

Grit.

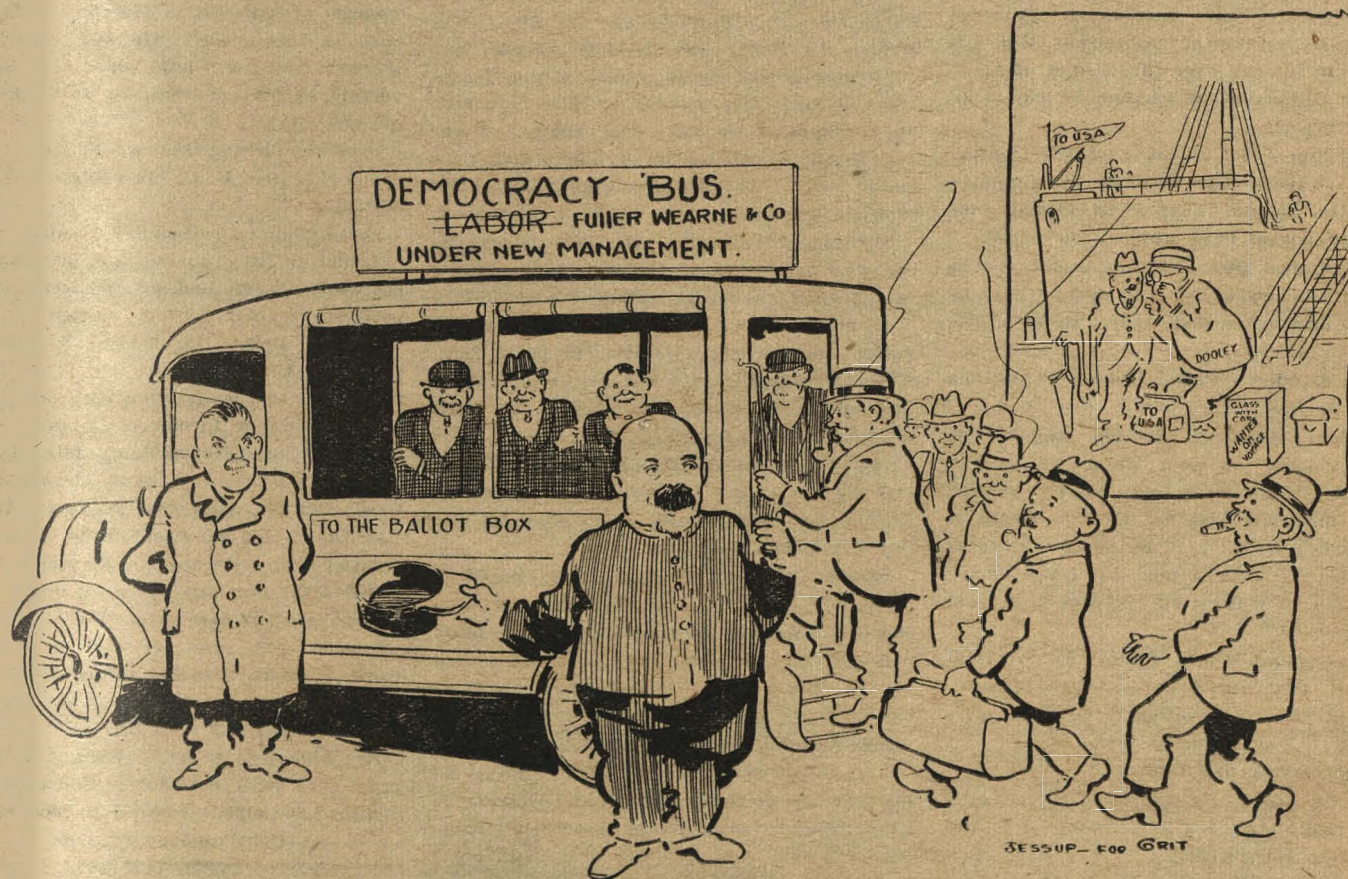
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XV. No. 51.

Twopence.

SYDNEY, MARCH 9, 1922.

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



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WHAT MORE DOES MR. DOOLEY WANT ?

Mr. Dooley announced at Drummoyne last night that in order to get at the truth of the position in America in regard to Prohibition the Government would send a commission to America to investigate it.

Upon that report the Government would act.

Mr. Dooley did not name the commissioner.

"Daily Telegraph," 21/2/22.

Mr. Dooley would send to U.S.A. and investigate Prohibition. After 60 years of local and State Prohibition, the nation has given its verdict; after varying periods the States have reiterated with increasing emphasis their verdict in favor of Prohibition. Will Mr. Dooley run his eye over the verdict of those who are competent as anyone he can send to investigate?

Archbishop J. G. Glennon at 9th Conference of Catholic Charities at St. Louis:—"Since the saloons have been closed one-third less people have applied for help."

Rear-Admiral Sims, of U.S.A. Navy: "In favor of the dry policy you ask? Oh, absolutely and whole-heartedly. It is working all right."

Harry Lauder: "Prohibition is a glorious success in America."

President Harding: "In the face of so much evidence on that point what, conscious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it (the traffic) back. . . . In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not only from our politics, but from our memories."

Major-General Wood: "There is no question but that there is an overwhelming sentiment for Prohibition. Greater efficiency . . . decrease in crime, vice . . . better physically and morally."

Sir John Foster Fraser, after three years in America: "America has become dry, and is going to remain dry."

Sir Arthur Rickard, President of Millions Club, Sydney: "The law was not properly enforced in some parts of the U.S.A., but not more than 10 per cent. of the quantity of liquor obtainable before the introduction of Prohibition could now be got. The elimination of the saloon had brought about an enormous improvement, and the saloon should be eliminated here."

Daily Mail Year Book for 1922 speaks of Prohibition as an "epoch-making act."

B. M. Neal, M.D., President of 65 institutions for treatment of drink addicts—"Nearly all Neal institutes have closed for

lack of patronage, and I am now devoting all my time to another business."

Judge Thomas, Supreme Court, Alabama, U.S.A.: "Prohibition is the greatest single agent for the promotion of law, order and justice, and I say this without reservation."

Commander E. Booth, Head of the Salvation Army in America: "The greatest achievement of the ages." Turn a deaf ear to any and every argument that would persuade you to the disadvantage of Prohibition."

W. Saleeby, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.Z.S., Chairman of National Birth-rate Com.: "I was enabled to compare the vital, criminal and industrial statistics in many States and Cities before and after Prohibition in cases both of recent and more remote enactment. Their evidence conforms to more than the most sanguine expectations. . . . The greater part of what appears on the problem of Alcohol and Alcoholism in our press in relation to Prohibition is evidently controlled by the liquor interest."

Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare, New York: "The results from the disuse of alcoholic liquors have been more astounding to my mind than even the claims of the most ardent advocates of Prohibition."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Leader of Women's Suffrage Party of U.S.: "Make no mistake about that, America's decision is final. There will probably be a little swinging backward and forward among different communities for some years; but as for the great general principle there will be no change."

Louis Nash, Labor Leader of U.S.A.: "For 30 years I fought Prohibition on the stump and through the press as relentlessly as my ability would permit, solely from the personal liberty standpoint. My views changed as a result of witnessing a wonderful contrast of a State drunk and a State sober. . . . The demise of the open saloon, often looked upon as the working-man's club in the old days, marked the beginning of a new era in industry."

Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, declares that this generation has witnessed three great advances: (1) Conquest of the air; (2) Formation of League of Nations; (3) Prohibition in U.S.A. Concerning the latter he writes: "I say deliberately that in my judgment that is an event not merely of passing consequence, but a great event judged by the standard of world history."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, American Jewish Leader: "Don't be disturbed about all this outcry about the difficulty of enforcing Prohibition."

Thomas A. Edison: "It is the greatest thing in America to-day . . . Everybody ought to help protect themselves against the sale of whisky. Even the drunkard should help, and they would if they had plain common sense."

Dr. T. W. Leys, formerly Managing Editor of "The Star," Auckland, N.Z., after visiting Canada and America, said: "In the United States Prohibition was a reality. The Prohibitory law there was no more broken than any other law."

