

# Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XV. No. 37.

Twopence.

SYDNEY, DECEMBER 1, 1921.

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

**1** MY DEAR SIR, THERE IS NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY—A COMMON COLD. GO HOME AND TAKE WHISKY.

**2** YES WHISKY! I HAVE TEN THOUSAND TESTIMONIALS PERMIT ME TO SHOW YOU?

**3** BUT THEY ARE DEAD!

**4** PRECISELY! AND THEIR COLDS ARE CURED PERMANENTLY!

**WHISKY FOR COLDS.**  
LONDON NOV. 5.  
DOCTOR HALL OF DA(BY IN A NOTEWORTHY LECTURE AT THE HYGIENIC INSTITUTE ON THE COMMON COLD, SAID— (AMONGST OTHER THINGS) THE SIMPLEST REMEDY WAS HOT WHISKY TODDY, OR MULLED BURGUNDY FOLLOWED BY A HOT BATH, AND BED OR BLANKETS, WHERE THE SUFFERER SHOULD STAY UNTIL BETTER—"  
(A RECENT CABLE WHICH IS GETTING AN AMOUNT OF PUBLICITY OUT OF ALL PROPORTION TO ITS VERACITY—.)

WHICH REMINDS US OF AN EQUALLY SIMPLE & EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CORNS—!

W.P.B.

PS. GRIT SOMEHOW WONDERS HAD THIS EMINENT PERSON SUGGESTED SOMETHING REALLY USEFUL, SAY EUCALYPTUS OR ACONITE— WOULD THE CABLES AND THE LINTYPES HAVE RUN THEMSELVES TO A STANDSTILL REPEATING IT ALL OVER THE EARTH. P.

ESSUP FOR GRIT

**WHY HAVE A COLD OR CORNS EITHER?**

**'BON MARCHE LTD. GIVE GREEN COUPONS'**  
**NOCK & KIRBY LTD. GIVE GREEN COUPONS**  
**MARCUS CLARK LTD. GIVE GREEN COUPONS**  
**Ask For GREEN COUPONS**

**CHAPMAN & CO.**  
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## THE SUPREMACY OF THE PROHIBITION LAW.

Why a Supreme Court decision that emphatically sustains the Volstead Act should be referred to in a New York newspaper as a "hard blow" to Prohibition enforcement would be a mystery if one or two newspapers of that great city were not known to prefer giving the news a pro-liquor color to stating the facts as they really are. This latest pronouncement from the highest Court in the country clarifies the method of restraining and penalising those who make and sell liquor illegally. To be sure, it holds that the old-time revenue laws and penalties are no longer operative and cannot be used to bolster up enforcement of the dry regime. Yet by the same token the decision makes the Volstead law supreme, and establishes the right of the Government to impose practically prohibitive taxes upon illegal dealers and manufacturers. It will insure that something like 25,000,000 dollars in taxes already imposed will not have to be turned back to the liquor dealers, but will be retained by the Government. An even larger sum, in connection with possible assessments for next year, may be similarly affected. If the decision can anywhere be regarded as a blow to Prohibition enforcement, its effect, at any rate, seems to have been to drive enforcement home.

So the essential soundness of the legal machinery for Prohibition is once more affirmed. The Courts have taken care of this requirement in no uncertain fashion. Now Congress seems to be in a fair way to correct any weaknesses. The one that brought about the medicine-beer ruling of A. Mitchell Palmer, just as he was relinquishing the office of Attorney-General of the United States, is apparently to be done away with by a bill amending the original Volstead Act. The House Judiciary Committee, of which Congressman Volstead himself is chairman, has decided in favor of this amendment, and the House is believed to be ready to adopt it. It is to be hoped that immediate action can be secured. If it can be, there will be no need for the Bureau of Internal Revenue to concern itself further with the new set of regulations that would have been required under the Palmer ruling. Other good reasons for

passing this corrective legislation immediately are to be found in its clarification of the restrictions governing physicians' prescriptions of wine and in its highly desirable extension of the United States dry law to Hawaii and the Virgin Islands. Certainly if it is consistent for these dependencies to look to the United States for educational benefits similar to those provided on the mainland, it is consistent for them to keep abreast of the mainland in their relief from the excesses, indulgences, and disorders that disappear when liquor goes.

Thus the legal status of Prohibition enforcement appears to be quite satisfactory. There is still some question whether the machinery should not be operated by the Department of Justice instead of by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. But there is a welcome disposition to delay any decision on this matter. If the Senate decides to investigate the feasibility of the proposed transfer, so much the better. Certainly there is no need for hasty action regarding it. The very fact that much of the impulse for the proposed change appears to have come from places where the liquor interests are known to have been regarded with friendly eyes is reason enough for careful study of the possible effects before making the change. The enforcement of Prohibition is demonstrating such effectiveness under its original plan as to argue no great failure of the main purpose by continuing that plan until further progress shall have made the real needs more clearly discernible.—"C.S.M.," 8/6/21.

## MEDICAL MEN STAND BY "DRY" LAW.

Action by the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, at its final session in Boston, in passing a resolution disapproving of the misuse of the law which permits the prescribing of alcohol, places that organisation on record against development of a beer traffic through the medium of the medical profession and serves notice on the liquor interests that the association absolutely refuses to lend itself to any movement which seeks to break down the aims of the prohibitory law.

"Whereas," says the resolution, "reproach

has been brought upon the medical profession by some of its members who have misused the law which permits the prescribing of alcohol, therefore, be it resolved that the American Medical Association now expresses its disapproval of the acceptance by a small minority of the profession, of the position of being purveyors of alcoholic beverages."

This record, together with that made by the association in June, 1917, when the Prohibition amendment was an issue before the States, is expected to silence any further efforts of the liquor interests to use the medical fraternity for furtherance of their campaign to discount the efficiency of the Prohibition law and to prevent the circulation of propaganda designed to create an impression that the medical profession as a whole is committed to such policies as have been set forth by organisations like the Constitutional Liberty League.

## OPPONENTS ONLY A SMALL MINORITY.

It is made clear that medical sympathisers with the liquor interests comprise a "small minority of the profession of the position ciation now goes on record in disapproval of any departure from a strict observance of the intent of the Prohibition law.

The resolution reproaching "some members" of the association for misuse of the law was passed after considerable debate and behind closed doors. It was introduced by the committee on health and public instruction. Anti-Saloon League leaders are much pleased over the step taken by the association to place itself on record on this important issue, and point to the resolution passed by the organisation in 1917 as giving it added weight.

## NO GOOD AS A BEVERAGE.

The resolution of 1917 reads: "Whereas, we believe that the use of alcohol is detrimental to the human economy, and whereas, its use in therapeutics as a tonic or stimulant or for food has no scientific value, therefore, be it resolved that the American Medical Association is opposed to the use of alcohol as a beverage; and, be it further resolved, that the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be further discouraged."—"Monitor," 11/6/21.

# What Is E C K S ?

## A BEVERAGE!

Refreshing, Invigorating, Stimulating,  
Non-Intoxicating.  
Sold Everywhere at Reasonable Prices.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,  
Corner Crescent and Dowling Streets,  
WATERLOO.

Telephone: Redfern 1269.

## 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



# THANK YOU, Messrs. OPPONENTS!

## Anti-Prohibitionists Admit That Pledge Is Effective.

We claimed that the Referendum Pledge had a punch—the manner in which the futile ire of the Liquor interests has been aroused proves our contention.

### BATTLE FRONT NEWS.

The latest joke: "Morrissey" in town. The "Sun" of the 14th tells it: "Professor" Morrissey, senr., is back in town with four gentlemen friends. The professor arrived by train from Hawkesbury, and the four gentlemen came down with him in a sugar bag. Three of them are black snakes and one a diamond snake. It is understood that the fellow-travellers who witnessed the opening of the bag have signed the Alliance's Referendum Pledge."

