siding; the papers are carrying their matter by the page, but no fair comparisons are made.

Milton, Shakespeare, Wesley, and many others have been brought from the grave; so-called cables that appeared many years ago are reproduced in the press. Here is one:

PROHIBITION IN U.S.A.

WHERE LABOR STANDS.

SAMUEL GOMPERS EXPLAINS.

American organized labor, according to the statement of Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation, as cabled to the London newspapers, will shortly launch a powerful drive against the Prohibition law in an effort to secure the legislation of the manufacture and sale of wine and beer.

The Labor leader asserts that workmen are united against Prohibition as at present defined by Congress, and the full power of the organisation will be exerted against Congressmen to secure revision, which he predicts will soon be an accomplished fact.

No mention when the above was said (three years ago), and no reference to the fact that Gompers's so-called light wine and beer drive was a frost, and that the Labor leaders soused him, also that last November the light wine and beer referendums in many U.S.A. States were utterly defeated, and that the great effort to put in damp members in the Legislature failed.

SOME FIGURES USED AT LAST.

I have only seen one lot of figures used, only just bare statements to catch the people. A Mr. Yeates, lecturing in Townsville for Continuance, said there was increased drunkenness in U.S.A. Then he gave the figures for a few cities for the years 1920, 1921, and 1922—all Prohibition years—a read catch.

I looked up the figures and found that in New York for the years 1920, 1921, and 1922, three Prohibition years, they totalled 27,375

convictions. The two wet years, 1916 and 1917, totalled 35,764. Look at them again:

Two wet years, 1916-17	35,764
Three dry years, 1920-21-22	27,375

Balance in favor of Prohibition	8,389
--------------------------------------	-------

According to his own figures, four Prohibition years average the same as two open-bar years, and yet they say Prohibition is a failure.

INCREASE IN QUEENSLAND.

While the decrease goes on under Prohibition drunkenness increases in Queensland under license:

1922	14,721 convictions.
1921	13,431 ..

Increase—1922 ..	1,290
------------------	-------

Another cry printed and uttered is the lawlessness under Prohibition. But they do not say anything about the lawless Licensed Victuallers in Queensland.

LAWLESS LIQUOR-SELLERS.

There are 1650 licenses issued in Queensland.

Total licenses issued	1650
Convictions—6½ years	603

Total before the Courts	729
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And they had 17 hours of sale out of 24. Then there were 4497 other persons charged under the liquor Acts, out of which number 4249 were convicted.

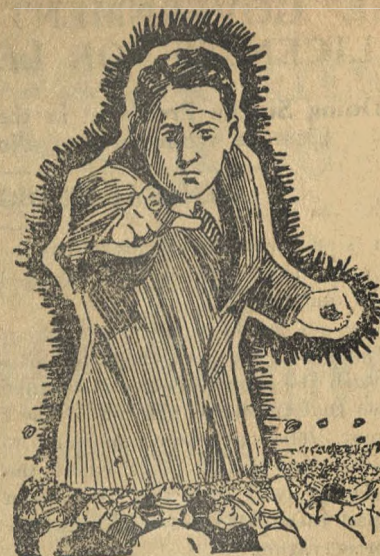
I have had wonderful meetings, nearly all open-air, and all fighting for Prohibition in this way feel the full force of the 8 to 8 closing; the half, also full drunks, come along in large numbers. They add to the interest, and surely must tell in our favor. Some of them are pitiable cases; one in Charters Towers, a woman, sat in the gutter and the men alongside her cleared; this left her alone in the gutter, facing the crowd. She eventually got up and staggered away, hugging the bottle of beer in her arms.

A SUMMONS, FOLLOWING A GREAT MEETING.

To show the interest in Townsville I was asked by the wharf workers to address them on a Monday morning. Seven a.m. was the time arranged, the men, over 400 of them waiting to be called to their jobs, listened with rapt attention. The Arrawatta steamed to her berth with the Premier of Queensland aboard, but none left the meeting. The pier master then appeared, and told me to stop talking. The men cried out in anger at the interference. The case has been taken to the Courts, as well it might, for it is the first time that such a step has been taken.

The wharf men say there has been many meetings held there; the liquor forces have had two in the last month, and no interference from the pier master.

With the press on their side, with the hoardings in their possession, most of the



THE MAN ABOVE THE CROWD IS THE MAN WITH THE TRAINED MIND

AVERAGE men and women never know the joy of unusual success. They stay in the average class because they fail to develop their rich mental treasure. You can surely rise above the average. You can easily make your brain a dynamo of profitable thinking. You **MUST THINK** your way to unusual success.

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is an intensely interesting and essentially practical Course of instruction that will show you How To Get What You Want. It was prepared by the world-famous builder of successful men, Grenville Kleiser, and embodies the simplest and best methods of self-instruction. It shows the one sure way to become prosperous, the only way in which the elements of fickle chance have no place—a way that has been proved sure and certain in every case.

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H. T. Lovell, M.A., Ph.D., Sydney University.

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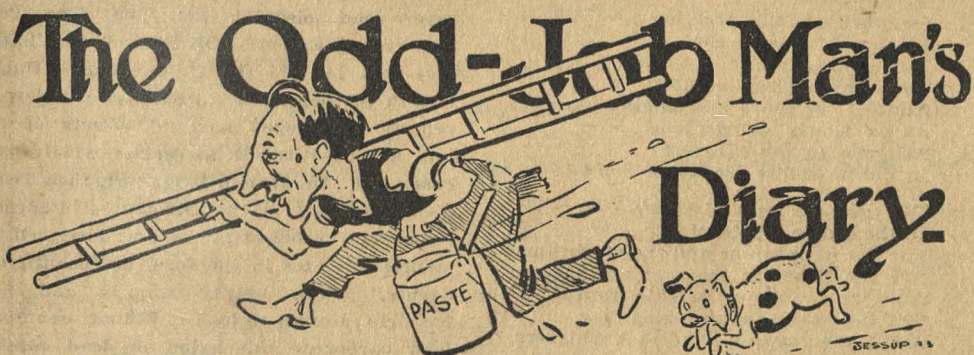
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motors tied, well, it does seem an unfair fight, but Mr. Toombes and the other big guns, down to the little fry like myself, well, we will give them a great go for it.