Colonel John Leader, British Officer in charge of American Training School for Officers during war: "Go wet again? See, there is no more hope of Uncle Sam reverting to slavery than to go back to the old wet days."

Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale: "Prohibition will give U.S.A. 10 per cent. economic advantage."

Frank Vanderlip, Leading Banker of N.Y.: "Prohibition has provided the greatest single economic factor looking to material prosperity ever created by legislation."

Charles Price, the Editor "Union Labor Bulletin," U.S.A.: "No sane citizen who has witnessed the transformation wants to see a restitution of former conditions."

Sir Arthur Newsholme, late Principal Medical Officer to Local Government of Great Britain, after two years in America: "As the result of Prohibition there is increased prosperity and the diversion of large sums to the purchase of better clothing. . . . Rescue work in the large cities has, in considerable part, been replaced by preventive work. Drunkenness and admissions to hospitals for acute alcoholism have shown remarkable decline."

Archbishop James J. Keane: "Practical experience with Prohibition for even a few months has helped everyone to recognise that

(Continued on page 10.)

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The Silent Question.

THE TOWN HALL THRILL.

ORDERLY EMPHASIS OF REFERENDUM DEMAND.

Five thousand citizens of Sydney, eagerly expectant, gathered early in the great Town Hall on Wednesday, March 1, to hear the interstate leaders of Labor voice the achievements and aspirations of democracy. It was a wonderful sight, and a wonderful occasion. Five thousand electors gathered to hear their representatives give an account of their stewardship, and to outline their future plans for serving the people who preferred and paid them.

And in that vast audience were those who were determined that the trust imposed in those leaders should not be flouted. Labor stands on a clearly defined platform, with plank after plank hewn out in hard, plain English sentences.

Labor stands for a Referendum of the people on the big issues of the day, is the gist of one of the planks, and that band of enthusiasts for democracy were determined that the Labor leaders should appreciate the need for applying this plank to the Liquor Question—they were there to demand a referendum on Prohibition.

THE TENSE SECONDS.

The Premier, Mr. Dooley, had spoken. He spoke against trusts and gained applause, but he did not speak of the liquor trust. He spoke of democracy, but he avoided mention of democracy's right—a referendum.

Mr. Theodore, Premier of Queensland, followed him, and told of Queensland's achievements under Labor's rule, but he mentioned not that Labor had given the people a referendum on the liquor question.

Was it a conspiracy of silence on the most vital question of the elections?

The thunder of applause at the conclusion of Mr. Theodore's masterly peroration had barely died away before something strange happened.

The audience, looking steadfastly at the platform, saw a curious transformation of expression exhibit itself on the faces of the chairman and the trio of speakers. It was as though someone had hit them fair between the eyes. They were stunned. And slowly

the eyes of the vast audience turned to the spot on which the speakers' eyes were riveted—to the far clock gallery.

"SUN," 12/1/1922, says:

**Australian
Liquor
Party**

wipe out the stigma by—
A REFERENDUM!

Quietly, unostentatiously, a devoted band of Labor Prohibitionists had let a large calico sign drop over the balcony, and had secured it to the railings. It was magnificently effective—a silent protest.

One—two—ten—fifty—sixty—sixty-three seconds I counted while that fine sign hung there—and then the crowd's minds reacted and a babble of voices was raised, and enraged liquor advocates snatched at the sign and wrenched it down, but not before it had done its magnificent work. Five thousand people had seen the protest—it was burnt on to their minds!

And then another murmur of rage came from the liquor advocates in the crowd. They were smarting under the sting of the victory which Prohibition brains had scored over them, and here

**LABOR MUST TRUST
THE PEOPLE—
A REFERENDUM!**

From the centre of the left side gallery another banner bravely gave forth its message!

It was clever! While all eyes were fastened on to the clock gallery, the second banner was fastened by willing hands, and almost simultaneously the opposite gallery showed another magnificent sign:

**QUEENSLAND LABOR GAVE
A REFERENDUM—
WHY NOT N.S.W.?**

And then there arose one of those situations which create almost unbelievable facts. The clock gallery banner had been destroyed—its life was exactly one minute and five seconds.

The two side gallery banners remained, and while the people in each gallery saw the banner hanging from the opposite gallery they were unaware of the one hanging from their own side, and the noise and din prevented them from being told of the fact—and the banners continued to hang.

It was inevitable that they should be torn down. They eventually were, but one banner lived for exactly three minutes, and the other for four and a half minutes—a long lifetime for such a magnificent protest to enter the eye-gates of the huge Town Hall crowd. A big proportion was noisily demonstrative against the referendum demand, but in that crowd there was also a big body of citizens who felt the logic and justice of the demand.

Those in charge of the meeting were galled at the magnificent success and clever planning of the demonstration, and refused to answer questions which had been handed up in writing. Their excuse was that no names had been appended to the questions, but when Mr. Shonk jumped to his feet and claimed authorship of the perfectly legitimate questions he was deliberately refused an opportunity of putting the questions to the chairman. The referendumites were not to be denied, however, and a questioner in the body of the hall brought a reply from Mr. Dooley. "I will give a referendum on State control of the liquor traffic," he said. He was stampeded into promising something which nobody wants—not even the followers of his own party.

Amid a babble of voices of those clamoring for the written questions to be heard and those against, the meeting was brought to a close.

The pioneers in our great movement have earned our unstinted praise and admiration, but no one act of any of the great Prohibition pioneers can excel the magnificent daring of that band of devoted enthusiasts who literally and actually held aloft their banners on that memorable day, March 1, 1922.

It was a lead to action by all who stand for Prohibition in this State. It was a demonstration of the unquenchable demand for a referendum which enthuses the big leaders in our cause.

PASS "GRIT" ON

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 12s. to £1 or more, according to quality. Heenzo costs only 2s., and money cannot buy anything better.

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NORTH AND NORTH-WEST CAMPAIGN.

FIELD DAY No. 2.

SUNDAY, MARCH 12.

11 a.m., Tamworth Anglican Church.
3 p.m., Country Appointment.
7.30 p.m., Tamworth Presbyterian Church
Mr. Francis Wilson.

11 a.m., West Tamworth Anglican Church.

3 p.m., Duri Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m., Tamworth Methodist Church.
Mr. C. M. Gordon, M.A., B.D.

11 a.m.
8 p.m., United Church Service, Moree.
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

11 a.m., Werris Creek Presbyterian Church.

3 p.m., Currabubula Anglican Church.
7.30 p.m., Werris Creek Anglican Church.
Rev. J. T. Phair.

11 a.m., Guyra Methodist Church.
3 p.m., Brockley Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m., Llangothlin Methodist Church.
Rev. H. A. Cubis, B.A.

MONDAY, MARCH 13.

8 p.m., Oddfellows' Hall, Tamworth.
Messrs. Gordon and Wilson.
Werriston Hall, Werris Creek.

Rev. J. T. Phair.
School of Arts, Ingleburn.
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

8 p.m., Oddfellows' Hall, Guyra.
Rev. H. A. Cubis, B.A.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Speakers were in the Campbelltown-Liverpool-Fairfield district at last week end. Congregations were up to the standard, and there was a fair response to the appeal.

Mr. Hammond's meeting at Haberfield was spoiled by rain. It was, however, an appreciative audience, ready to be practical and make the Referendum Pledge a factor in the coming election.

Mr. Creagh had a fine open-air meeting at Wentworthville, where the liquor trade is endeavoring to obtain a license for a hotel.

In Martin Place on Monday there were up to 500 people listening to the reasons why the politicians should be compelled to listen to the demand for a referendum on the liquor question. There is no doubt concerning the state of opinion held by the many who listen to the speakers in this place.

Messrs. Wilson and Shonk had a fine crowd in the open-air at Burwood. The Prohibition points were appreciated by those present.

A number of lantern talks have been arranged. More can be put on the programme, and we shall be pleased to hear from friends in any places where they could help to organise a meeting.

WITH THE WORKERS.