### MAKE DECEMBER 1-8 A BIG PLEDGE WEEK.

Encouraging feature. Another fine parcel of signed pledges from Corrimal and South Coast workers. Permission for pledge tables in most suburbs, and many voluntary workers. Manly, Parramatta, Auburn, Granville, Bankstown, Hurstville, Carlton, Hurlstone Park, Campsie, Roseville, Lakemba, Belmore, Canterbury, Drummoyne, Haberfield, Five Dock, and McMahon's Point this week—others to follow!

### PLEDGE-SIGNING TABLES FOR PLEDGE WEEK. DO YOUR BIT!

In order to combat the Prohibition campaign a new organisation, known as the "United Freedom League," has been inaugurated. This is the Liquor Trade's latest suit of clothes. It is an old suit done up for the occasion—and it won't cut any dash at all. It is a vain attempt to hinder the Referendum Pledge Campaign.

### MORE PLEDGE TABLES IN MORE CHURCHES. PLEDGE WEEK—DECEMBER 1-8.

Ex-Senator David Watson sends for 1000 more pledges. Newcastle is stirred by the Pledge.

Campaign, Northern Tablelands, steadily demand more pledges. Menfolk especially understand the power of the Pledge—and are enthusiastic. Chatswood Congregational young men are organised for Pledge obtaining.

Forty-six members of Parliament favor a referendum. Our latest recruit is Mr. Perkins, member-elect for Goulburn, who says: I favor an immediate referendum!

### LAST WEEK'S SPECIAL OPPOSITION.

A certain weekly paper (we won't give its name free advertisement) donated the following to the Referendum Pledge Campaign:

- (1) It gave 5 inches of free advertisement.
- (2) By inferring what is not correct it gave us a chance to make a strong point.

(3) It took up an attitude which aroused certain sections of its organised adherents to pass resolutions approving Prohibition.

(4) It has taken up an attitude which it can neither successfully maintain and not very gracefully abandon.

The paper contends that because the N.S.W. brewing and distilling trusts carry on their business under a Federal excise law, and the importers of alcoholic beverages conduct their affairs under a Federal tariff, a State referendum on this question would be just about as impotent and childish a proceeding as to take the vote of a Sunday school as to whether Sydney's connection with the North Shore should be by bridge or tunnel.

### OUR ANSWER TO THE EDITOR.

Read it carefully—it is an important point:

The Editor,

Dear Sir,—Clause 113 of the Australian Constitution states that all fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquids passing into any State, or remaining therein for use, consumption, or storage shall be subject to the laws of the State as if such liquids had been produced in the State.

Therefore the State authorities would have power over any liquors immediately they came into State territory. This clause was inserted in the Constitution to specifically meet the objection which you raise.

State Prohibition is quite logical and feasible, and the two great Prohibition countries of Canada and U.S.A. made Prohibition a State or provincial reform before making it Federal.—Yours truly,

REFERENDUM CAMPAIGN ORGANISER.

### PLEDGE WEEK—DECEMBER 1-8. COME OFF THE FENCE— AND HELP.

Gilgandra sends for more than its quota. Mrs. Ross in Cooma and Queanbeyan districts obtained a fine parcel of signatures and many workers. Miss Bowditch, of Parkes, donates big advertisement in "The Advertiser," and reports a good flow of signed pledges.

Molong, Parkes, Peak Hill, Wellington, Manildra are all making fine efforts!

The whole of the State reacts to the Pledge!

The North Coast papers are giving Mr. Patton fine publicity—and all the towns are demanding over their quota of pledges.

### BATTLE FRONT NEWS.

Our Pledge-table operations succeed. Here's the record broken: 620 pledges signed in two days at Hurstville's table!

And residents in every suburb will have an opportunity of signing!

Carlton gave 313 signed pledges in one day at the Pledge-table! Well done, Mrs. Lark and helpers!

Not only the town, but the country is also working magnificently. Miss Grant's fine efforts in the mountains have brought forth fine results.

Katoomba gave more than its quota in four days!

### YOUR HELP—A YEAR? A DAY? A FORTNIGHT? NO! THEN A WEEK. PLEDGE WEEK—DECEMBER 1-8,

Our open-air campaign is a pronounced success. Four meetings this week in Martin Place. Huge crowds—good speakers—plenty pledges. Some listeners hand up funds. Our Pledge-signing table kept busy by signers.

Send your signed Pledges in each week—send for more. Double your quota!

A typical Pledge Rally—Cabramatta and Canley Vale, Monday 14th. Town Hall full. Mayor presiding—quota of signed Pledges handed up to speaker! Secretaries Messrs. Heather and Allen say more to come. Well done, Cabramatta and Canley Vale!

A Pledge-signing table in your church? Ask for it—work for it—most churches have agreed.

WHEREVER you are!	PLEDGE
WHATEVER you are!	WEEK.
WHOEVER you are!	DEC. 1-8.
YOU SHOULD HELP!	

Ring City 8944, or write Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

### HAVE YOU ANY INITIATIVE? USE IT FOR PLEDGE WEEK—DECEMBER 1-8.

You should help—

- (a) At Pledge-signing tables in city or in country towns.
- (b) By personal canvass.
- (c) By open-air meetings.
- (d) By obtaining signatures at Lodge, Union, social, and other gatherings.
- (e) By sending Pledges to your personal friends.



# New South Wales Alliance

Offices—Macdonell House, Pitt Street, Sydney.  
Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.

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

## FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

### SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4.

7.15 p.m.: St. Barnabas' Church, George Street W. Metropolitan Rally.

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.

3 p.m.: Rooty Hill Anglican Church.

7.15 p.m.: St. Mary's Anglican Church.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

9.30 a.m.: Mortdale Anglican Church.

11 a.m.: Penshurst Anglican Church.

7.15 p.m.: Hurstville Anglican Church.

Rev. J. T. Phair.

11 a.m.: Crow's Nest Baptist Church.

7.15 p.m.: Hunter's Hill Presbyterian Church.

Rev. H. A. Cubis, B.A.

11 a.m.: Methodist Church, Scone.

7.30 p.m.: Methodist Church, Scone.

8.45 p.m.: Oddfellows' Hall, Scone. United Church Rally.

Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

11 a.m.: Methodist Church, Merriwa.

7.30 p.m.: Methodist Church, Merriwa.

Mr. David Watson.

11 a.m.: Methodist Church, Tocumwal.

7.30 p.m.: Methodist Church, Berrigan.

Mr. W. H. Sherwood.

### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Open-air Meetings: City and Suburbs.

### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Open-air Meetings: Scone and Merriwa.

### MONDAY, DECEMBER 5.

School of Arts, Berrigan.

Mr. W. H. Sherwood.

### TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6:

Town Hall, Auburn. Messrs. Francis Wilson and Henry Macourt.

### WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

Baptist Church, Crow's Nest.

Rev. H. A. Cubis, B.A.

## PUBLICITY—OF A SORT.

As soon as the enemy begins to squirm, you know he is feeling the attack; when he starts to squeal you can be sure that he feels badly hurt.

The Sydney "Sportsman" has come out on behalf of the liquor people, but is not sporting. It is annoyed—really very much annoyed—and shows every bit of its feelings. In the last issue it refers to the Alliance as "The Stickybeak Society!" So facetious, isn't it? Then it goes on to state that the Alliance "has always been unhappy

in its choice of publicity boomsters in the 'kaws.' The chief noise maker is one Shonk, and he bellows and honks that he is out after 100,000 pledges to vote for none but candidates for Parliament who'll chain themselves down to force a referendum and a bare majority."

The writer having put together this kind of journalistic literature dashes into exasperating doggerel:

'Ark, 'ark to the startling 'onk  
Of the woozle-eyed waterspout cronk,

With his horrific roars,

The — fellow bores;

And his aspect is 'orribly wonk—

Ey: who loves not good beer,

Hates all good cheer—

A thing that's most orfully queer—

And this prophet's strange moniker's  
"Shonk!"

Can any one doubt that some journalists write their best things when they have "a few in"?

There is an almost light-heartedness about this effusion as compared with the tone of a column and a half which appeared in the "Bulletin." The "Bulletin" writer, too,

## METROPOLITAN RALLY of Temperance Bodies and Prohibitionists

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH  
(George Street West)

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4  
7.15 p.m.