Just here I would like to thank the Queensland police; they have seen to it that we got a fair deal. They are not responsible for the summons against us.

Buy GRIFFITHS BROS.' Special Afternoon Tea



THE GREAT CONFERENCE—IMPRESSIONS AND COMMENTS.

CROWDED OUT.

These notes were written for last week's issue, but the Editor could not find room for them. I'm a persistent sort of chap, so in they go this week.

THE TIME OF PREPARATION.

The Prohibition Movement is indeed a great and inspiring force. As one who lends a hand where any job wants doing, and who is happy to serve at any post, I am proud of the cause which claims my energy, and I am honored to be associated with those who stand right in the firing line. Proud to be a Prohibitionist? The Conference answered that question. The man or woman who took part in the Conference and felt no pride in being a soldier in that great army of human liberation would be devoid of ordinary powers of imagination. It was simply splendid. I had a busy time. Odd jobs crop up like mushrooms at Conferences, and I was happy to be of some little service.

A FULL HOUSE.

The first thing about the Conference which bucked me up was that by 1.45 p.m. on Monday, October 1 (Eight-Hour Day), every available seat in St. James' Hall was occupied. The 524 accredited delegates were so in earnest about getting to grips with the Liquor Traffic that a quarter of an hour before the Conference was timed to open almost 100 per cent. of delegates were present ready for business. That is a record. I don't

know just what the mind of our Chief was as he rose to call upon the Vicar General to open the Conference. Let me, for once in a lifetime, think for him. If his mind were an open book here is what I could read: "For many years now I have been leading an army of Prohibitionists. My captains and generals, my rank and file, and my officers, have been fighting with me, but now to-day here in this hall I am face to face with my splendid officers who, in their own sections, lead battalions and companies against the enemy. I shall carry in the picture gallery of my mind a picture of this Conference, and will look at that picture and shall remember that I am by no means alone in the fight; in every part of our State are hundreds of my friends who are fighting with me, and at last victory shall be ours."

THE WOMEN WORKERS.

Our very special thanks are due to the women who gave of their time and energy. May I mention just a few. Mrs. Stupart had charge of the tremendous job of feeding over 200 clergymen. It was some job, believe me. And it could not have been done better. The tables were loaded with good things, and the decorations were simply beautiful. Mrs. Stupart achieved a triumph.

Another one who helped was Mrs. Courtenay Smith. Many years of service in our movement stand to her credit. In season and out she is always to the front when work is

to be done. In the midst of her work she found time to render the Odd Job Man a pleasing motherly service. Thank you, Mrs. Courtney Smith.

Of the others volumes could be written. To all the women workers we pay our tribute of praise. The work you did was essential to the success of the Conference, and you did it well.

THE RESULT WILL BE?

What will be the result of the Conference? The result will be a better and more efficient organisation, a closer uniting among our people, a better and more sympathetic understanding of each other's difficulties. We have demonstrated our strength and our determination to go right ahead and wrest from prejudice and ignorance a victory for the victims of alcohol and safety for future generations.

THE CHIEF GOES TO TASMANIA.

On Monday last the Chief, R. B. S. Hammond, left for Tasmania. He will return on Saturday, October 20. While away he will address about fourteen meetings, and hopes to raise £500 or £600 for the fight in the little island.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

**THE
Laundry Ideal**

From
Palm
Plantation
to
Finished
Factory
Product

Quality makes economy possible to users of Sunlight Soap.

It is all super-soap because of the coconut oil, powerful cleanser and purifier, so good for the clothes in

Sunlight Soap

A Personal Chat with my readers

QUEENSLAND'S SORROW.

As I write this the papers tell us that those who would protect the community from drink have again been defeated in Queensland.

There never was a more unequal fight. There never was a more pathetic result from defeat.

The liquor men rejoice—it is a brutal rejoicing.

Thousands will have the chains of habit forged on them. Thousands will grow up beneath the shadow of the bottle and never know the best that life has for them.

Money, untruth and appetite have gained a temporary victory, but the fight must go on.

The drink traffic will daily provide the urge to fresh effort.

Time will wither the lies and truth will prevail.

People will yet come to see that money given to charity is futile and that if given to the Prohibition Cause it will reduce the charity demand by 70 per cent. Go on, Queensland, the fight is not over, the battle is not lost just because the enemy have prevailed in this skirmish.

SPANISH WISDOM.

Spain is full of proverbs. Proverbs are the sententious condensations of wisdom which are small enough and tasty enough to gain currency among the people.

Here are some Spanish sayings which even in translation show their quality:

"Trouble will rain on those who are already wet."

Two temperance maxims are:

"Drinking water never makes a man sick nor his wife a widow," and "Wine has two defects—If you add water to it you spoil it; if you do not add water it spoils you."

"A good hope is better than a poor possession."

"Beware of a poor man's advice about getting rich."

"Every man is good, but not for everything."

"If you would know the worth of money, try to borrow it."

"He who loves you will make you weep and he who hates you may make you laugh."

"We are usually the best men when we are in the worst health."

"The wise man does at the beginning what the fool does at the end."

"Everyone is as God made him, and often worse."

"Riches do not make a man rich, but busy; nor do they make him lord, but a steward."

DREAM CHILDREN.

Edgar Daniel Kramer has put in verse what many have thought and had no power to give expression to:

They come to me at dusktime,
This little lass and lad;
They creep into my hungry arms
And softly whisper, "Dad,
We grow so tired of waiting
Through the long and lonesome day
For the time when you are coming
To join us in our play."

Oh, then we sail together
In an old, wooden shoe,
Down through a misty river
To a shining sea of dew;
And all the stars are singing,
As we slowly swing along,
An echo to the gladness
In our laughing hearts of song.

We cast our nets of silver—
O, the magic mystery!
For the moonbeams and the starbeams
Are the fishes in the sea;
And we draw our nets in rapture,
Till the stars are dropping low
And there comes a wind that whispers,
"You must go! Now you must go!"

Then we loose our sails in silence,
And we glide back through the gleam
To the Port of Vain Desires
In the Land of Hopeless Dream;
And the eyes of men are weeping
For the joys that can not be—
For a lass and lad of laughter
Who can never come to me.

THE ARTISTS' BALL.

Hall.