A bright and helpful evening was spent by the workers who had gathered to meet Mr. Gordon, of Victoria, at the Alliance Rooms

on Tuesday night. They had come from various suburbs, and there were present also ministers from country districts who are attending the Methodist Conference.

Mr. Macourt, who presided in the absence of Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, gave Mr. Gordon a cordial welcome amongst them.

Mr. Gordon was in happy mood, and in breezy fashion spoke of the methods of work in the Southern State. He was particularly interesting in his remarks concerning the efforts to meet the financial needs of their campaign. Mostly promises had been supplemented substantially by straight-out donations. Further additions had come from fetes, which were being made features of their financial activities.

Mr. Gordon's offer of a prize of £50 to any one who could produce a scheme that would maintain the interest of local committees showed that this difficulty is with all of us. There were some offers to take the prize, until the enthusiastic ones were informed there would be no advance until the scheme was proved.

Messrs. Shonk, Fisher, Hulbert, and Mrs. Courtney Smith spoke briefly of the various phases of local activities, and Rev. C. W. Fullerton mentioned some of the problems and difficulties of work in the country.

It was a useful conference, with a fine note of optimism sounding from the start.

MR. CREAGH FOR AMERICA.

Mr. W. D. B. Creagh, now well known in the country, as well as in the metropolitan area, has booked his passage for America and England, and leaves next month. Mr. Creagh has seen so much of the results of the liquor traffic here that it would be particularly interesting to him to travel in the country where liquor has been outlawed. He is looking forward to the experience, and his friends here will be just as eager to hear his story after his return.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

THE BOY WAS SAVED.

A small boy in front of a Rozelle tram caused the driver to use the emergency brake, bumping the passengers uncomfortably.—"Evening News, 10/2/22. A motor-bus following the tram could not stop so quickly and crashed into the care, one passenger being injured. Yet no one will blame the tram-driver for, though his sudden stop caused a collision, the boy was saved.

Is it not about time we put on the national emergency brake and saved our children from the liquor traffic? The slight inconvenience which may be caused by the coming of Prohibition would be as nothing compared with the great benefits achieved.

Prohibition puts on the emergency brake and saves the children of Australia from liquor.

OUR ACTIVITIES.

The progress of the Y.P. Temperance work is illustrated by the following summary for January and February. Fifty-two meetings, totalling 3742 attendances, have been addressed by our representatives. These include lantern lectures, demonstrations, cinema nights, Sunday and State school addresses, C.E. meetings, and several committees and conferences. These were held in connection with this department, and we must not forget the great amount of work carried on by other organisations and individuals apart from our Y.P. Department.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 3/3/22, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: W. Menzies, 5s., 25/6/22; Theo. Hooke, 12 subs., £3 0s. 6d., 30/6/22; J. T. Cradick, £1 10s., 30/10/23; Mrs. C. C. Walker, 1/3/23; Geo. Smith, 20/2/23; T. H. Roach, 28/2/23; Miss I. Button, 24/2/23; Rev. S. J. Kirby, £1 10s., 15/2/23; S. N. Grey, £1 1s., 30/12/23; A. E. Emblem, £1, 10/4/23; Miss Richardson, 26/2/23; Miss E. Woods, 28/2/23; Mrs. A. Bell, 30/1/23; Rev. J. H. Baker, 30/12/21.

The following are paid to 30/12/22: Mrs. Gelding, H. T. Blanch, F. Wicks, Mrs. Curtis, 8s. 4d., Rev. N. S. Millar, Mrs. Nixon, J. A. T. Perry, School of Arts, Wyalong, £1 0s. 6d., Rev. J. Young, Mrs. W. Allen, 8s. 4d., Mrs. W. J. Harding 12s. 9d., P. Somerville, L. C. Carrington, 14s. 2d., H. P. White, 8s. 7d., Alf. O. Lane, Mrs. E. A. Jones, 10s. 6d., D. Burgess, 8s. 6d., Miss Pain, 8s. 10d., W. Preston, L. Pinn, W. Walsh, Mrs. W. Macfarlane (N.Z.), £1 3s., Keith Wilson, W. McLaren, £1 4s. 8d., Mrs. Pearce, H. H. Gall, 8s. 4d., Mrs. R. S. White, J. F. Bruce, Mrs. Oates, Mrs. J. H. Anderson, A. F. Graham, Miss A. M. Anderson.

RUSSIAN FAMINE FUND.

E. L. Pavelli, 10/-; L. G. Hancock, 10/6; Anon, 5/-; Miss C. James, 10/-; Miss 15/ James, 10/-; Mrs. Dark, 21/-; Miss B. Graham, 12/6; Miss Huggart, 20/-; the pupils Menai Public School, 20/-.

UNCLE B.'s POOR.

Mr. Bolus, £2; H. Albury, 10/-; M. M., 10/-.

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THIS IS WHAT
You Promised

"Not to give your First Preference Vote to any candidate for Parliament who is not in favor of an immediate Referendum on Prohibition, to be decided by a bare majority."

Honor Your Promise
ON THE
25th

VOTE FOR REFERENDUM CANDIDATES

Many Referendum Candidates are listed on the opposite page. Watch for complete list in next issue of "Grit," and in daily papers on the 18th and 22nd inst.

FOR CAFE NOIR BUY

GRIFFITHS BROS.

Pure Coffee



THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

March 25, 1922, belongs to the citizens of New South Wales. On that day, by being allowed to secretly make a certain mark on a ballot paper, you will be doing what cost our forefathers much real sacrifice and suffering. The right of every man and woman to vote for a Parliamentary representative was a right which was literally wrung from the despotism of the past. To-day the right to choose our legislators marks the last—but not the final—stage in our collective march towards a more perfect freedom. It is indeed a sacred right, and should be so considered by every person who possesses it. Every man and woman who for some paltry excuse refuses to go to the polling booth and vote betrays the faith of those who in days gone by fought for us and bestowed upon us a power which must directly shape the destiny of our country.

THOSE WHO DO NOT VOTE.

By refusing to vote an elector places himself in the same class as those who are not permitted the privilege. No criminal in jail is allowed to vote, and no person in an institution for the insane is granted the right. We suggest that the non-voters belong to the sane and non-criminal class, and we appeal to them to prove it on election day. The present Government was elected by about

a 50 per cent. poll. That is only half of the people voted, and the Government only represents one-fourth of the whole people. Such a state of affairs is a distinct blot on our democracy, and if it happens again at this election there will be every reason to say that the people get the Government they deserve.

HOW TO VOTE.

One of the most important questions our people will have to decide is how best to use their votes when more than the number of possible members in any electorate are in favor of a referendum. For instance, in one electorate which has the right to return five men to Parliament we may have eight or nine referendum candidates, and our people will naturally ask who shall have the first preference vote. That question cannot and must not be answered by us in detail. Our mission is simply to inform the people who are the pledged candidates, and it must be left to the individual voter to decide the order of preference. But we do go so far as to suggest that in every electorate where more candidates than the number of seats are offering that our people shall seriously consider the history of the candidates and try to select the men who are, because of their general attitude, likely to serve our purpose best, always remembering that

those who have served us have a prior claim on our preference to those who promise to serve us.

PLUMPING.

One of the big parties are advising their supporters to plump. That is, they are advising their people to only vote for the three or five members of their own party. We suggest such a course is unwise, and hope that our pledged people, after voting for the pledged candidates, will continue their preference, and thus have a whole voice in the election even as the law provides they may. The opinion of those who have made a close study of the present system of voting say that to get the best out of the system the voter should indicate his preference for each candidate and not plump. One of our slogans is: Vote for every candidate, giving your first votes to the pledged politicians, giving the opponents of liquor reform your very last votes.

PUT PRINCIPLES FIRST.