You are invited.

failed to be sporting—in fact he is almost venomous. He lashes around in a fashion that suggests old giant Polyphemus when Ulysses stuck the big wooden spear in his only eye.

The references to mercenary agents imported from America by the Alliance brought smiles to the faces of the staff, every one of whom was either born in Australia, or has lived here long enough to be an Australian, and to want to help its welfare; and each of them is sufficiently young and vigorous to take hold of a new idea and to give their country the benefit of it. It is really pitiable to find the "Bulletin" among the hard-shell reactionaries, clinging tenaciously to a set of ideas that has been discarded by progressive people.

The "Bulletin," the "Sportsman," and other journals of Sydney—for reasons that may seem sufficient to their editors, or proprietors—have chosen to follow the tail of the liquor traffic rather than the star of Prohibition. When they find themselves left they will be able to blame themselves only.

## PLEDGE GATHERERS GETTING BUSY.

The Conference of Workers was not numerous, but it was practical. The twelve committees, three organisations, and others represented there listened with interest to Mr. Shonk's report on the campaign to date. It was evident that they appreciated the bigness of the undertaking and the manner in which it was being handled.

Reports from various suburbs showed much having been done. There was the indication, too, that there was needed another effort to reap the results of what had been planned.

Many suggestions were made to make Pledge Week (December 1-8) more effective as a climax to a splendid effort. Here are a few of them, with the invitation that workers everywhere will use some of them:

Workers at railway stations in the mornings handing out pledges to be collected as the passengers return in the evening. This does away with delay of anyone hurrying to or from town.

Giving pledges to people going into Church, to be handed back at the close of the service.

Workers getting signatures of people in the vicinity of their own homes, and of acquaintances on trains, trams or boats, or in business houses.

Systematic canvass of a suburb according to ordinary campaign plan.

Open-air meeting and pledge table in each populous suburb.

Advertising the pledge on picture screens.

Canvassing for pledges in Lodges.

This big final effort, now in progress, should result in many more thousands of pledges being added to the number already held.

Friends! Get busy, keep busy, encourage others to be busy!

## IN THE FIELD.

The campaign of education goes on uninterrupted by the Referendum Pledge effort. Interest is being strongly consolidated, not as concrete, but as a living force that will be used with telling effect as soon as the opportunity arrives.

Speakers visited Cessnock, Manly district, Penrith, Paddington, Auburn, Marrickville, and Greenwich. Audiences were not large, owing to unfavorable weather. Interest, however, was keen.

(Continued on Page 14.)

## BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

Let it be worthy of the occasion—a picture to be admired in years to come. We are specially equipped to make happy portraits of children.

The Cruden  
Studios  
182 Pitt St.  
Opp Farmers'

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City.  
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& Engraving Co. Ltd.  
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451 City  
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COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS  
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IN LINE-HALF-TONE OR COLOUR  
178 CASTLEREAGH ST SYDNEY.



# PLEDGE WEEK

1921

DECEMBER

1921

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

## A MODERN PLEDGE.

I promise that I will not give my first preference vote to any candidate for Parliament who is not pledged to support the democratic principle of an immediate Referendum on Prohibition to be decided by a bare majority.

Signature .....

Address .....



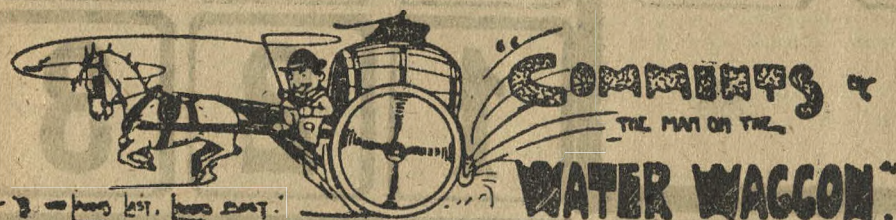
[After signing the Pledge, please return to N.S.W. Alliance,  
321 Pitt-street, Sydney.]



# GRIFFITHS BROS.

## Signal Cocoa

MAKES BONE AND MUSCLE



### THAT GOOD DEED.

At the last staff conference reference was made by the President to the exceptional kindness he had met with on various occasions while touring.

This brought forth a crop of stories from the staff concerning those people who not only do their "bit," which is expected of them, but who "go the limit" to help the organisers in their work.

Of course none of us should speak about "our bit." We ought to do our utmost, but it is as inspiring as it is unusual to meet folk who go out of their way to an extent that merits a "mention in dispatches."

Will they "kindly accept this, the only intimation"?—at present.

### WHERE THERE'S A WILL, THERE'S A—DOOLEY.

Mr. Dooley, in response to A.L.P. prodding, declares "that the Government will not hesitate to take whatever steps may be necessary to ensure that the will of the people

shall prevail." This was in connection with the Wheat Pool Bill.

About our campaign he says nothing, but we say that it is the duty of the Government to ascertain the will of the people in accordance with the law. It is to be hoped that this modern Saul on the way to Damascus will see the light and show justification by works.

### THREE "HA'PORTHS O' TAR."

There it goes again on the placards: "Judge Hughes's Scrapping Scheme." To the plain man all navies are part of a "scrapping" scheme—that's what they're built for, and there's nothing new under the sun.

But now they mean to make navies go by the board. Shiver my timbers! If only we could get an international conference on the Abolition of Booze we would vote it out—lock, stock, and barrel—especially barrel.

If the way to prevent war is to disarm, the way to stop drinking is just to stop it.

Avast there! This merits an article all to itself.

### WHAT IS TRUTH?

The other week the author of "Comments" wrote suggestively on "The Power of a Lie." Let's follow it on a bit.

It is true that we often believe what we WANT to believe, and this reminds me of an old saying, "It's a beautiful thing to search for truth, but a horrible thing to find it."

Then again the converse is true, as expressed in the "Auguries of Innocence," by William Blake:

"A truth that's told with bad intent  
Beats all the lies you can invent."

Yes, and surely the history of the past few dark years has proved the truth of Lassalle's dictum, "The lie is a European Power."

What, then, is the remedy? How are we to counter this great world-force? Let me answer in a poet's words:

"For one lie, give me ten truths,  
For one sin, a hundred things well done;  
Then you are free."

In other words, education in the very widest sense.

### A TIP FOR MR. HUGHES.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the late Prime Minister of Canada, once said that "the nation would never have thrifty citizens while it had an extravagant Government."

And Young Australia (poor laddie) has fourteen Houses of Parliament, most of which are run on the principle of "apres moi le deluge."

### ARMS—AND THE SCHOLAR.

Come to think of it, we don't display the capacity for organisation that the ants do. Here we have the staff of the Jervis Bay Naval College three times as large as the number of students (233 to 85), at a cost of £1000 a year for each student. This, on preparation for war, with which, by the way, Christians should have nothing to do.

On the other hand, in our State schools, a constructive department, each teacher takes on an average sixty scholars—a quite unfair proportion, according to experts. And the Premier (Mr. Dooley) has just declared that some schools are in a deplorable state, children and teachers existing under barbarous conditions owing to lack of money. He referred to classes which had to be held in sheds and under trees, and said that £1,000,000 was needed to rectify matters.

(Continued on Page 14.)

When a man is rescued from evil  
you save a unit; but when a child  
is prevented from evil you save  
a multiplication table.  
If this strikes you, then send along to

THE AUSTRALASIAN WHITE CROSS LEAGUE,  
56 ELIZABETH STREET,  
SYDNEY.

And ask for a Report of work done and literature for yourself and your children.

*Government Savings Bank of N.S.W.*

HEAD OFFICE 19-23 MARTIN PLACE, SYDNEY.

4% Interest to £500 and 3½% on excess to £1,000.

RURAL BANK DEPARTMENT

Cheque accounts opened. Fixed deposits accepted.  
Deposit Stock Issued.



# Commonwealth Drink Bill, 1920-21.

(By J. D. MERSON, J.P.)