"During the height of the festivities the police made their way into the basement, and, as a consequence of their inquiries there, Sergeants Mackay and Russell, assisted by a number of constables, arrested three men."

"Later, at the Central Police Court, Charles William Greaves (31), a caterer, Edward Jones (34), a waiter, and Charles Ives (44), a waiter, were each charged with selling liquor without a license. They were allowed bail in £30 each."

It is impossible to discuss some of the incidents which would have disgraced a savage orgy.

The question is, why do decent folk patronise such places and lay themselves open to such outrages?

THE WOULD-BE BEAUTY.

A case from America is reported in the "Medical Press" of lead poisoning from face enamel. The woman, aged 38, had for the last 12 years been using certain "enamel toilet cream," which, on analysis, showed a very high lead content, and a diagnosis of

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1923.

severe lead poisoning was made. The "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record" recalls the fact that in 1915 the United States Public Health Service made an extensive review of reports on alleged harmful effects of the ordinary constituents in certain widely-used cosmetics. Dr. Martin L. Wilbert, then Technical Assistant in the Division of Pharmacology, the author of the review, described the misuse of drugs in the form of "beautifying agents." The beauty washes and face enamels referred to by Dr. Wilbert contained lead carbonate, diachylon or lead plaster, mercuric and mercurous chloride, ammoniated mercury, bismuth subnitrate, zinc oxide, and zinc stearate. The absorbability of the salts of the heavy metals and their toxic properties when absorbed have been known for many years, and females are more susceptible to plumbism than males.

Diet, cold water within and without, exercise and keeping friends with nature, are the safest and at the same time the best means for beautifying anyone.

THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN.

Probably there are a lot of men walking around here to-day who do not have the slightest idea what they are made of. A scientist has gone to the trouble of figuring a man's body. It is a great relief to those who are humble in spirit, but it will be a shock to some who think very well of themselves. Here is the composition: Iodine, 10 1-10 drops; 112 cubic feet oxygen gas, 60 cubic feet hydrogen gas, 61 cubic feet nitrogen gas, 2 ounces of salt, 1-5 ounce of sugar, 1 8-10 pounds of phosphorus, 7 pounds lime, 1-4 ounce of iron, 24 pounds of coal (carbon), 10 gallons of water. Of course the coal makes it a little expensive just now, but otherwise the first cost is nowhere near as great as the up-keep. People with gold fillings will of course assay much more than without.

The Editor

THE PLEDGE MUST BE HONORED

An Immediate Referendum on Prohibition means 1924.

Before the last State election the following members of Parliament pledged themselves to support "AN IMMEDIATE REFERENDUM":—

BALMAIN.	BOTANY.	SYDNEY.	STURT.
A. LANE DR. STOPFORD (R. STUART-ROBERTSON*)	J. R. LEE	J. JACKSON D. LEVY (J. J. G. McGIRR*)	B. J. DOE
BYRON.	EASTERN SUBURBS.	WOLLONDILLY.	NEWCASTLE.
W. T. MISSINGHAM G. NESBIT R. PERDRIAU	H. GOLDSTEIN H. V. JACQUES C. W. OAKES	SIR G. W. FULLER M. MORTON	M. CROMARTY W. SKELTON
GOULBURN.	MURRAY.	NAMOI.	OXLEY.
J. A. PERKINS T. L. F. RUTLEDGE	R. T. BALL M. KILPATRICK	F. A. CHAFFEY W. E. WEARNE	T. H. HILL R. S. VINCENT
BATHURST.	MURRUMBIDGEE.	NORTHERN TABLELANDS.	ST. GEORGE.
J. C. L. FITZPATRICK SIR CHARLES ROSENTHAL	E. A. BUTTENSHAW A. H. GRIMM	M. F. BRUXNER T. H. DRUMMOND	J. D. G. ARKINS W. R. C. BAGNALL (G. CANN*) T. J. LEY (M. GÖSLING*)
CUMBERLAND.	NORTH SHORE.	RYDE.	WESTERN SUBURBS.
W. R. FITZSIMMONS R. B. WALKER	DR. R. ARTHUR A. A. C. COCKS R. W. D. WEAVER	D. M. ANDERSON T. R. BAVIN SIR T. HENLEY E. J. LOXTON	T. J. HOSKINS J. T. NESS J. WILSON
MAITLAND.	PARRAMATTA.		
W. BENNETT W. CAMERON	A. BRUNTNELL T. H. MORROW		

* Subject to Party decision.

THE POSITION NOW IS:

An Amending Liquor Bill has been introduced which provides for a Referendum during September, 1928.

THE DATE MUST BE CHANGED TO 1924.

WHO SAYS SO?

The MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT who have been named gave a pledge to support an "Immediate Referendum."

THE CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL PARTY, held on Friday, October 5, 1923, declared by a big majority the first Referendum on Prohibition shall be taken during 1924.

The "Daily Telegraph" of 3/10/23, in the editorial article, said:

"Although the State Government was not elected to either bring in or keep out the prohibition of alcohol, it is certainly pledged to provide for a referendum on that question, which will allow the people to vote upon it free from the entanglements of party politics. That pledge should be honored in the spirit as well as in the letter. No Bill which defers the referendum for an unreasonable time or unduly delays the putting of its verdict into force would fulfil this obligation. The Prohibitionist Party, therefore, in demanding something more to the purpose than a measure of that kind takes up a perfectly sound position. Let us have an effective referendum, one that will settle the question, not at some future time, but as soon in reason as the arrangements can be made for ascertaining what the people want done."

THE GREAT CONFERENCE OF PROHIBITIONISTS, which met on October 1st and 2nd, 1923, and was representative of every Protestant Church and Temperance Society of N.S.W., declared emphatically that a vote must be taken not later than 1924.

THE GREAT MASS OF PEOPLE, who hold a decent man's word is his bond, say: "The Pledge must be kept."

A JUST AND EQUITABLE BASIS.

The New South Wales Alliance, which voices the policy of the Prohibition Party of this State, has, after many years' experience and study of the liquor problem, decided on a legislative programme which is a just and equitable basis upon which the liquor problem can be solved.

The policy of the Prohibition Party is:

1. The principle of a bare majority as established in the Six O'Clock Closing Act and the 1919 Referendum Act.
2. A poll every three years as established in the 1905 Act.
3. A poll on a day other than election day, as established in the 1919 Act.
4. A provision to maintain the principle of local option as established in the 1905 Act, and only suspended during and for the period of the war.