It sometimes happens in politics that we have to choose between a man who is personally right and politically wrong, and one who is politically right and personally wrong. That is to say, it may be we know certain candidates who are pledged abstainers, but who by their vote always protect the liquor traffic. Such men are from our point of view personally right, but they are certainly politically wrong, and must not get any votes from people who desire to have the traffic tried before the public tribunal of a referendum. We must at all cost put our temperance principles first, and only support those men who, in spite of any personal shortcomings, are pledged to give us a referendum. No candidate is perfect, alas not one voter is, but our question is big enough to command the whole support of those who desire to see our State free from the bondage of the liquor interests, and we have no hesitation in saying that those candidates who are prepared to give us their word that they will, if elected, give us a referendum shall have our support. Such candidates may not be Prohibitionists, but that fact will not save them from the wrath of the traffic. Every man pledged to submit the liquor question to the people will call down upon his head the opposition of our opponents. Let there be no mistake about that, therefore we must at all cost put our principles first and stand by those who have thrown in their lot with us.

(Continued on page 15.)

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OPP. GRACE BROS.

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

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THE CANDIDATES WHO PROMISE. ASPIRANTS FOR POWER WHO GIVE REFERENDUM VIEWS.

WHOM SHALL I VOTE FOR ?

Who shall I vote for?

That's the question which will arise to the lips of thousands of electors during the next fortnight, especially to the thousands who have pledged themselves to vote only for those candidates who favor a Referendum. Our task is to let you know who are the candidates favoring a Referendum, and in fairness to them all, and in order to give them an opportunity of expressing their views on the question, the following letter has been sent to every new aspirant for a position in Parliament:

LETTER TO CANDIDATES.

Dear Sir,—I notice by the Press that you are a candidate for Parliament at the forthcoming elections. I am not asking your opinion on total abstinence or Prohibition, but am anxious to know if you favor a Referendum on Prohibition to be decided by a bare majority.

Many thousands of determined people have pledged themselves to give their first preference vote only to that candidate of **their own party** who favors this democratic right of the people. We are most anxious not to misrepresent your views, and will therefore be glad if you will treat this as a matter of urgency and let us know at your earliest convenience if you favor an immediate Referendum on Prohibition, and, if returned, whether you will support any motion in the House that aims to give the people the right to vote on this question.

Thanking you in anticipation.—I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed) ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

The replies are tumbling in to us, and the following are amongst the first Referendum candidates to reply:—

BALMAIN ELECTORATE

which includes within its boundary Annandale, Camperdown, Glebe, Leichhardt, Tooten, and Rozelle.

Candidates—

Mr. Albert Lane: Favors Referendum, and is a tower of strength to our cause, being one of the most able and ever-ready speakers in the Prohibition Movement.

Mr. T. Greentree: Favors a Referendum, and is a strong Prohibitionist.

BATHURST ELECTORATE

ranges from Springwood to Molong, and includes all the mountain towns and Lithgow, Bathurst, Orange, Blayney, Millthorpe, and Portland.

Candidates—

Mr. A. J. Craig, responding to a question at a meeting, said: "Yes, I certainly favor a Referendum."

Mr. F. J. Swann is emphatic for Prohibition and a Referendum.

Sir Chas. Rosenthal is a Prohibitionist and absolutely in favor of a Referendum, and made the statement at a public meeting.

Mr. S. Whitmee not only favors a Referendum, but is also a staunch Prohibitionist.

BYRON ELECTORATE,

up on the rich North Coast, stretches from Grafton to Tweed Heads, and includes the important centres of Murwillumbah, Lismore, Kyogle, Casino, Byron Bay, Bangalow, Ballina, and Alstonville.

Candidates—

Mr. W. T. Missingham again asks for votes, and stands for a Referendum.

Mr. C. J. T. E. Williams is an ardent Prohibitionist, and favors a Referendum.

BOTANY

which includes Alexandria, Botany, Daceyville, Erskineville, Mascot, Matraville, Newtown, Redfern, South Randwick, and St. Peters.

Candidates—

Mr. W. H. Pritchard of Newtown favors a Referendum.

Mr. W. H. Wassall favors a Referendum.

COOTAMUNDRA ELECTORATE

includes the important centres of Young, Cootamundra, Temora, Junee, Boorowa, Canowindra, Cowra, Carcoar, Grenfell, Gundagai, Harden, Murrumburrah, Koorawatha, Lyndhurst, and Woodstock.

Candidate—

Mr. A. G. Manning favors a Referendum.

CUMBERLAND ELECTORATE.

The fruitgrowers' electorate, stretches from Waterfall and Cronulla to the Hawkesbury River on the North, and past Richmond on the West, and includes Liverpool, Windsor, Penrith, Hornsby, Epping, etc.

Candidate—

Mr. W. R. Fitzsimmons wholeheartedly supports Prohibition and favors a Referendum.

EASTERN SUBURBS

is a compact coastal electorate, and takes in Bondi, Coogee, Edgecliff, Kensington, Pad-

dington, Randwick, Vaucluse, Waverley, and Woollahra.

Candidates—

Miss Preston-Stanley favors Referendum decidedly.

Mr. F. Davison favors Referendum.

Ald. H. Goldstein favors Referendum, also Prohibition.

GOULBURN ELECTORATE

has for its centres Bega, Bombala, Braidwood, Bungendore, Cooma, Goulburn, Milton, Moruya, Nowra, Queanbeyan, and Yass.

Candidate—

Mr. H. J. Bate, resident of Tilba Tilba, favors a Referendum, and is an enthusiast for Prohibition.

MURRUMBIDGEE ELECTORATE

stretches from Nymagee to Barmedman and from Narrandera to Hay, and includes the irrigation area and Forbes, Parkes, West Wyalong, Trundle, Bogan Gate, Etc.

Candidates—

Mr. James Millthorpe is a staunch advocate of a Referendum.

Mr. H. C. Moulder, Mayor of Condobolin, favors a Referendum.

Mr. G. A. Wilson favors a Referendum.

NEWCASTLE ELECTORATE

runs from Cessnock to Paterson and from Singleton to the sea.

Candidates—

Mr. David Watson, experienced legislator, whole-hearted worker for Prohibition, absolutely reliable, stands four square for a Referendum.

Mr. G. W. Jenner favors a Referendum.

Mr. M. Cromarty favors Referendum, and criticises Government for not carrying out the law.

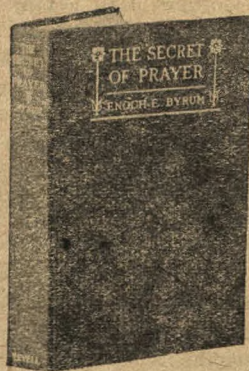
Ald. R. G. Kilgour favors a Referendum without any reservation.

Ald. K. A. Mathieson writes and says: "I favor a Referendum."

NORTHERN TABLELANDS ELECTORATE.

The big Northern electorate runs from Walcha to the Queensland Border, and from Ebor to Wyallda. Glen Innes, Guyra, Ten-

(Continued on page 12.)



The Secret of Prayer

Prayer is the mightiest force in the universe. We are weak in the presence of a great power. Prayer unlocks God's treasure troves.

This Book makes a Searching Soul Appeal for Prayer.

6/6, post paid.

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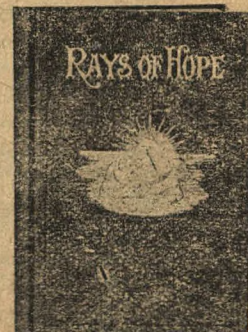
If you are tempted with discouragement, here's a book to warm your soul.

If you know someone that is having a spiritual battle, this Book Will Give Fresh Hope.

5/6, post paid.

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A Personal Chat with my readers

PULLING DOOLEY'S LEG.

The police called at the Alliance this week and informed us that they had been advised that we were going to break up the Premier's Town Hall meeting. Such stupidity, such addle-pated nonsense! Why should we do any such foolish thing? We leave that kind of thing to our opponents. In 20 years of campaigning I have never known a more stupid lie than this one by which someone has pulled the Premier's leg. Surely Mr. Dooley and his friends must be nervy and panicky to a degree that is incredible to normal people.

LAWS CAN BE CHANGED; THEY MUST NOT BE BROKEN.