The following statement is an estimate, of necessity, approximate only, as concerning cost of the consumption of spirits, wine, and beer, and of the money spent thereon by the people of Australia during the year ended the 30th June, 1921.

The quantities are official, with the exception of those relating to Australian wine only. The spirits are proof spirits. The prices per gallon are taken as average retail prices for the year. The alcohol in the spirits, wine, and beer is assumed to have been 50.12½ and 4 per cent. respectively; the same as for the year 1919-20, excepting that the alcoholic strength of beer is lowered from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent., and the prices of spirits, imported beer, and excise beer are respectively raised by 5/-, 1/6, and 1/3 a gallon.

The account then is as follows:

	No. of gals.	Price.	Cost.
Spirits, imp'ted	1,059,853		
Spirits, excise	877,415	£4/15/-	£9,202,023
Wine, imported, sparkling	15,694	6/10/-	102,011
Wine, imported, still	34,544	2/15/-	94,996
Wine, Aust'lian	1,353,079	1/2/6	1,522,214
Beer, imported	319,655	19/-	303,673
Beer, excise	66,118,618	5/6	18,182,619
Alcohol	3,801,579	gals.	£29,407,536

Cost per head—alcohol, 3,801,579 gallons—£5 8s. 8d.

The drink was consumed in the following proportions: Spirits, 2.77 per cent.; wine, 2 per cent.; and beer, 95.23 per cent. And the money was spent thus: On spirits, 31.29 per cent.; on wine, 5.85 per cent.; and on beer, 62.86 per cent.

The customs and excise revenue was £8,310,420, and in addition £211,327 was received as excise duty on spirits used for fortifying wine, which was probably for the most part exported.

The increases over 1919-20 were:

Population	165,299
Wine consumed	21,848 gals.
Amount spent	£2,268,419
Amount spent per head	£0/5/3
Amount spent on beer	£3,361,335

And the decreases were:

Spirits consumed	339,245 gals.
Beer consumed	3,812,753 gals.
Amount spent on spirits	£1,042,285
Amount spent on wine	£50,631
Alcohol consumed	1,021,911 gals.

It will be observed that the principal factors are the increase of total cost and of

the amount spent on beer (owing to the higher price following on the increased duty) and the smaller quantities of spirits and beer consumed with the smaller amount spent on spirits and the less consumption of alcohol (consequent chiefly on the lower alcoholic strength of beer).

A remarkable feature is the lessened use of spirits. During the year under notice the consumption was not half of the quantity used six years ago, and the population was then not so great by half a million.

For the several States the amount spent is estimated thus:

	Total.	Per head.
New South Wales	£11,974,298	£5 14 6
Victoria	8,144,922	5 7 2
Queensland	3,901,200	5 3 9
South Australia	2,550,639	5 3 10
Western Australia	2,204,196	6 13 3
Tasmania	632,281	2 19 5

There being no published record of trade between the States, allowance should be made in the case of Tasmania, and corresponding thereto in the case of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, and the very small populations of the Northern Territory and the Federal Territory are taken as merged in the States.

No thoughtful man would foolishly decry the expenditure of the people merely because it is large or because it is unnecessary. For were everyone to live as simply or to dress as plainly as possible, the impulse of invention and enterprise would be discouraged; men would not be stimulated to greater effort.

But it is because of the mischievous results of drinking ramifying in so many directions, added to the extent of the expenditure and the wastefulness of it, that men are induced to desire the success of the temperance cause. What, then, is the reason of drinking, a large amount of which is, on the face of it, so detrimental to the individual? The reason is found in the fact that all these drinks, whether spirits, wine, or beer, contain a pleasant poison—alcohol. Without alcohol they would not be drunk, they would not be palatable. And yet from the teachings of science we learn that the direct poisonous action of alcohol upon protoplasm—the tissues of growing animals or plants—of all kinds is very marked. This being so, the effect of imbibing alcohol on the man, on his blood, on his brain, on his mind, on his temper, on his work, on his life, and on his family, is not good. If the individual is so affected, then the community likewise suf-

fers, and payment therefor has to be made.

Should not every lover of his fellow-man, every lover of this richly favored land, see the wisdom of discountenancing the use of alcoholic drinks, and give to the coming generation a noble heritage of the best in life, and so conform to the beneficent design of the great Creator of us all?

## LIQUOR ACT.

### MR. MCKELL FORESHADOWS AMENDMENTS.

The Rev. R. B. S. Hammond and other representatives of the Alliance waited on the Minister for Justice (Mr. McKell) yesterday morning and discussed the question of amendments to the Liquor Act. When seen after the interview, Mr. Hammond stated that in answer to repeated requests from the people interested in Prohibition, he wished to know from the Minister if the Referendum Act was still in force, or if it was suspended, and if it was not in force what action did the Government intend to take, and would the Minister receive a deputation from the Alliance on the question of amending the Act. Mr. McKell informed Mr. Hammond that if the questions were submitted to him he would answer them and would throw what light he could on the subject. Dealing with the request for a deputation, the Minister said he was quite prepared to receive a deputation, but he thought it best that the Alliance should submit whatever suggestions they wished to make in writing, and he would give the suggestions his serious consideration, and whatever his personal views might be he would pass them on to Cabinet. Mr. Hammond added that he was hopeful that the definite reply which Mr. McKell had promised to the question of what the intentions of the Government were regarding the Referendum Act would throw some light on what transpired at the recent interview the liquor people had with the Minister when the press was excluded. "Anyway," Mr. Hammond said, "the Minister was quite frank, and stated that certain amendments were being prepared, which at present Mr. McKell would not discuss."

### WONDERFUL

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# A personal chat with my readers

## THE AUSTRALIAN WINE OUTLOOK.

The following paragraphs are taken from an article in the "Australian Vignerone," written by Mr. Oscar Seppelt, and reproduced under "The Man on the Land" in the "Register" of last Friday (November 11th). They speak for themselves:—

In connection with the Wine Industry, a fictitious atmosphere has been created for some time in consequence of the extraordinary boom through which we have been passing.

Producers, as well as merchants, are seriously thinking about the readjustment of the various departments in connection with the viticultural industry.

It is frankly admitted that certain parcels are now being quitted under forced sales at prices below cost of production and marketing.

It must be further admitted that far too high a price has been paid for the raw materials required for the production of wine.

In the last issue I issued a warning against any undue and foolish extension of the present vineyard area, and I now desire to emphasise this matter, because unless this warning is now taken seriously, we shall bring about a state of affairs which will be deplorable. We are aware that the river settlements have gone baldheaded for Doradillas, and it is already apparent that this matter has been overdone.

While supplies were unavailable from Europe during the suspension of shipping, a certain market had been captured for a time, but since these shipping matters have again drifted into a normal course that market has been entirely lost to the Australian vigneron.

Those Australian merchants who have thoroughly explored the eastern countries have found this pioneering work so costly and arduous that they do not hold to gain much advantage from these countries for years to come.

I again, therefore, warn those who have in their mind any schemes for further undue speculative investments in the viticultural industry, and recommend that they wait until the present area is in full bearing, and has found a market for its production.

It has passed into a proverb that "a straw shows evidence," which way the stream flows.

I often find the casual or indirect evidence most convincing. Take the following, clipped from a Maine paper:

"Twelve Portland (Maine) men are said to have seven kegs of water for which they paid 2300 dollars under the impression that they were buying whisky."

These thirsty lawless souls put up £260, and got "stung," to use an Americanism, instead of "kicked." A soft answer may turn away wrath, but it is quite certain that such a "soft drink would not do so.

A New York banker died recently. The appraisers of his estate found 20 quarts of whisky. They marked it "no value." The appraisers declared there was no market for it and thus its intrinsic worth could not be appraised. And think of this happening in New York City!

It just had to be used to disinfect the sewer.

"Justice," the official organ of the old-time liquor dealers of New Jersey, has crossed the Great Divide. Editor Buckridge laments that he was unable to complete his twenty-fifth year as editor, but exclaims: "It was impossible. Our supporters have all quit, and we had to quit. In former years this liquor journal was an eight-page weekly. In late years it changed to a bi-monthly, and lately to a four-page journal, mostly plate matter."