That the Alliance reiterates its unchanged hostility to compensation, but is prepared to accept the verdict of the people on the following terms:

- (a) A provision to submit the question of compensation to the people upon the terms by which the Reduction Board is now providing compensation for over 200 delicensed hotels.
- (b) That provision be made for voting, and that the ballot paper contain the following propositions:
Are you in favor of Prohibition? Yes or No.
Are you in favor of Compensation? Yes or No.

This Policy is based upon the foundation of a true democracy, which is summed up in three words—TRUST THE PEOPLE.

WATCH YOUR MEMBER!

EDUCATE YOUR MEMBER!

ENCOURAGE YOUR MEMBER!

IF YOU VOTED HIM IN, and he proves to be a LIQUOR-PROTECTING POLITICIAN, YOU MUST VOTE HIM OUT!

A CAMPAIGN OF PUBLIC PROTEST!

A campaign, having as its watchword "Honor the Referendum Pledge," will be held throughout the State. Meetings have been arranged for Manly, October 25th; Marrickville, October 30th; Parramatta, October 30th; Burwood, November 1st; Hurstville, November 5th; Mosman, October 22nd; Drummoyne, November 12th; Ashfield, November 13th; Auburn, November 1st.

Others are being arranged for Botany, Balmain, Glebe, Waverley, and Arncliffe; also country centres, including Bathurst, Lithgow, Orange, Goulburn, Wagga, Lismore, Armidale, and Newcastle.

APPRECIATION

CRITICISM

SUGGESTION

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor.

Sir,—I am taken aback at the Government putting off the referendum for five years. Remembering booze is the greatest health destroyer, and that so much law has been made in recent years ostensibly for the preservation of health, shorter hours, food inspection of many kinds, outcry against drug-taking, etc., it is marvellous how politicians balk at booze. I would strongly advise the Alliance to get deleted the proposed penalty for not voting, as it will lose the Cause many votes, by those who cannot see the merits of booze abolition. The conditions of country life render it impossible for many to go to a poll, while those who would need compulsion would in crassness vote against the Alliance for that reason. There is so much compulsion and hindrance in things meritorious and industrious that compulsion in the great essential will be resented. Lead the voters, and that also on an election day, instead of a separate day, which would be a great loss to many who cannot afford to employ some of the unemployed.—Yours,

D. BEDDIE, Blayney.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—I read with interest of your very successful conference, recently held in Sydney, but with disgust of the cowardly proposals of a certain member of the Cabinet. What in the name of fortune does immediate mean? Surely 1928 cannot be considered to be immediate?

I think that Prohibitionists should, as a body, cease to support those members who, when elected to office, promised to support an immediate referendum, and who now favor 1928. I was a resident in the Parramatta Electorate during the last election and re-

corded a vote for Albert Bruntnell, in whom I had the greatest faith, but who since has given me reason to believe that like many more, the great Cause of Prohibition was to him but a ladder on which to climb to office, for since he has been elected he has not, to my knowledge, on one occasion raised his voice in the interest of those men and women of the Parramatta Electorate who voted him in on a Prohibition ticket. I hope that we shall, in no uncertain manner, give such men to understand that by waiving the wish of the electors they are making a rod for their own backs, and that at the next election our support, which is large enough to be counted with, will be withdrawn.—Yours sincerely,

J.M.

1924 OR—?

To the Editor.

Sir,—I am astounded that a man such as Mr. Ley should have introduced a Bill which puts off the referendum until 1928. What is the reason, Mr. Editor? Echo answers, "What?"

My only hope is that when the Bill comes before the members Mr. Ley will point out that 1928 was only put in to fill a blank.

Frankly, I am getting very tired of some politicians, and have come to the conclusion that they imagine we electors are a poor, stupid, unthinking crowd.—Yours, etc.,

H. L. HART.

Dear Mr. Editor.—As the mother of three young Australians, I wish to voice my protest against the introduction of the Liquor Bill as presented to the House by the Hon. T. J. Ley. To shirk their own responsibilities and shoulder them on to the Government

which may be in office during 1928, can hardly be considered in accord with the true Australian Democracy.

It is the bounden duty of the present Government to honor their pledge to the people of this State and grant an immediate referendum, and by this is meant during the present Government's term of office. By so doing the confidence of the people will not be shaken, and we shall be afforded an opportunity to outlaw the greatest enemy of young Australia who every year takes his toll of little boys and girls—robs them of the opportunities they should rightly inherit, and casts them in their hundreds upon the State. Surely Australian mothers should do all in their power to hasten the day when the people of this State shall have an opportunity to express themselves with regard to the liquor traffic?

Will you, in reply, please let me know who are the members in the Sturt Electorate who gave us their pledge for an immediate referendum?—Your faithfully,

MAUD THOMSON.

MR. BRUNTNELL, M.L.A., SAYS: "I STAND FIRMLY BEHIND MR. LEY."

According to a report in the "Sunday Times" of 7/10/23, Mr. Bruntnell no longer believes in an immediate referendum. The "Times" report puts it this way:

MR. BRUNTNELL GIVES REPROOF TO EXTREMISTS.

Delegates attending the Conference of the National Association were entertained at a picnic at Yarra Bay yesterday afternoon.

The Minister for Education, Mr. A. Bruntnell, in presenting the sports prizes, referred to the vote against Mr. Ley's Liquor Bill. He said: "My official duties took me to Hurstville South, where I opened a new school. Had I been present I should certainly have stood firmly behind Mr. Ley. Mr. Ley's proposed Bill contains the most valuable and substantial reforms.

"Mr. Ley has, with very great pains, devised a Bill which gives the temperance party as much of their demands as is reasonable and practicable, and they must know that to attempt to secure more through this Parliament would be the merest hypocrisy, as it would ensure certain failure.

"There are other great and grave questions facing the Government, and, whatever my personal views may be on this issue, I will not be a party to embarrass the Government, to placate extremists who appear to have but one idea and one aim."

Commenting on Mr. Bruntnell's remarkable change of front, "Truth" of 7/10/23 says:

BELOVED BROTHER BRUNTNELL

—"who will give another penny to make up the bob?"—who spat fire and brimstone during the elections about the cursed drink, and caused a flood of tears in his constituency by his harrowing tales of the horrors of the beer traffic.