The worst thing about the Prohibition referendum is the way it was set aside. The law-makers did not amend or annul, the Premier simply ignored the law. That is what a burglar or any other lawless person does. Chief Justice C. T. Marshall, of Ohio, U.S.A., says:

"Laxity of enforcement can only exist in any community if the major portion of the executive branch of the Government is either indifferent or corrupt. Strict enforcement is never impossible, and in most cases not even difficult. When public sentiment becomes fully aroused and when it becomes reasonably sure that officials who do not do their duty will be retired to private life, law-enforcement will cease to be difficult."

The "V.R.I. Review," which is the official paper of the Victorian Railways, has, in common with all railway journals, been emphasising the need and wisdom of the "Safety First" Movement. This paper asserts that it is not so much the absence of safety devices as ignorance, carelessness, and unsuitable clothing. There is no such thing as "fool-proof" machinery. This paper says:

"The quality of the workmen is equally important. Intelligent workmen will labor in places of poor physical condition without accidents, whereas an inferior class of labor, under the most perfect conditions, will produce a large number of accidents."

"Carelessness is a factor in accidents, and is the cause of many avoidable injuries. In fact, it can safely be said that carelessness in some form or other is responsible for more accidents than any other specific cause."

"A workman who is reckless in his movements is a more dangerous factor around the premises than an unguarded machine. The best safety device is a careful man."

They might have added that alcohol was the greatest enemy to "safety first." It takes the breaks off caution. It slows the will to decide. It diverts the mind from concentration. It spoils the judgment and prompts to the taking of chances. Prohibition is the most extensive "safety first" device ever adopted in any part of the world.

THE FALL OF REPUBLICS.

A gifted jurist, and a great American, has said: "The perpetuity of this Government depends upon the manner in which our laws are carried out. Nearly every State has laws to which no attention is paid, and they reap the fruits by having all laws broken. I am not an alarmist when I say, if these conditions be tolerated the Republic itself will sooner or later fall by the props of the law on which it rests being weakened and destroyed. Americans are accustomed to regard a republican form of government as a natural condition. That such a Government is mortal and can die is a thought so entirely foreign to our conditions that it is folly in the minds of some to discuss it. A glance at history does not lend encouragement to this cheerful view. Our Republic, though the best, is not the first nor the oldest. We have lasted now one hundred and thirty-eight years. Venice had a republican form of government for 1100 years; Carthage, 700 years; Athens, with various intermissions, 900 years; Florence, 300 years; and Rome, 500 years. These governments have long since passed from the stage of the world, and some of them are little remembered. If our Government were to last three centuries longer and then die, it would go down in history as one of the most splendid and shortest lived among the wrecks with which the shores of time are strewn. What caused the downfall of these governments by the people? The people made laws until the laws became so many the people began to disregard their own laws. The laws of Rome were good. Indeed, the Justinian Code is said to be the most perfect system of laws ever devised by man. Yet Rome rotted and fell, even while the Code was in operation. The laws were all right, but the hearts of the people were not right and the laws were not obeyed. When the laws ceased to reign, the government resting upon the foundations of law commenced to topple over. The reign of laws means the rule of the people, for a majority of the people make the laws. They register their will crystallised in the form of statutes. We need a revival of the rule of the people."

THE EDITOR.

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

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Change of Address or non-delivery of the paper should be promptly reported to the Manager.

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You may send your subscription c/o Rev. J. Dawson, Westminster Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1922.

\$50,640,000 GRAPE HARVEST SHIPPED BY CALIFORNIA GROWERS.

The last of the grape shipments having gone east, the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroad traffic chiefs are announcing that during the 1921 season they hauled outside of California for distribution in 6200 cities and towns, 422,000 tons of grapes, valued in the aggregate at 50,640,000 dollars. The railroads handled 28,800 cars, which contained 844,000,000 pounds of grapes. The latter alone, and not taking into account the local consumption of grapes, means over eight pounds for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Prices per ton ranged from 65 to 175 dollars. The average price per ton was 120 dollars. The shipments this year beat last year's record by 5300 cars.—"Union Signal," December 29, 1921.

WONDERFUL

ERADICA

"Sure Cure for Septic Sores."

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Is highly recommended for boils, burns, bruises, carbuncles, abscesses, poisoned or inflamed sores, poisoned bites, gathered sores, whitlows, and septic sores.

Sold by Anthony Hordern, W. H. Soul, Pattinson, Winn's, Ltd., Oxford-street, Sydney.



The State needs in Parliament men whose lives appeal to our intellect, arouse our ideals and touch the best in all of us.

New laws are but new chapters in man's upward struggle. It is of vital importance that the law-makers should have qualifications for their momentous task. An American writer has very truly said:—

"Law and government are, and always have been, but one expression of the life of the people. Law is regulative rather than generative. It is simply part and parcel of a people's life. It is a part of their life like their social habits and their language, and, as such, it must grow with their growth, and wither with their decay. Every great reform which has been effected by law has consisted, not in doing something new, but in undoing something old. The most valuable additions made to legislation have been enactments destructive of previous legislation; and the best laws which have been passed have been those by which former laws were repealed. Law as it reflects the social expression is more or less idealistic. It embodies the new chapter in the story of man's struggle upward."

THE COST OF A MISTAKE.

Many do not take the trouble to vote, and they suffer eventually as do all careless people. Those of us who do vote need to weigh and balance with the greatest care. An ill-equipped doctor may mean your death. An unfaithful clergyman may mean the loss of your soul. An incompetent law-maker may mean the death of man, the loss of all, and the wreck of the State.

Your vote is a priceless heritage, that came to you steeped in the blood of your forefathers, strong in the beauty of those noble and yet forgotten souls who never rested until they gave us what autocracy had too long denied us. In weighing politicians we are really weighing the majority of the community.

We deserve no better Government than we have. The politicians are our choice; they reflect our character.

Politicians will not make the people better; it is the people who must make better politicians.

Everyone realises, even the agitator himself, that the first principle of citizenship is respect for the rights of others and the interests of the community as a whole. Na-

ture will not yield her gifts except in return for effort. Agitation, confusion, idleness and absolute contempt for the rights of others mean debt, poverty, hunger and misery.

The politician who has not this ingrained in his character cannot claim my vote.

THE MAKING OF PARLIAMENT IS THE JOB OF EVERY GOOD CITIZEN.

Thousands are going to complain that Parliament has failed, that many politicians are recreant to their duty.

The politician has a right to look you in the eye and say: "What have you done to



GETTING LOUDER !

make the community better? What did you do to make this Parliament? What will you do to back me when I do my duty?"

A big python escaped from a zoo. The keeper nearly lost his life trying to put it back in its cage. He then got some 20 men, and with fine team work they got the huge creature safely back.

The evil monster of contempt for honesty of our country's good—this monster slithered with self-interest—is abroad in every community. No man alone can conquer it, but if every self-respecting citizen will do their part, this thing can be conquered, and put behind the only bars that can hold it, viz., the bar of public opinion.

THE MAN HIGHER UP.

We charge all lawlessness to "the man higher up." We wrongly blame the police. They are big-hearted, brave, fine men, of wonderful patience—and do only what they are told to do. They enforce the laws they are told to enforce. They steer clear of the laws they're not supposed to bother with. Gambling is illegal, but Pitt-street is full—packed full of it. The police talk to the bookies, and are witnesses to all kinds of bets, and their inactivity is due to "the man higher up." Sunday trading is illegal, but lots of it is done. They are not under point-blank orders; it is not frankly and brutally told them what they may do, and what they may leave undone, but they are given to understand, and they are not fools, and "the man higher up" never has to tell a man twice. Our one day of power is election day.

The past two years have revealed what "the men higher up" are, and our vote alone can dislodge them. Weighed in the balance of things, as they are, makes plain the duty of all those who want things better; they must vote for better men.

ALL LAW IS SACRED.

It is only by vigorous enforcement of all laws—not one law—that the great purpose of Government can be accomplished. It is only by unusual men that law will ever be



enforced. You, Mr. Voter, are absolutely responsible. Any laxity in the law's execution removes the coercive power, just as fully as though there were no laws. Enforcement is the stimulant, the coercive, which the weak require to enable them to obey the law, and it is only in this way that respect for the law and the hope of civilisation can be maintained.