And yet some fool visitors to U.S.A. say John Barleycorn is not dead.

Now take a piece of direct evidence:

According to an item in the "Independent" of recent date, the prison population in all the penal institutions in New York State, as shown by figures of the Prison Commission for the year ending June 30, 1920, first year of Prohibition, was 59,033, a decrease of 26,142 as compared with the preceding year.

**NOT MORE BUT  
MORE WISELY.**

In the next few weeks many appeals will be made for donations for our Christmas charity efforts. I suggest that you pause and think over my proposal that you should "not give more but give more wisely."

Our gifts have never at any time been a remedy, nor have they even lessened what they failed to cure. This year let us divide our gifts—half for relief and half for remedy. It means you will not give more unless your means warrant your doing so, but you will give more wisely. You were going, for instance, to distribute £20 among the Christmas charities. Give £10 to Prohibition that cuts charity promptly in half, and the other £10 to immediate relief. Surely that brings your head into harmony with your heart, and brings the day of better things ever so much nearer. Think it over.

Charlie Chaplin says the funniest thing in U.S.A. is the **ARE THEY IMMODEST?** clothes the women wear. I suppose this is but an illustration of the accepted statement that brevity is the soul of wit. Are the ladies with transparent skirts and insufficient blouses immodest? What is the explanation? It is

# GRIT

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**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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Subscriptions may commence with any issue, the paper being posted for 52 weeks for 10/-; outside the Commonwealth, 11/6.

Remittances should be made by Postal Notes, payable to Manager of "Grit," or in Penny Stamps.

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.  
Address: Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

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

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1921.

beyond the mind of man to explain, but there must be some explanation. Is it that they don't know or don't care, or is it that they do it "with malice aforethought"? Maybe the ladies do not know, but among men there is no more puzzling fact than "the nice woman" whose dress and habits contradict her niceness. There is nothing more pathetic in life than a sturdy boy scout begging his mother not to smoke, unless it is a boy fighting another boy because of something said of his "too transparent" mother.

Some wag said a while back that "profligate may be investigated, but it is safe to say there will never be any investigation of the combination that keeps silk stockings up." The reason, of course, being that some women have made the investigation unnecessary, and it is beheld of all beholders. There is no need to be a prude or a puritan, but the need of the hour surely is that the women who count should call a halt and fix a standard beyond which no woman can dare to go and still find herself among the decent folk.

THE EDITOR.

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## Alcohol and Religion.

### HOW THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH REGARDS THE DRINK EVIL.

(By Professor D. S. Adam, M.A., D.D., Professor of Church History and Systematic Theology.)

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR "GRIT," BY W.A.S.

Professor Adam, in beginning his lecture, defined the drink evil as "the multiform hurt to the individual and to society by the ordinary use of alcoholic liquor as a beverage."

If the evils of drink then so impressed medical men and surgeons, social reformers, industrialists, and statesmen, how much more should it command the attention of the Church?

And what should the attitude of the Church be towards this evil? That was the question he proposed in part to answer.

"Now," said Professor Adam, "the worst evil associated with the prevalent use of alcoholic liquor is that it tends to the degradation of man's soul. I do not say that all use of wine or alcohol, however moderate, must inevitably lead to the deterioration and destruction of soul life in man. But I will say that as at present used, it is responsible for much moral deterioration, manifesting itself in the quenching of zeal in religious work, falling away in membership, giving way to temptation, loss of integrity, virtue, and character generally, leading on to crime by various sorts, and ultimately the ruin of the individual soul and the grievous injury of society.

#### CALLING THE DEATH ROLL.

"Some time ago a Scottish minister went over his congregation roll of 715 members, representing about 250 families, and found that on no fewer than 97 of these families there lay in one form or another in a direct way the curse of the drink evil. In another Scottish Church no fewer than 500 persons had been lost to the congregation either by their own drunkenness or that of a member of their families. These are startling facts, but whilst we have no means of obtaining statistics here I am afraid that if ministers and elders were to go over their rolls and records, they would be startled and saddened to find how the use of alcoholic liquors is hindering the work of the Christian Church, and ruining precious souls.

#### DOES THE CHURCH CARE?

"But do we care?" asked the lecturer. "Are we concerned? Does the Church or the community do anything? When a mining disaster such as that at Mt. Mulligan occurs, or a mill falls in on the workers, or a theatre panic takes place, and a few score or a few hundred lives are lost, the community is stirred to its depths. But these deaths are a mere drop in the bucket compared with those caused by strong drink. And how little do we take it to heart! The carnage of war haunts a nation's memory for centuries, but every year in the British Empire alone strong drink

is producing the carnage of a battlefield. And drink is worse than battle; for 'from battle women stay and weep'; but drink's battlefield is the home, and its slain are as often women as men. Yes, truly, drink is worse than battle.

"What, then, should be the attitude of the Christian Church and of Christians to the drink traffic? That Christians should be more alive to its dangers, and that the Church should seek to remove its evils, is obvious and acknowledged. But as to the means and the action opinions still differ, and it is not easy to solve the problem. The difficulty arises mainly from the fact that many Christians still maintain that, notwithstanding all the evils of the traffic which it is our duty to try and remove, yet an innocent and harmless moderate use of alcohol as a beverage is still permissible to Christians. They argue that therefore for the Church to make total abstinence a condition of membership, and to exclude all who use and traffic in alcohol, would be a wrong and unjustifiable infringement of Christian liberty. Further, they say that for the Church to support Prohibition is unjustifiable in Christian ethics."

#### DID CHRIST USE FERMENTED WINE?

This brought the lecturer naturally to the point on which temperance opinion in the

Church splits. He put the case for the "moderate" thus:

"Christians," said the Professor, "who claim as possible an innocent and harmless moderate use of alcoholic beverages, especially on festive occasions, find the strength of their argument in the alleged fact that in contrast with the asceticism of John the Baptist (who was a Nazarite, and a total abstainer), Christ, the Son of Man, the founder and Head of the Christian Church, came "eating and drinking," allowing Himself the use of wine, as at the marriage at Cana, in such a way as to expose Himself to the taunt, 'Behold a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber!'

There are some who maintain that the wine Christ allowed Himself to make use of must have been unfermented grape juice; but I have not been able to convince myself from any evidence I have seen that this is possible. On the contrary, it seems to me most probable that the wine in common use at country marriage feasts in Palestine in those days would be the natural light wine of the country, not artificially treated so as to exclude the formation of alcohol, as is the case with modern unfermented wines.

"Can we then say," asked Professor Adam, "that the example set by Christ in contrast with the ascetic practice of John the Baptist may be fairly adduced in favor of the idea that moderation in use rather than total abstinence is the proper attitude for the followers of Christ to take up in the different circumstances, and in face of the different problems we as Christians have to meet today? I think not. . . . The prevalent use of light wine on festive occasions was not associated with a drink evil like that we are faced with, nor was the light wine then used, with its three to five per cent. of alcohol, comparable with the heavily-for-

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tified wines and beers and distilled liquors in common use in these days. And Christ's action does not imply that amid the entirely different circumstances of our day total abstinence may not be the practice which is best for most, if not for all, Christians who would seek to apply the spirit principles of its religious teaching to our own life and times."

After elaborating the different conditions of life and strength of liquors between the first century and the twentieth, Professor Adam said that the Christian preacher "might legitimately appeal for total abstinence to-day without feeling embarrassed by the thought that he is thereby reflecting with implied censure on the attitude and practice of Jesus Christ."

### THREE CLASSES OF DRINKERS.

The Christian advocate for total abstinence could roughly divide the people to whom he appealed into three classes, each with its own method of approach. First, the drunkard for whom personal safety lay only in total abstinence, and to whom it could be preached as a peremptory Christian duty for their own sakes. Second, those who were palpably in danger of drinking to excess, to whom could be urged the plea of total abstinence for their own sakes, and for that of their dear ones. Third, the "strictly moderate" people of strong will and principle, and high character, who seemed to be in no danger of becoming victims to strong drink.