Just let them give him a chance to sneak into the Compo. Cabinet and he would see that the mothers and wives were given an immediate opportunity to strangle the Rum Demon who was devouring the community. He got his chance. How has he used it?

He sits in a Cabinet which permits "Happy Wowser" Ley to introduce a Liquor Bill to license the Rum Demon to go right on devouring the community until 1928.

He continues to sit in a Cabinet which ex-Minister Arthur Griffith told the Prohibition Conference a few days ago has "definitely sold the temperance movement, silenced and muzzled, to the grog trade for five years."

MOTHER!



---Give a Nice Frock

to your daughter this Xmas. Send 10/- for a Crepe-de-Chene or 7/6 for a Voile; the balance can then be paid any time between now and 1st Dec. You will thus secure as nice a dress as any girl could wish to wear.

To those who prefer to send cash in full and have the dress now, we are giving, **FREE,**

Lovely Swiss Muslin, Embroidered Guipure Corner Handkerchiefs,

2 with a Crepe-de-Chene or 1 with a Voile dress, as a gift from Graydons.

Each dress is made for the individual.

Remember Graydons practical Slogan:
"A PRESENT IN EVERY PARCEL."

A37. Crepe-de-Chene Frock, Trimmed Filet Lace and Insertion, Ribbon Sash, Hand-Embroidered; in Sky, Pink, or White. Sizes: 20, 22, 24 inches. Price 32/6 In Voile 22/6

A40. Crepe-de-Chene Frock, Shirred Neck, Hand-Embroidered, Hemstitched, Trimmed Ribbon Belt and Rosettes, in Sky, Pink or White. Price 30/- In Voile 21/-

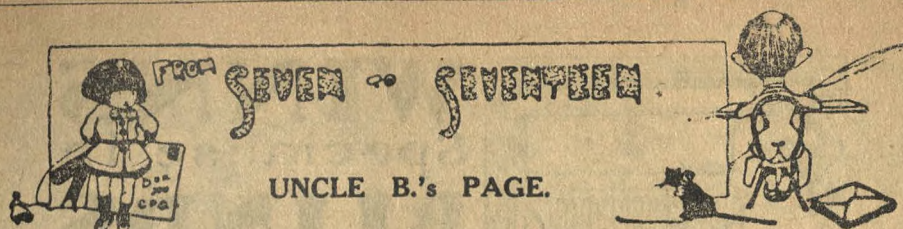
* Sizes: 20, 22, 24 inches

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SYDNEY.



UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

A NEW NI.

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

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

LET US HAVE SOME FUN.

A little nonsense is like a little salt, it is fine, but a lot of either is nauseating. Nonsense is a social flavor and can never make a regular meal.

Now, let us have a bit of fun.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat? Some say Eve eight and Adam two—a total of ten only. Now we figure the thing out differently: Eve eight and Adam eight also—total, sixteen.

We think the above figures entirely wrong. If Eve eight and Adam 82, certainly the total will be ninety.

Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were giants, reason something like this: Eve 81 and Adam 82—total 163.

Wrong again. What could be clearer than if Eve 81, Adam 812, which makes 893.

Now if you know a better one than this, please tell me.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Thelma Dunlop, 38 George's River-road, Croydon Park, writes: I know I am a scallywag by this, but you will forgive me this time, I know. The last few weeks have been very exciting. The week before last on August 22 and 23, we held our cantata, "Snow-white and the Dwarfs." As I was taking part in it I was too excited to think of writing letters. I have just come home from a social, and I am wondering how I am going to get up to go to Fellowship in the morning. Did I tell you that we were dividing our Fellowship into reds and blues? An even number on each side, and two of each side take the assignments. If we do not do our assignment a mark is lost from our side, and if we stay away we lose a mark. The side which has the least number of marks at the end of a certain time gives a social to the opposite side, so I must not stay away. Well, Uncle, I think I had better retire, so I will close with much love to all.

(Dear Thelma,—Your letter is most interesting. I am not surprised at your being excited, but really wonder how you managed to write at all. We will be interested to hear more of your Fellowship plans.—Uncle B.)

Sylvia Waters, Burradoo, writes: I am going to join your large family. My age is ten, and my birthday is on the 5th of June. My teacher is Miss Norman. I am in fourth class. I go to school in the ten to nine train, and go home in the quarter-past four train. My brother Everard has joined your large family. My cousin has a bulb farm up here, and they will soon be out in flower. Some of them are out in flower now. There will be some wild flowers out in the bush soon. I have had the measles and I cannot go to school for a month. My brother has the measles now, and my little sister hasn't had them yet, but I think she will have them soon. I have a little plum tree, and it is out in blossom; I think it will have a lot of fruit on it this year.

(Dear Sylvia,—Welcome to my family. I think you are fortunate to live in such a place as Burradoo, though I expect you like a change to the city at times; but stick to the country.—Uncle B.)

ABOUT THE FARM.

Everard Waters, Holy-road, Burradoo, writes: I am going to tell you about the farm. Dear Uncle, dad and my cousin put in two acres of peas; they have come up now, and they have put in some more. We have two cows and five horses. I do the milking. At first I used to dawdle over it, but I don't now, because I like it much better. On Saturdays my brother and I chop the wood to keep the fires going for a week. My brother just got over an attack of influenza and then got the measles. My baby sister stays in with him and cheers him up.

(Dear Everard,—I love to hear about the farm, and I am proud that so many of my Ne's and Ni's are in the country. The country offers more promise of happiness and long life than the city does.—Uncle B.)

LOTS OF NEWS.

Gertie Williams, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, writes: Would you mind crossing my name off the scallywag list, please? I am 13 years of age. I was living in Colac for two years. We have a tennis court at school, and seven of us can play. We had a social at our school a couple of weeks ago. It was a shilling for the grown-ups to go in and sixpence for the children. We got £1/11/6, so we bought two tennis racquets and two big balls for the little ones to play with. There were about thirty items. There are a great many wild flowers about here now. Thirteen go to our school; six in our family go. We drive in a buggy. I was glad to hear that you were back from America. The other day at school we were reading about how Pitt and George streets got their names. Near the school there is a common with

plenty of trees, and a creek below the hill. It is a nice place to play hide-and-go-seek. The boys have hurdles and a high jump on the common. At present the gums are lovely because they have beautiful young tips. The school ground has tall pines round it, also many wattles and other flowering trees. Several wattles are out now. With best wishes to all Ni's and Ne's and yourself.