ROGERS BROS
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455 Pitt St. 3 Macquarie Place
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ALLIANCE HOTELS.

OUR OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED LICENSE.

Several very interesting cases have been heard at the courts during this month. Among those to arouse more than the ordinary amount of interest was that of the removal of the license from the Empire Hotel to the Alliance Hotel, and commonly spoken of as the Alliance Hotels case.

The Alliance Hotel was, until the decision in favor of the removal of the license to the building, one of the very few hotels in our State without a liquor bar. As far as the city goes, apart from the People's Palace in Pitt-street, this place was the only residential hotel without a bar.

The reason for the removal was that the Empire Hotel was wanted by the Queensland National Bank, who were going to convert the premises into up-to-date offices.

The removal of the license, it was stated, would be in the interests of the public, and would necessitate an expenditure of between £10,000 and £20,000. When the licensee of the Empire Hotel, Douglas Rogers, found he could not continue on his premises he made arrangements with Mr. Blundell, the owner of the Alliance Hotel, whereby he (Rogers) was to receive £400 and a salary of £7 a week as manager of the Alliance in the event of the application being granted. Board and residence for his family were also included in this agreement.

The applicant failed to prove that accommodation was scarce in the city in other than the busy times as stated above.

Two interesting witnesses were Inspector Fullerton, Metropolitan Licensing Inspector, and the Secretary of the Licensing Reduction Board.

The firstnamed, in giving general information concerning the hotels in the Metropolitan Licensing District, stated that on January, 1882, there were 848 hotels in the above district, which worked out at one hotel for every 293 persons. On December 31 last year there were 581 hotels, or one to every 1364 persons. During the years mentioned there had been 999 hotels in this district, and up to December 31, 1921, 418 hotels had been closed.

The Secretary of the Licensing Reduction Board stated that the number of hotels in the Sydney electorate was 317 on January 1, 1920. Since then 16 hotels were ordered to be de-licensed, four hotels surrendered their licenses, and five had gone out without surrendering, making a total of 25 fewer hotels. There were still 54 hotels in this electorate to be de-licensed by the Licensing Reduction Board.

After argument for and against, lasting for five days, the Licensing Bench, consisting of Messrs. Adrian (Chairman), Galbraith and Gilles Shaw, decided to grant the application.

The legal representatives engaged in the case were Messrs. Watt, K.C., Bathgate and McTague (instructed by Messrs. Murphy and Malone) for the applicant, Mr. W. Curtis (instructed by Smithers and Co.), Mr. Dare (instructed by Mr. W. C. Clegg), and Mr. W. H. Drew, for certain objectors.

Mr. D'Apice appeared for the police.

The case for the objectors is thought to be strong enough to warrant an appeal. This step is at present under consideration.

What More Does Mr. Dooley Want?—

(Continued from page 2.)

It is a very great blessing to be rid of the American Saloon—an infamous institution."

Sir James Hope Simpson, General Manager of the Bank of Liverpool: "Generally speaking, I was impressed by the great prosperity of the United States, the hopefulness of the business men, and above all by the enormous industrial advantage they have already begun to reap from their policy of the Prohibition of drink."

Lord Leverhulme: "The greatest change that I have noticed in America on my recent visit is that it has gone dry. . . . The policy of going dry in America means that in the world's race America has thrown away a heavy weight, and we who are already behind in the race are adding to our weight."

Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan, President of Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America: "The blessings of Prohibition have already proved so great and so far-reaching that reports have come from every quarter of the U.S.

telling of the marvellous transformation of whole communities."

G. M. Massey, Hon. Sec. British Chamber of Commerce in U.S., in answer to an enquiry by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the effects of Prohibition: "Retail mercantile establishments all over the country report large increases in the aggregate of pay cheques presented to and cashed by them, an increased purchasing capacity, and an improvement in the payment of accounts. The savings banks show a greatly increased aggregate of accounts and fewer withdrawals in the industrial sections."

Miss Dorothea Spinney, the Famous Interpreter of Greek Drama: "Yes, Prohibition has worked wonders in America. Why you can see the difference in the faces of the people. The Americans are quite reconciled to the fact that the wet times are gone for ever, and very few complain."

Dr. Morris Miller, University of Tasmania: "Prohibition has come to stay in the U.S.A. and Canada. Drunkenness is practically non-existent."

Father T. J. O'Donnell, of Latrobe: "The general feeling is that it is of the greatest

benefit to the whole community, and there seems but little chance of the law being abrogated. . . . Many who opposed the law now firmly stand by it."

Mr. Charles Francis, Commissioner of Conciliation of Labor Department, U.S.A.: "It is inconceivable that liquor should ever again be legally sold among the 105 million people of the U.S.A."

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A BEVERAGE!

Refreshing, Invigorating, Stimulating,
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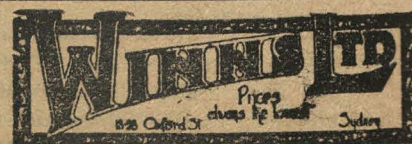


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G.K.I.—Special Value Boy's Dark or Mid Grey Tweed Cotswold Suits, popular style as illustration, lined through. Sizes 4 to 13.

Usual Price 29/6

SPECIAL PRICE 25/-





The "NEW DAY" Campaign



Make
Young

AUSTRALIA Safe for
's Sake

Of course, you wish to know all about the whole plan. From March 28 to May 13 a series of demonstrations will be held in suburban Town Halls, when the Young People of Greater Sydney will show everyone how eager they are for Prohibition. This series of demonstrations will include Leichhardt, Mosman, Kogarah, Ashfield, Chatswood, etc., and each rally will have the following features:

1. Community singing of popular Temperance choruses to well-known tunes: "Abe," "Katy," "Tipperary," etc.
2. Lantern lecturette featuring "The Prohibition Rooster."
3. Action piece by a Y.P. Society.
4. Prohibition stories for young and old.

These demonstrations will set the Y.P. Campaign rolling, so make sure that YOU have a part in the rally nearest to your home.

STILL GOING STRONG.

We won't stop with these rallies. No; they will raise such a wave of enthusiasm that everyone will be ready to go to the MONSTER DEMONSTRATION on Saturday, May 13. This is going to be the Temperance event of the year for our Young People, and it is expected that a great procession will march to the Sydney Town Hall, which will be crowded with smiling children and adults, all eager for Prohibition.

IN LINE FOR THE PROCESSION.

A grand march consisting of groups of children from Lodges, Sunday schools, Societies, etc., will start at 2.30 p.m. Room will be provided for displays, decorated lorries and motors, tableaux, etc., and bands will lead the way.

Two conveying marches are planned, one from Macquarie Place for the North Shore, and one from Eddy Avenue. The line of march will be: (1) Eddy Avenue, Rawson Place, George-street to Cathedral entrance of hall. (2) Macquarie Place, Pitt-street, Martin Place, George-street to Drutt-street entrance of hall. Both will march to the Town Hall, the ground floor of which will be reserved for all who march. Arrangements will be made to have a film picture of the procession taken.

SPLENDID ASSISTANCE.

One of the biggest contributions to the success of this demonstration is being made by the Boy Scouts' Association. A committee of Scout Masters is taking charge of the marshalling of both processions, and under the direction of Scout Masters, Boy Scouts will act as stewards or ushers in the Town Hall. No one will therefore object to the scouts having pride of place in the pro-

cession, for a detachment of boys will head each march, carrying with them the Union Jack and Australian Ensign.

PRIZES FOR THE PROCESSION.

The following prizes are being offered for displays appearing in the march:—

- Class 1—Best Mother's Day Display of any nature.
- Class 2—Best Society Temperance Display.
- Class 3—Best Temperance Tableau on Lorry.
- Class 4—Best Decorated Lorry.
- Class 5—Best Decorated Motor.
- Class 6—Best Processional Display on Foot.

The prizes will consist of beautiful banners, suitably inscribed, which will become the permanent property of the successful society.

HINTS AND CONDITIONS FOR DISPLAYS.