### THE ENTRENCHED MODERATE.

They had to admit the difficulty of meeting the arguments or to find adequate grounds on which to urge total abstinence on this class as an imperative Christian duty. They say "the fact that Christ Jesus made use of wine is for us proof positive that an innocent and harmless use of wine is possible for man," and this the lecturer regarded as indisputable. Moreover, they claimed that wine ministered to their enjoyment and pleasant social intercourse, and demanded to know why they should be called upon to discontinue it.

"Now, I am not going to dispute the claim that a moderate and innocent use of beverage alcohol is possible; nor to affirm that under all circumstances total abstinence is a plain Christian duty; nor to say that total abstinence should be made a condition of Church membership. . . . No, it seems to me that the only ground on which an appeal to this third class can effectively be based is that of Christian expediency and brotherly love. We have to consider the influence on our families and our fellow-men. We must ask ourselves whether in view of the magnitude of the drink evil in our midst, total abstinence is not a fitting protest and a helpful example. We must ask ourselves, further, if the weight of such protest and example does not counter-balance the loss of personal enjoyment involved in the sacrifice. And in considering the problem one should keep in mind this verse: 'If drink make my brother to offend, I shall drink no more while the world lasteth lest it make my brother to offend.'"

### THE HISTORY OF THE TEETOTAL MOVEMENT.

The lecturer next gave a brief account of the progress of the teetotal movement inside the Church itself. He pointed out that John Wesley, being in advance of his time in appreciating the evil of the drink traffic, drew up a set of rules in 1743, that ante-dated the first pledge card by eighteen years. Nevertheless, the rules were not enforced, and for many years the leaders of the Wesleyan Methodist Society were bitterly opposed to teetotalism. In 1841, indeed, Conference ruled that (1) unfermented wine should not be used in the administration of the Sacrament; (2) no chapel should be lent for temperance meetings; (3) no preacher should invade another circuit to advocate temperance without an express invitation from the minister. At the same time, the basement of the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, London, was let to a wine and spirit dealer, who stored his liquors there. This led to the posting of a famous placard, which ran as follows: There's a Spirit above and a spirit below; The Spirit of love and the spirit of woe; The Spirit above is the Spirit Divine, But the spirit below is the spirit of wine.

"But," said Professor Adam, "all that has been swept away by the rise and forward advance of the teetotal army at St. Ives in Cornwall 80 years ago, and the Methodist Church all over the world is now one of the foremost in seeking to promote total abstinence, and in fighting the battle against the drink evil.

Other branches of the Christian Church had gone through similar experiences. Opposition to total abstinence in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland was strong and long; indeed, in the Established Church the popular name for Scottish whisky was 'the auld kirk.' (Laughter.) But the time when in Scotland whisky flowed freely at Presbytery dinners, at funerals and at festivals has long passed, and total abstinence is becoming increasingly prevalent. . . . In Australia the same is true, and whilst it is not a condition of Church membership, voluntary abstinence is being regarded as more and more worthy, safe and helpful. To be a teetotaler is no longer a reproach!

"On the educational side, the Church seems to me to be devoting less attention than it should to the instruction of both children and adults on the evils of drink."

### WHAT AMERICA HAS GAINED.

Professor Adam then dealt at considerable length and thoroughness with the various courses which a Christian State might take in seeking to control the liquor traffic, detailing the results of his personal investigations and the systems prevailing in other parts of the world. Coming to Prohibition, he quoted various stock arguments raised against it, and answered them in turn. Epitomised, the Professor's replies were:

(1) Prohibition is admittedly drastic, but the public welfare demands drastic action against a great power for evil.

(2) Law-abiding and loyal citizens will learn to adjust themselves to their country's

laws, and should they become shift and secretive law-breakers they must blame themselves, and not the law.

(3) America's experience is perhaps too short (a matter of 70 years.—Ed., "Grit") to dogmatise, but from evidence available, Prohibition has had a tremendously favorable effect in conducing to sobriety, efficiency, health, and wealth.

### OTHER NATIONS MUST FOLLOW.

"The probability seems to be," said Professor Adam, "that the advantages secured to the American nation by Prohibition in the way of national efficiency and prosperity will force other nations to follow suit by adopting some similar method of ridding themselves of the drink evil, if they do not wish to be left far behind. (Applause.) A careful and impartial consideration of facts and figures leads me to the belief that nationwide Prohibition is a very effective, if very drastic, method of dealing with the liquor evil. And if it can be shown that the many evils connected with the traffic cannot be got rid of except by Prohibition, then I think it is ethically justifiable for the State or Federal Government to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor as a beverage in the public interest. (Applause.)

"I would not dogmatise, but would leave the matter in the hands of the citizens to decide what is best in the way of legislation for the promotion of temperance and the national welfare. The Presbyterian Church, to which I belong, has adopted the policy of National Prohibition—(applause)—and whilst I think this is ethically justifiable only in view of the great perils of the present day, as a loyal Presbyterian I stand by it and advocate it."



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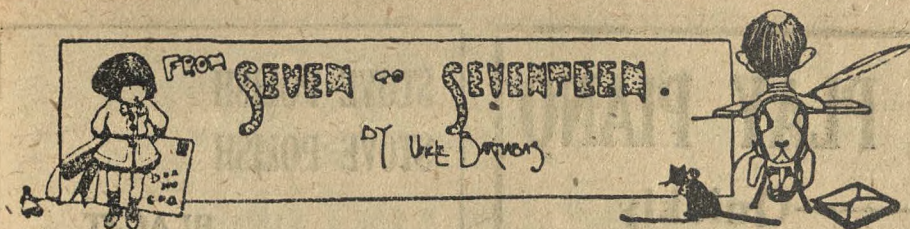
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#### FOR NE'S, NI'S AND SCALLYWAGS.

Are you members, or do you know of any Bands of Hope or Young People's Temperance Societies? If so, write in to the Y.P. Department, giving address of Leader or Secretary. Would you like to have one started in your town? Then write in for a free packet of helps, suggestions, and samples, and also speak to your minister or S.S. superintendent.

Address letters to

The Y.P. Dept.,

N.S.W. Alliance,

321 Pitt St., Sydney.

#### A SCHOOLBOY'S WISH.

I'll tell you what I'd like to do:  
I'd like to live next door to a Zoo!  
The animals I'd have for chums;  
I'd get the adder to do my sums;  
And when I'd a task in geography,  
The kangaroo would bound for me.  
The seal would steal my letters, you see,  
And the monkey steal dates for my history;  
The elephant would lend me his trunk, I know.

When off on my travels I wished to go,  
I'd spend the eagles and fly the kites,  
And the tapir would light my room o' nights,  
I should have great fun, I think, don't you?  
If I only lived next door to a Zoo!

—From "Everyland."

#### GENERAL PROGRESS.

Denzil Moller, Berry Jerry, writes:

Dear Uncle B.,—I was glad to see my letter in "Grit." I suppose by this time I am on the scallywag list, as it is a long time since I wrote to you. We had our public school picnic on the 2nd of September. I got second in my class race, and second in the egg and spoon race. I also got a book for general progress during the year at school. We had good rain, and there is plenty of grass, and the crops are looking well. The Sunday School children are practising for our annual concert about the end of the month. Well, Uncle B., I will close now, with love to all "Grit" cousins, not forgetting yourself.

(Dear Denzil,—Delighted to hear of your success at school. Keep on and greater triumphs are in store for you.—Uncle T.).

#### BACK AT COLLEGE.

Desmond Creagh, Killara, writes:

Dear Uncle B.,—I am thinking that it is time that I wrote to you again. Last Saturday afternoon we played a team from Gordon. They made 161 runs, while we made 108. I have been back at College now nearly three weeks since our last holidays ended. I am having a happy time up here, and am getting along nicely in my lessons. As I have no more news, I will now close, with best of luck to all "Grit" Ne's and Ni's.

(Dear Desmond,—I was wondering if you would ever write again. Pleased to hear that you are progressing. Write regularly.—Uncle T.).