(Dear Gertie,—You are certainly off the scallywag list. A long, full of interesting news letter like yours makes up for your past silence. I wonder where you read about Pitt and George streets? I expect some of your "cousins" do not know how these streets received their names. Will you tell them?—Uncle B.)

AN EARLY START.

Mary Williams, Forge Creek, Bairnsdale, writes: I would like to be your Ni. I am seven years old, and my birthday is on April Fools' Day. Amy and I are twins, and are both in Grade III. We have two big balls at school, and we play games with them. We have great fun.

(Dear Mary,—You have made an early start, and I hope you will continue to be my little helper on this page through all the days to come.—Uncle B.)

THE BLESSING OF GRASS.

William McNally, Moleton, via Coramba, writes: I hope I am not on the black list. If so, please cross me off. We are only milking three cows at present. The grass is beginning to look green again in our place, but it is very short yet. We have only two pigs now, and father said he thinks that he will kill one of them. The snakes are about now. I saw a big black one the other day as it went down a stump hole.

(Dear William,—I fear few of us realise what a blessing grass is—beautiful to the eye, but how much more is necessary for the life of stock, which mean wealth, food, clothing, etc., to us all. We might well thank God for grass, and do so not only with our lips.—Uncle B.)

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ALCOHOL AS A FUEL.

The French are making great headway in the use of alcohol as a fuel for internal combustion engines. There is in existence an active entente between the vineyards, the cider manufacturers, the sugar-beet growers, and others with the object of developing alcohol as a national fuel. France is particularly badly off in the matter of liquid fuel; she has practically no oilfields of her own, and is almost entirely dependent on foreign supplies at foreign prices. In order to remedy this unhappy state of affairs, a bill was passed in the French Parliament some time ago providing that 10 per cent. of commercial alcohol, which is a Government monopoly, must be mixed with every gallon of motor spirit used for traction. As a result of the patriotic enthusiasm of the consumers this percentage is now very largely exceeded.

There is no doubt that alcohol is a perfectly satisfactory fuel for motor cars, and the peculiar conditions of French agriculture enables them to produce it in very considerable quantities as a by-product.

In Australia practically nothing seems to be done towards fostering the use of alcohol for automobile use, despite the fact that large quantities of by-products from which alcohol can be produced are annually wasted in this country.

LONDONER DESIRES DRY BRITISH EMBASSY.

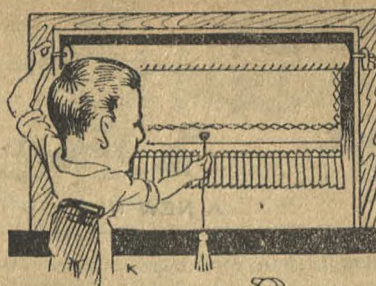
The British Embassy at Washington ought to be kept dry out of regard for American Prohibition laws, Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke of London, Baptist commissioner for Europe, told the Baptist World Alliance recently, according to the Associated Press.

"The jibes at American Prohibition have not come from British and American Baptists, who rejoice in America's moral leadership," he said, "and our fear that we are often too sluggish in following it. Our representatives in America should show decent respect for its Constitution."

WETS FORCED TO WITHDRAW.

RESOLUTION PRESENTED AT LABOR CONVENTION.

A resolution calling for the legalisation of the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer, introduced by the Brewery Workers' Union at the recent convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, was withdrawn by its sponsors because of apprehension as to the result of the vote. Many delegates, led by the women, let it be known that a determined fight would follow in case the resolution was brought to debate. Duluth, where the convention was held, was the home of the first Trade Union Dry League in the United States.



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Mary, your kitchen
is a picture!

However do you
get everything so
spotlessly clean
& bright?



Yes, ma'am, it do
look nice but it's
very little trouble
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ARGUMENT FOR KEEPING STRAIGHT.

When the worm turns he meets either a chicken or a fisherman.

* * *

WHAT HE WANTED.

"Come, come, my mah. You have been looking around a long time without buying. What do you want?"

"Guess I want another floorwalker," stated the gentleman addressed. "I'm the owner of this outfit."

STRONGER BONDS NEEDED.

A clergyman united in matrimony two of his parishioners, a stalwart woman and a small, weak man, not without inward misgivings as to the future happiness of the ill-assorted pair.

Nearly a year later the woman arrived at the parsonage in a state of fury. "You married us about ten months ago," she announced. "Well, my husband's escaped. What are you going to do about it?"



"Mother, won't you please speak to baby. She's sitting on the fly-paper, an' there's a lot of flies waitin' to get on!"

* * *

"Well, Sniffles, have you posted the ledger?" said an employer to his new clerk. "Yeth, thr, I've pothted the ledger; but, lor, thr, it wath too big for the letther-botch, though I had to take it inthide the post-offith."

* * *

TOO TRUE.

"This fellow Skinner tried to tell me that he has had the same automobile for five years, and has never paid a cent for repairs on it," said the fat man. "Do you believe that?"

"I do," replied the thin man, sadly. "I'm the man who did his repair work for him."

EMBARRASSING.

"Why did you break your engagement with the doctor?"

"Oh, his writing! Every time I had a letter from him I had to take it to the druggist to find out what was in it."

* * *

THE OLDEST VACUUM CLEANER.

Johnny came back from the circus very much excited. "Oh, Mamma," he cried, as soon as he got in the house, "Kate spilled some peanuts, and what do you suppose the elephant did? He picked 'em all up with his vacuum cleaner!"

* * *

OLD-FASHIONED.

An old physician was noted for his brusque manner and methods. A woman called him to treat her baby, who was slightly ailing. The doctor prescribed castor oil. "But, doctor," protested the young mother, "castor oil is such an old-fashioned remedy."

"Madam," replied the doctor, "babies are old-fashioned things."

* * *

TOO MUCH FOR HER.

It was Sarah Jane's day out, and she was comparing notes with Susan from a neighboring house. "So I hear you've left that artist's," Susan said.