1. All entries must be in the name of or on behalf of societies, lodges, etc., affiliated with the N.S.W. Alliance, Y.P. Prohibition Council, or some other recognised Temperance organisation. Lodges, Sunday schools, C.E. societies, etc., come within this condition in virtue of their denominational or Union affiliation with the Y.P. Council.

2. Entries must be received by May 1 for the following:

- (a) Competitive displays.
- (b) Allotment of place in procession.
- (c) Reservation of seats in hall.

3. Societies marching in procession can wear regalia, carry their own banners or carry Prohibition posters or mottoes.

4. Suggestions are available upon request, and will be provided to all who enter Societies or displays for the march

5. Societies can enter for more than one display.

6. Information re place in procession and hall will be sent to all applicants before May 12.

AND THEN THE TOWN HALL.

Here, at 3.15 p.m., all the interest will develop to white-heated enthusiasm. A splendid programme of community singing, action pieces, Prohibition stories, etc., will be presented. There won't be any long, dry speeches, but a bright interesting programme which will delight all, old and young. Some of our societies will form a combined choir to lead the community singing and render special choruses.

The gallery of the Town Hall will be available for reserved seats at a cost of 1/- each. Seats can be reserved at Mr. W. Tyas, bookseller, George-street (opposite Town Hall) Plan will open on May 1. The body of the

hall will be reserved for the procession, and after this has entered the hall any unoccupied seats will be available for the general public.

FOR MOTHER'S SAKE.

This demonstration will be held the day before Mother's Day, Sunday, May 14. Is this not beautifully appropriate? We can honor Mother by working for Prohibition and Temperance, for Prohibition benefits and protects our homes. Every true Mother wants her children to be sober and healthy. Let us at this demonstration honor the Mothers of our Land. At the Town Hall tickets re Mother's Day will be distributed, and Mother's Day Buttons will be available at a slight cost.

WHO'S WHO IN THIS?

This campaign is being organised primarily by the Y.P. Prohibition Council. But associated with the Council there are the various denominational Sunday school departments, the Juvenile Temperance Lodges, the W.C.T.U., the C.E. Union, City Mission, Rescue Society, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Kindergarten Union, Salvation Army, Bands of Hope, etc., etc. Here is represented a mighty army of children, and we are anxious that all the young people connected with these organisations should enter enthusiastically into the plan.

YOUR PART.

Before long, leaflets and other advertising matter will be ready. We want a great big army of friends in the suburbs to distribute these. Call or write for a supply and get the suburbs flooded with announcements.

We shall be pleased to send a speaker to explain the whole proposal to any school,

(Continued on page 12.)



**Three
Advantages
in Buying
Tools at
DANKS'**

The Danks' Tool Department offers a triple advantage: A selection from the best makers of Britain, America, and Australia; prices as low as exchange rates and financial conditions overseas permit; and a guarantee of quality.

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A special allowance is allowed Trainees on their parcels of tools.

Tools for Carpenters, Plumbers, Tin-smiths, Engineers, Gardeners, etc.

Open till nine Fridays. Call in and inspect.

Country orders receive prompt attention.

John Danks & Son Pty., Ltd.,
324 PITT STREET (near Liverpool
Street), SYDNEY.
And at Melbourne.

The Candidates Who Promise—

(Continued from page 7.)

terfield, and Armidale are within its boundaries.

Candidate—

Mr. G. W. Ring, ex-Mayor Inverell, favors a Referendum with compensation.

OXLEY ELECTORATE.

The long coast electorate includes Grafton on the North and Raymond Terrace on the South Boundary, and runs out to Dorrigo.

Candidates—

Mr. W. C. McRae says: "I favor a Referendum, but with compensation."

Mr. H. D. Morton says: "I always supported Prohibition, and will do so again. A Referendum? Yes, with compensation."

Mr. L. O. Martin says: "The law in regard to a Referendum being taken on the Liquor Question should be enforced."

PARRAMATTA ELECTORATE

includes Auburn, Bankstown, Granville, Guildford, Lidcombe, Merrylands, Parramatta, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, etc.

Mr. T. H. Morrow favors a Referendum, and is a strong Prohibitionist.

Ald. G. L. A. Simpson, Mayor of Parramatta, stands for a Referendum.

RYDE ELECTORATE

is from Burwood to Eastwood and Artarmon to Gordon, and all the country between.

Candidates—

Mr. H. H. Small is an emphatic supporter of Prohibition and favors a Referendum.

Mr. N. McIntosh certainly favors a Referendum.

ST. GEORGE ELECTORATE.

Sans Souci, Punchbowl, Hurlstone Park, and all the fine suburbs between, comprise this electorate.

Candidates—

Mr. J. G. Wilson favors a Referendum, and would, if elected, take initiative himself to introduce a Referendum Bill.

Mr. G. K. Ewen, prominent Prohibitionist, and of course favors a Referendum.

Ald. F. H. Farrar favors a Referendum, and has advocated Prohibition from the platform.

Mr. R. McDonald favors Referendum.

In last issue we named the sitting members who have proved themselves our friends. We will publish both lists complete in next issue.

The 'New Day' Campaign—

(Continued from page 11.)

Lodge, or Society. Let us know what date will suit for a visit.

We therefore appeal to YOU. Every teacher, officer, superintendent, leader, etc., of the above organisations is urged to bring wholehearted influence to bear upon this plan. Get all of your boys and girls to take a keen interest and an active part. Success is assured if our friends will all help. Therefore—

Work it up
Talk it up
Pray it up.

SYDNEY,

the city electorate, comprises Belmore, Pyrmont, Darlinghurst, Woolloomooloo, Paddington and Surry Hills.

Candidates—

Mr. E. E. Salmon favors a Referendum.

Ald. E. S. Marks favors a Referendum.

Sir Ben. Fuller favors a Referendum, but does not advocate Prohibition.

Mr. E. J. Price favors a Referendum.

WAMMERAWA.

From the Bogan to Coolah, and with Capertee, Narromine, Warren, Coonamble, Coonabarabran, and Cassilis on its borders, Wammerawa electorate takes in Mudgee, Wellington, Dubbo, Gilgandra, Gulgong, Trangie, and other big towns.

Candidate—

Mr. H. Wark, an abstainer for 25 years, favors a Referendum, and reasonable compensation.

WESTERN SUBURBS.

The closely populated districts of Ashfield, Dulwich Hill, Enmore, Haberfield, Lewisham, Marrickville, Petersham, Stanmore, Summer Hill and Sydenham form this electorate.

Candidates—

Mr. J. T. Ness says: "I stand for a Referendum."

Mr. M. B. Simpson has at a public meeting strongly criticised the Government for not taking a Referendum.

Mrs. C. Wilson, another lady candidate, popular as a "friend of the kiddies," has the following paragraph on her manifesto: "Heartily in favor of a Referendum on the Liquor Question, the mandate of the majority to be complied with."

Mr. A. G. Huie, the Lands Values Tax Advocate, favors a Referendum, and a Prohibitionist.

WOLLONDILLY ELECTORATE

ranges from Bomaderry to Loftus, and from Towrang to Campbelltown.

Candidate—

Mr. S. Emmett, a life-long abstainer, for years associated with temperance societies, and a Prohibitionist by conviction, stands definitely for a Referendum.

Thus will we show how great is the demand for Prohibition in Australia.

PRACTICAL ASSISTANCE.

Individuals and societies are urged to show their interest right now by filling in particulars on the form herewith and posting to our office immediately.

Information from Individuals.

I will help by distributing leaflets, visiting societies, ushering, selling buttons, marching in procession. (Cross out those you cannot do).

No. leaflets required

No. buttons required

Name and address

Information from Societies.

No. of leaflets for distribution.....
No. of buttons for sale

Date and time of visit to Society.....

No. of Society expected in procession, for whom seats must be reserved

Display will be entered in Class No.....

Name of Society

Name and address of responsible officer of Society

WRITE NOW.