#### PROHIBITION SUNDAY.

Gordon Baker, "Woniara," Botany, writes:

Dear Uncle B.,—Thank you for writing to me in "Grit," and accepting me for a Ne. Did you know we had Prohibition Sunday in Botany on August 7th? We had a lovely meeting in the Town Hall in the afternoon. Mr. Shonk spoke to the grown-up people, and Mr. Butler to the children, and we liked them both very much. Mr. Butler came to our place to tea, and we liked his company so much. We were sorry when he had to go and preach at the Presbyterian Church. My sister Shirley came home on Saturday. She has been staying in the country nearly six months. I am so glad she is home again. It is nearly bedtime, Uncle, so I will close, with love to yourself and Uncle T., and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Gordon,—You had two excellent speakers for your Prohibition Sunday, so I hope that you learnt something that will help you in life.—Uncle T.).

#### DEFEAT AND HOPE.

Jean Milne, "Melrose," Dhulura, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—We are having lovely weather down here now. Everything is looking at its best. The crops are making great headway with all the nice rains we have been having. We all hope to have a good harvest. We are still playing tennis here, but it is getting a little bit hot for it now. Next Tuesday we are having a tennis match and hope to win it because we were beaten the first time. There is a picnic to be held next week not far from here, so we will be going to it if it is a nice day. Well, Uncle, I will have to close, as I cannot stop up very late now because I have had bronchitis. I was in the hospital a week with it. Love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Jean,—I am pleased to hear of your recovery. I admire your spirit—hold on to it, it makes for victory.—Uncle T.).

#### JUST ESCAPED.

Harry Blue, Killara, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I am writing this letter and I am sending you my photo. We have been having lovely weather up this way. Our third XI. played a cricket match on Saturday against Gordon and lost. Our Qualifying Certificate starts on the 11th of November. I suppose it is a long time since I last wrote to you. I have no more news to tell you, so will close, with love to you and all Ne's and Ni's.

(Dear Harry,—Your letter just in time to save you from the scallywag list. Let me know how you succeed in the Q.C. exam.—Uncle T.).

#### A NEW NE.

Ron. Ball, Dulwich Hill, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I would very much like to become one of your Ne's. I will be 11 on 24th of November. I belong to our Band of Hope, and sometimes recite at it. I have one dog; his name is "Tib." I have great fun with him at the ball. I hope I don't get on the scallywag list. Well, I must close now, with best wishes.

(Dear Ron,—You are welcome to our family circle. If you wish to escape the scallywag list you must write regularly, and try to win others to the great cause.—Uncle T.).

#### ANOTHER NEW NE.

Mervyn R. Oke, Bolong, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I would like to become one of your Ne's. You will excuse me for not being able to send you my photo for a few months anyway, but some time I will send it to you. My birthday is on the 26th November, and I will be 14 next month. I hope you will accept me as your Ne. I read the letter in "Grit" every week from your Ne's and Ni's all around N.S.W. I go to school at Nowra every day. Two years last New Year's Day we went to the Richmond River, but my father got sick, and we came back and settled at Bolong, where we live now. I am learning typewriting at Nowra school. Some day I might be able to type a letter to you. We live in a five-roomed house, 100 yards from the road to Berry from Nowra, and four miles from Nowra, two miles from the railway station. Very handy, isn't it? Well, good-bye, with love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Mervyn,—I welcome you to our family circle and I hope I shall have the pleasure of many letters from you. Keep on learning all that is useful and good. It all helps.—Uncle T.).

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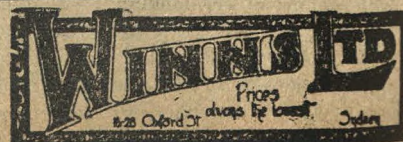
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## THE FINALE.

Mrs. Brown: "I hear the vicar thinks your daughter has a real genius for reciting, Mrs. Smith."

Mrs. Smith: "Yes. All she wants, he says to me, is a course of electrocution, just to finish 'er off, like."

\* \* \*  
AUTO-ATTRACTION.

Daughter: "He's frightfully attractive, I think."

Mother: "I can't see it."

Daughter: "Good heavens! Do you mean to say you can't see that big yellow car?"

\* \* \*  
THE CORRECT ANNOUNCEMENT.

New Cook: "What do I say, ma'am, 'Dinner is served' or 'Dinner is ready'?"

Mistress: "Well, if it is anything like it was yesterday, it would be simpler to say 'Dinner is spoiled.'"

\* \* \*  
THE ONLY QUESTION.

"I wonder how many men will be made unhappy when I marry?"

"It all depends upon how many times you marry."

\* \* \*  
NOT EXACTLY GALLANT.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of England has resolved to admit women to be elders. Even behind their backs it sounds unchivalrous.

\* \* \*  
WHEN IT MATTERS.

There isn't much difference between sight and vision, except when you make the mistake of calling a woman one when you mean the other.

\* \* \*  
A FINE POINT.

"What are you doin' of, James?"

"Sharpenin' a bit o' pencil."

"You'll 'ave the union after you, me lad. That's a carpenter's job."

## A FUTURIST WORKER.

"You look tired!"

"Well, it's hard work carrying a hod of bricks up to the third story."

"Have you been doing it long?"

"No—I start to-morrow!"

\* \* \*  
GOOD FOR NERVE, ANYWAY.

First Invalid: "Is this a good place for the nerves?"

Second Invalid: "Oh, yes! When the proprietor of this hotel first came here he charged ten shillings a day—now he has the nerve to charge twenty-five!"

\* \* \*  
THE ETIQUETTE OF THE ROAD.

Even if it is a good deal of trouble, motorists usually can avoid some additional trouble by stopping as soon as possible after hitting a pedestrian. And, besides, ordinary manners demand that he stop; the pedestrian nearly always does.

\* \* \*  
NOT A POSE.

"How long have you been indisposed, my poor fellow?" asked a fair visitor at a hospital of a big negro who was strapped up in bed with an injured back.

"Dis ain't no pose, 'tall, miss," answered the patient in tones of disgust. "Dis am merely de careless manner in which dem forgetful doctors went away and lef' me yes-tiddy."

\* \* \*  
WHAT HE SAID.

The Sunday School teacher was talking to her class about Solomon and his wisdom.

"When the Queen of Sheba came and laid jewels and fine raiment before Solomon, what did he say?" she asked presently.

One small girl, who evidently had experience in such matters, replied promptly: "'Ow much d'yer want for the lot?"



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# KING TEA

THE NEW CEYLON



**New South Wales Alliance—**

(Continued from Page 4.)

**MR. DAVID WATSON STANDS FIRM.**

The A.L.P. Executive, which has been considering the position of Mr. David Watson in relation to the Referendum Pledge, has come to a decision without hearing him. He has been asked to withdraw from the pledge, which their Executive considers contrary to the requirements of the Movement.

Mr. Watson is, as is well known, a man who puts principle before expediency, and will not retrace his steps. He has always been a fighter for the welfare of the workers, and sees in the liquor traffic the greatest enemy of those whom he would befriend.

It will be interesting watching future developments.

**CAMPSIE HOTEL APPLICATION.**

After several efforts the application for an hotel license at Campsie reached the Parramatta Court, where the petition of B. Muldoon was heard. The decision is not yet known.

Strong opposition was present, two barristers and a solicitor appearing on behalf of various objectors.

It is expected that a full report and the decision can be given next issue.

**YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.****FOR OUR HOLIDAY MAKERS.**

When visiting Manly, Katoomba, or Blackheath early in January, look out for the special Young People's Demonstrations in those places. Something extra special is being planned. Full details later.

**FOR AUSTRALIAN YOUNG PEOPLE.**

During the Christmas holidays an important Australian conference will be held in Melbourne to discuss Band of Hope and Young People's Temperance work. Our own department will be represented, and it is expected that many practical proposals will be discussed there.

**FOR THE BOY SCOUTS.**

The lantern lecture prepared for the Scout Movement is being repeated in several localities shortly. It is entitled: "The Knights of Now." It will probably be given at the Australian Scout Corroborée in Sydney, January 12-17. Any Scoutmasters desirous of having this entertainment in their district are invited to make application.