"Yes, indeed," remarked Sarah Jane. "I couldn't stand the missus' insults. I hadn't been there a day when she said to me: 'Sarah Jane,' she says, 'when you're dusting off the studio you must be very careful not to touch the old master. It's worth hundreds of pounds,' she says. Well, that got my temper up proper. 'Excuse me, ma'am,' says I, 'but I've got a young man of my own, and I don't want any old master, not if he is worth millions!'"

MUCH TOUGHER.

Customer: "It's tough to pay 50 cents a pound for meat."

Butcher: "Yes, but it's tougher when you pay 25."

* * *

Willie: "Pa." "Father: "Yes, Willie." Willie: "Pa, how is it that my hair has grown longer than yours when yours has grown longer than mine?"

* * *

Mistress: "Mary! Do you know that I could write my name on the dust on the piano?" Mary (rapturously): "Oh, ma'am, ain't it nice to be eddicated?"

* * *

"Do you wish the Court to understand you refuse to renew your dog license?" asked the magistrate. "Yes, your worship, but——." "We want no 'buts.' You will be fined. You know the license has expired." "Yes, but——so has the dog."

* * *

"This is our latest novelty," said the manufacturer, proudly. "Good, isn't it?" "Not bad," replied the visitor; "but you can't hold a candle to the goods we make." "Oh! Are you in the same business?" "No, we make gunpowder."

* * *

NOT IN HER SET.

He: "What do you say to a tramp in Richmond Park?"

She: "I never speak to them!"

* * *

MORE APPROPRIATE.

The artist was proud of his latest canvas; it was a futuristic painting, supposed to represent a Dutch landscape. He made arrangements to exhibit it in the art museum, and beneath it hung a printed notice bearing the words, "Do not touch with cane or umbrella."

When he went back to secure the return of his painting, he found that an appreciative small boy had added to the sign the following postscript: "Take an ax."

* * *

GUESSING.

In a small town where a stranger was noticed by everyone, John Robinson, aged nine, stood on the corner watching the newcomer approach. The stranger stopped in front of the boy and said: "John, can you tell me where to find the post office?"

John looked up in amazement and asked: "How did you know my name?"

The stranger replied: "I just guessed it."

John calmly replied: "Well, just guess the way to the post office."

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WOULD SHE?

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," said the conjurer, with a wave of the hand, "this is the magic cabinet. I invite any lady in the audience to enter the cabinet. I will then close the door, and when it shall be opened again the lady will have disappeared, leaving no trace."

There was an impressive silence, until a little undersized man in the second row turned to an enormous woman who sat by him, and breathed eagerly:

"Maria, dear, won't you oblige the gentleman?"

PASS "GRIT" ON.

DAILY INSPIRATION.

In all these things, we are more than courageous through Him that loved us.—Romans 8, 37.

SUNDAY.

Look through the bars of this prison window. Here is a very dark and bitter happening: "And when they had laid many stripes upon them, they cast them into prison, charging the jailer to keep them safely, who, having received such a charge, thrust them into the inner prison, and made their feet fast in the stocks." How now? Will this man, Paul, scowl in the darkness? Will his magnanimity sour into the bitter mood of revenge? Listen to the record: "And at midnight, Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God; and the prisoners heard them." Do you mark that? This man was a victim, but he also was a victor. We almost forget his sufferings in the sound of his praise. Adversity did not rob him of his crown. He was "more than conqueror."

MONDAY.

"My brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might."—Eph. vi., 10.

The context teaches us that the words have reference to Christian conflict, to Christian conflict in relation to our great adversary, Satan, and "spiritual wickedness in high places." These words point to that step which is preliminary to successful warfare. Before the foe can be encountered the right position must be taken. We must be entrenched in the strength of the Lord. We must be enclosed "in the power of His might," or, as one has paraphrased it, "in the energy of Him, the strong." It is in vain we engage in the conflict if that preliminary has not been fulfilled. In earthly warfare the soldier does not provide his own means of defence or weapons of assault. So in Christian conflict our whole equipment is divinely provided for us. He gives us a position that is impregnable—strength in the Lord, an armor that is impenetrable, and a weapon that is infallible—"the sword of the spirit." We have by faith to take that position, and continually to abide in it. We have by faith to put on that armor and wear it constantly.

TUESDAY.

"It is I, be not afraid."—Mark vi., 50.

Someone tells of a little child, with some big story of sorrow upon its little heart, flying to its mother's arms for comfort, and intending to tell her the story of its trouble; but as that mother presses it to her bosom, and pours out her love, it soon becomes so occupied with her and the sweetness of her affection that it forgets to tell its story, and in a little while even the memory of the trouble is forgotten. It has just been loved away, and she has taken its place in the heart of the little one.

This is the way God comforts us Himself. "It is I, be not afraid," is His reassuring word. The circumstances are not altered, but He Himself comes in their place, and satisfies every need of our being, and we forget all things in His presence, as He becomes our all in all.

I am breathing out my sorrow,
On Thy kind and loving breast;
Breathing in Thy joy and comfort,
Breathing in Thy peace and rest.

I am breathing out my longings
In Thy listening, loving ear.
I am breathing in Thy answer,
Stillling every doubt and fear.

A. B. Simpson.

WEDNESDAY.

MAJORITIES NOT ALWAYS RIGHT.

To be in the minority, and even to be violently opposed, is no necessary sign that one is in the wrong, or in antagonism to God. Caleb and Joshua were but two against ten—nay, against the whole congregation who, in their panic fear of the Anakim, would have stoned them with stones. Yet, though in such a desperate minority and in such risk even of life, they were the only ones who dared to speak the truth, trust in God, and stand by the right. The fact is, that in a world of sin, and in a Church leavened with worldliness, it is not often safe to be with the majority.

THURSDAY.

"Ye know that He was manifested to take away our sins; and in Him is no sin."

He takes away the guilt of sin. He takes away the stain of sin. He takes away the power of sin. He takes away the love of sin. He does this for us now. By and bye we shall see how perfectly He can take away the very presence of sin. It was for this purpose He was manifested. No man could put away sin. What man could not do the Son of God has accomplished. In one sense it is done already; that is, judicially before God. But what the soul wants to know is, that all this is true to him experimentally. If the provision for all this had been made, it is for us to avail ourselves of it. There is efficacy in His Cross for this. There is power in His life for this.

He who has atoned for the offence towards God, removes the load from the conscience. He who pardons, also cleanses from all unrighteousness. What God has purposed you need not hesitate to seek. Claim, then, at once, the benefit of His mediation, and enter to-day by faith into that emancipation from sin which He has secured for you.—Rev. Evan H. Hopkins.

FRIDAY.

"Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father, which is in Heaven."—Matt. x., 32.

Gracious promise! It is a great joy to me to confess my Lord. Whatever my faults may be, I am not ashamed of Jesus, nor do I fear to declare the doctrines of His Cross. O Lord, I have not hid thy righteousness within my heart.

Sweet is the prospect which the text sets before me! Friends forsake and enemies exult, but the Lord does not disown His servants. Doubtless, my Lord will own me even here, and give new tokens of His favorable regard. But there comes a day when I must stand before the great Father. What bliss to think that Jesus will confess me then! He will say, "This man truly trusted Me, and was willing to be reproached for My name's sake; and therefore I acknowledge him as Mine."

The other day a great man was made a knight, and the Queen handed him a jewelled garter; but what of that? It will be an honor beyond all honor for the Lord Jesus to confess us in the presence of the Divine Majesty in the heavens.

Never let me be ashamed to own my Lord. Never let me indulge a cowardly silence, or allow a faint-hearted compromise. Shall I blush to own Him who promises to own me?—C. H. Spurgeon.

SATURDAY.

"In His love and in His pity He redeemed them."—Is. 63, 9.

God loveth still!
Trust my soul and fear no ill:
Heaven's huge vault may cleave asunder,
Earth's round globe in ruins burst;
Devil's fullest rage may thunder,
Death and hell may spend their worst:
Then will God keep safe and surely,
Those who trust in Him securely.
Wherefore, then, my soul despair?
God still lives, who hearth prayer.

—Zinn.

And when redeemed from sin and hell,
With all the ransomed through I dwell,
My raptured song shall ever be,
God has been merciful to me!

—Elven.

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AFTER DRY FACTS.

PROHIBITIONISTS CONFER.

POLITICAL IMPORT.

WASHINGTON, Monday. — A Prohibition conference, which will be attended by several hundred delegates, will be opened at Washington on Saturday. It will be the biggest dry rally that has been held for many years. It has a special political significance in view of the fact that the Chairman is Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, who recently has been defied by the Philadelphia saloon-keepers.

In summoning the conference, the committee announces that there is an alarmingly common violation of the Volstead (Prohibition) Act, and that the wets are waging an aggressive fight. The committee also recalls the report of the United States Attorney-General (Mr. Daugherty) regarding graft and crookedness in the enforcement of the Act.

It adds: "If permitted to go unrestrained, the violation of the Volstead Act will eventually result in increased violation of all

law, and mob rule will become the method of vicious people.

VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

"There is abundant evidence," continues the committee's statement, "that the enemies of the Volstead law are carrying on a wide campaign of publicity, much of which is false, concerning the degree of the violation of the prohibitory law, the purpose being to poison the public mind, and to bring about the restoration of the liquor traffic.

"There is among the churches and other moral organisations a serious lack of effective co-operation with the enforcement officials.

"Wild statements are current, which are meant to give the impression that the Volstead Act is a dead letter. The conference will seek to know the facts, whether pleasant or otherwise.

"The liquor interests and the law-breakers have a well-wrought plan, and there must be equal efficiency in combating them."



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FROM ALL THE WORLD COMES ITEMS OF INTEREST.

HUNGARY ON THE PROHIBITION HIGHWAY.

Economic pressure in compelling the people of Hungary to take an active interest in the subject of Prohibition. "Hungarian distilleries are making sugar instead of liquors and American soda fountains are entering Austria," states an exchange. "One of the leading manufacturers of liquors in Budapest says, 'With the high tax on wines, the small amount which Hungarians now have to spend and the export business to the United States cut off, there is nothing for me to do but to turn my machinery to other uses. Practically I suffer little loss, for I continue to buy beets and I use some of the same equipment to turn out sugar that I would alcoholic drinks.'

"In Austria the soda fountains are making their entrance in another way. All of the seventy land settlements which are being managed by co-operative building societies of the people are temperance in standards. That is, they have regulations preventing the sale of liquor within the settlement, and residents may be expelled from their homes for drunkenness. To stimulate the enforcement of such regulations, one gift of soda fountains has already been made from the United States. Where these have been installed, and in other settlements, the non-alcoholic canteens are proving a success.

PROHIBITION EXHIBIT.

"The temperance campaign in Hungary has received impetus from a recent gift of money from the United States which will be used to revive the publication of a temperance magazine and to carry on propaganda work throughout the country.

"The economic necessities of the people are serving more than any other factor to further Prohibition. One of the most popular rooms at the children's exposition which was just opened in Budapest by the Society for Children, was the Prohibition section where charts, photographs and exhibits illustrated the drink evil."

AMERICAN LEGION STANDS BY EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The American Legion will continue to observe and respect national Prohibition as long as the Eighteenth Amendment is part of the United States Constitution, according to Russell G. Greviston, assistant national adjutant of the Legion, in discussing the reported move by a Legion post in Detroit to repeal the State dry laws in Michigan.

According to "The Christian Science Monitor," Mr. Greviston said it is the policy of the national organisation to take no action on any question of national character until it has been considered by a national convention or in the interim by the National Ex-

ecutive Committee. The question of modification or change in this amendment is one that concerns the individual member and not the organisation itself.

President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, sums up the results of Prohibition tersely:

"Evidence has accumulated on every hand that Prohibition has promoted public health and public happiness. This evidence comes from manufacturers, physicians, nurses of all sorts, school and factory, hospital and district, and from social workers of many races and religions. This testimony also demonstrates beyond a doubt that Prohibition is actually sapping the terrible force of disease, poverty, crime and vice. These results are obtained in spite of the imperfect enforcement."

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Major of the United States Army Medical Corps, Director of Boston Children's Aid Society, and prominently connected with many other civic activities, reviews the figures in these significant words:

"To the poor, Prohibition in Massachusetts has been a signal blessing. The rich may, for all we know, be as foolish as ever, but beyond any question the poor are better off."

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