Received to 24/11/21, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-:—Mrs. J. S. Reid, 30/12/21; V. H. Collins, 20/11/22; J. A. Hopkins, 30/12/22; D. H. Hardy, 5s., 22/5/22; R. W. Smart, 30/10/22.

**"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

Received to 24/11/21, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-:—Mrs. J. S. Reid, 30/12/21; V. H. Collins, 20/11/22; J. A. Hopkins, 30/12/22; D. H. Hardy, 5s., 22/5/22; R. W. Smart, 30/10/22.

**Water Waggon—**

(Continued from Page 6.)

So you see there is still need for "Grit's" sub-title, which is, "A Journal of National Efficiency and Prohibition."

**REFERENDUM PLEDGE.****THE FIGURES IN "THE FIST."**

Recent census returns show that 2,099,763 men and women are registered citizens of New South Wales, and when "the call" came that shook the world, and this State was asked for the first hundred thousand to defend an ideal of liberty, there was little or no hanging back.

Now the people are being asked to fight in defence of the liberty to vote on a question that is one of the most vital of our time, all the more important because it is generally regarded as an unpopular and, therefore, neglected cause.

By its failure to give effect to a just law, the Government has denied a plank of its own platform, not once or twice, but thrice. Well, the cock will crow at the next elections, and many of the politicians, like Peter, will go out and weep bitterly, though for less worthy reasons. When votes are their argument, the only thing to do is to shake, not the mailed, but the veiled, fist.

One hundred thousand votes is all we ask for—a mere handful out of that 2,099,763 people. Previous referendums show that close on a million people voted either for or against the particular question.

If the war was fought for anything it was fought for an ideal of citizenship against one of a despotism, and if this State cannot furnish 100,000 signatures to defend a democratic principle it will show that it has yet to learn the meaning of democracy.

Your district sent its quota of men to the Front. See that its quota to the Referendum Pledge is also subscribed.

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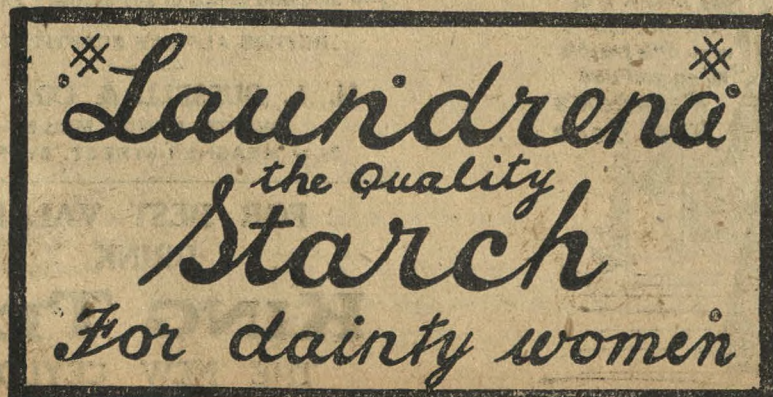
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# PLEDGE WEEK! Thursday to Thursday, DECEMBER 1-8

**To Concentrate our Pledge-Signing Efforts During this Coming Week—  
December 1-8—That's the Plan!**

## METROPOLITAN WORKERS' RALLY.

The enthusiastic rally of workers on the 21st inst. approved the plan. Many fine suggestions: Tables outside picture shows; get local proprietor to put on slide, "Sign Referendum Pledge outside." See that your church has a Prohibition secretary. Ask local shopkeepers to put posters in shop windows; posters obtainable from Alliance local committees. Put advertising pars in local papers. Give church members the Pledges when entering the church; collect after service. Personally write your Lodge, Union, Alliance Branch, or other organisation.

## AMMUNITION FOR PLEDGE WEEK.

The Pledge is non-party.

It is non-sectarian.

It doesn't ask people to vote for Prohibition, but for a Referendum.

The Pledges are a demand for Referendum candidates, and each party will supply Referendum candidates. Make your demand a strong one!

It doesn't "clash" with the Protestant Alliance Pledge. Wherever there is a Roman Catholic Referendum member there is also in the same electorate and in the same party a Protestant Referendum candidate.

41 out of 89 effective members of Parliament favor Referendum. Our object is 60 members. 100,000 Pledges will give us victory.

We already hold balance of power in many electorates.

**Latest News.**—November 30: Big parcels of Pledges from Leeton, Haberfield, Lakemba, Crow's Nest, Manly, W.C.T.U. branches (very fine help), Parkes, Peak Hill, Molong, Glen Innes, Parramatta, Botany, Mascot, Hurstville, Walcha, Arian Park, Enfield, Burwood, Gosford, Mangrove Mountain, Marrickville, Tamworth, Cessnock, Newcastle. A long list of signatures to the Pledge comes from Guild-

ford. Goulburn sends 60 more. Various firms have Pledges and pencils on their business counters, and others are displaying signs. Peakhurst ran out of Pledges and signed a big petition. All churches in Kempsey had Pledge tables on Temperance Sunday. Bellingen's strong committee is working hard. Tables at all Blackheath churches; 19 workers there arranging for tables at Horti-

cultural Show. Mt. Victoria to have tables also. Valiant W.C.T.U. workers braved intense heat at Roseville and secured a fine bundle of Pledges. Sans Souci has quota, and is out for 200 more.

Take a lead from active workers and play your part—town or country. Pledge Week, December 1-8.

## DISASTERS.

### AUSTRALIA'S IMMUNITY.

#### A REPLY TO A LIBEL.

Being interested in the land which left 60,000 dead warriors on foreign battlefields, and then allows the survivors of its armies who have lost step in the march of commerce to make a street collection in order to begin life again, I read the article with the above heading published in the "Sun" of the 15th inst. For me the sting was in the tail of it.

"Hic Jacet," the writer, terms drink and cranks "the more commonplace disasters," and adds: "But we have evolved a more pestilent type of crank—the wowser—a sort of Dowie-Pussyfoot hybrid." Let us take the "commonplace" first.

They are only commonplace because they are tolerated. When Arthur James Balfour was informed in 1918 that we had lost 1000 guns and a corresponding number of lives, he calmly remarked, "Oh, really, what a bore!" "Hic Jacet" is a drink-maker in the same sense that Balfour was a war-maker, and he aggravates his offence by saying, "It's a commonplace."

So with the public. Hundreds of thousands of men were lost in the tragic battles of the early part of the war, and the public remained comparatively indifferent. But when the "Lusitania" was sunk, certainly with every appearance of deliberate brutality but with only a fractional loss in lives, the public behaved like the crowd at a bull-fight. War was a commonplace, but think of the spectacle of the Atlantic liner! And they made it a journalists' holiday. Let "Hic Jacet" question the police court reporters about the casualties of drink, which is five times as deadly as the bubonic plague.

Now for the "wowser." Abuse is not argument, and this is a term of abuse, and he has no more right to term the Prohibitionist (the Pussyfoot half of "the hybrid") a wowser than I have to call the drinker, as such, a "waster." I will say, however, that the latter is invariably a time-waster. Who does not know the fellow in business who fails to keep his appointments, and when he has wasted half an hour of your time thinks that the purchasing of a drink compensates for it. This would not matter so much if the State guaranteed free houses and free food, but in these days of commercial rivalry it simply will not do. Business men prefer the non-drinker for reliability, and Australia will some day for her own sake.

No, if the "crank" is a man with a mind containing what the airmen call "air pockets" (which are spacious things, anyway), what shall we call the pestilential fellow (I really am provoked to this abuse) whose brain and business refuses to function without the assistance of stimulants? Whatever it is, it should be something with an R.I.P. in it, for his conditions is known as "hors de combat."

W.C.A.

P.S.—But perhaps "Hic Jacet" is fooling us, for I recollect that his name means "Here lies."

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**A PROHIBITION JOKE.**

The joke in U.S.A. is that when you buy a drink you tip the seller a "bit." The "bit" is for a wisp broom to brush yourself down when you recover from the "kick" of the "Jackass brandy."

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