Address all communications in reference to this demonstration to—

A. J. FISHER,
Supt. Y.P. Depart.,
321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN PROHIBITION YEAR BOOK.

We are deeply indebted to Mr. Vale for compiling the fifth annual Prohibition Year Book. It is not only interesting, but of very great value to all interested in the war against alcohol. It sets out the history of our movement in each State, and records very encouraging progress.

Copies may be had from the Secretary of the N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, for sixpence—postage twopence extra.



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





THE CALL.

Out of the void it comes; the call, which I have the desire but not the courage to disobey. At no time am I immune from its dread influence. Something within me tells me that I shall never escape—that nothing can sever the invisible links that hold me its helpless prisoner—that I shall be its unwilling slave unto eternity. I call myself a man. I say to the world that I am my own master. Yet, when I hear the call, I bow my head in shame and admit to myself that I am but a poor weakling, and am as clay in the hands of a sculptor. No sooner do I hear it than I rise in all haste in answer to its summons, and work its terrible will with never a mutinous word.

Now, I hear it in the early morn, ere the day has well begun. Again, when the blistering sun straight overhead proclaims it noon. Only last night, while deep in the soft cushions of an armchair, lost in memories of bygone days, I heard it:

"John, the drip pan under the ice-box is running over again."

AN EVEN BREAK.

Townly: "Do you often have to rush to catch your morning train?"

Subbubs: "Oh, it's about an even break. Sometimes I am standing at the station when the train puffs up and other times it is standing at the station when I puff up."

"Please, sir, ought I to be punished for something I have not done?" "Why, certainly not." "Well, then, ought I to be punished because I have not done my sums?"

New Curate (to Sunday-school scholars): "My dear children, I want you to look upon me as a shepherd, and I shall look upon you as my sheep. Now you all know what the shepherd does to the sheep." Impetuous little boy: "Shears them."

THE "DISTANT HUSBAND" AND THE BEAR.

The following missive was received by the forest ranger of the Pasadena district and read recently at the annual dinner of the Sierra Club in Los Angeles:

"Kind and Respected Sir:

"I see in the paper that a man named J— S— was attacked and set up by a bear whose cubs he was trying to get when the she bear came up and stooped him by eating him up in the mountains near your town. What I want to know is did it kill him or was he only partly set up and he from this place and all about the bear. I don't know but what he is a distant husband of mine. My first husband was of that name and I supposed he was killed in the war but the name of the man the bear set being the same I thought it might be him after all and I thought to know if he wasn't killed either in the war or by the bear for I have been married twice since and their ought to be divorce papers got out by him or me if the bear did not eat him all up. If it is him you will know it by him having six toes on the left foot. He also sings base and has a spread eagle tattooed on his front chest and a anchor on his right arm which you will know him if the bear did not eat up these parts of him. If alive don't tell him I am married to J— W— for he never liked J—. Maybe you had better let on as if I am dead but find out all you can about him without him knowing anything what it is for. That is if the bear did not eat him all up. If it did I don't see you can do anything and you needn't take any trouble. My respects to your family and please answer back.

"P.S.—was the bear killed. Also was he married again and did he leave any property worth me laying claim to?"



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DAILY INSPIRATION

"Let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works."—Heb., 10, 24.

SUNDAY.

"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."—Matt., 7, 12.

* * *

OUR MOTIVE.

"There were ten lepers healed, and only one turned back to give thanks, but it is to be noticed that our Lord did not recall His gift from the other nine because of their lack of gratitude. When we begin to lessen our acts of kindness and helpfulness because we think those who receive do not properly appreciate what is done for them, it is time to question our own motives."

MONDAY.

"Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before."—Phil., 3, 13.

* * *

THE ART OF FORGETTING.

Memory's studies are all the rage nowadays. But every Christian ought to drill himself in the art of forgetting.

Forget evil imaginations.

Forget the slander you have heard.

Forget the meanness of small souls.

Forget the faults of your friends.

Forget the misunderstandings of yesterday.

Forget the disagreeable people whose talk poured vinegar into your spirit.

Forget all malice, all fault-finding, all injuries, all hardness, all unlovely and distressful things.

Start out every day with a clean sheet.

Be lovely, be loving. See how much sunshine you can produce.

TUESDAY.

"Live, not to the lusts of men, but to the will of God."—1 Pet., 4, 2.

* * *

FULL SURRENDER.

"There is a good deal of pride in what is called 'giving one's self to God'—as if one had ever belonged to anyone else," says Ruskin. And yet, despite the right of the Creator to His creature, God is satisfied to call His own only those who of free choice do commit themselves to Him.

"God will put up with a great many things in a human heart, but there is one thing He will not put up with—a second place," says Ruskin. Given the first place, He will guide, control, bring peace and safety, but a second place is one He cannot hold. The First Commandment still leads all the rest.

WEDNESDAY.

"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven..."—Matt., 5, 16.

HIS LAMPS.

"His lamps are we,

To shine where He shall say,

And lamps are not for sunny rooms,

Nor for the light of day;

But for the dark places in the earth,

Where shame and wrong and crime have birth;

Where wandering sheep have gone astray,
Where the light of Faith grows dim,
And souls are groping after Him."

THURSDAY.

"Let us run with patience the race set before us."—Heb., 12, 1.

* * *

KEEP ON.

"This is the 'patience' for us to cultivate: To bear and to persevere. However dark and profitless, however painful and weary existence may have become, however any man like Elijah may be tempted to cast himself beneath the juniper tree and say, 'It is enough: now, O Lord!'—life is not done, and our Christian character is not won, so long as God has anything left for us to suffer, or anything left for us to do."—F. W. Robertson.

FRIDAY.

"Rejoice . . . that, when His glory shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy."—1 Peter, 4, 13.

* * *

NOT YET.

I have not seen His face—

Not yet, not yet;

But oft beside mine own

His feet are set,

And I'll no strangeness feel,

No chill surprise

That glad day when He bids

Me lift mine eyes.

If I have felt His touch

I am not sure;

Yet when earth-sorrow grows

Past all earth's cure,

Comes there such sense of Him,

So close, so dear,

That mine own blood and breath

Seem not more near.

I have not heard His voice—

That too, I wait;

Yet not so much I pray

Heaven's opening gate,

And all that sings or shouts

Dark Jordan past,

As but to hear Him speak

At home—at last!

—Rev. William Hervey Woods, D.D.

SATURDAY.

"Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace, and things wherewith one may edify another."—Rom., 14, 19.

GROWTH OF CHARACTER.

"Christ is the light of the world, the moral light. Half of the great problems are unsolved because they are without Christ and without Light."—Drummond.

"Do not grudge the hand that is moulding the still too shapeless image within you. It is growing more beautiful though you see it not, and every touch of temptation may add to its perfection. Therefore keep in the midst of life. Be among men, and among things, and among troubles and difficulties and obstacles. Character grows in the stream of the world's life."—Henry Drummond.

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A QUEENSLAND AUCTIONEER.

HERBERT HOARE JUST RETURNED FROM U.S.A.

The last mail from Canada and America which arrived a few days ago has brought several papers which contain information relating to the progress of the Prohibition movement in Canada and the increasing effectiveness of the enforcement of the Prohibition law in the United States. The Dominion of Canada has just elected a Federal Parliament, the members of which are overwhelmingly in favor of nation-wide Prohibition. Canada now has Prohibition in seven of her nine States, or Provinces as they are called, and the "dry" strength of the present Parliament indicates the probability of enacting a uniform Prohibition law which will make the whole of the Dominion of Canada "bone dry." When this comes to pass, the enforcement of the "dry" law in the neighboring American States will be much easier.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The results of the first two years of the enforcement of the Prohibition law: "It is a good time for us to take stock of Prohibition. It has been the policy of the United States Government for two years. It has attracted the attention of the entire world and it has been the subject of innumerable statements, true and false. We are naturally interested in its progress, and want to know where it has succeeded, if it has succeeded, and where it has failed, if it has failed. In summing up the situation we will not deal in theory, but in facts which have been authentically established, and which show not only the good, but the reverse side of the picture of 'dry' America.

FACTS, NOT MERE OPINIONS.

"The facts are these: (1) Crime has decreased, insanity and poverty and certain kinds of disease have been reduced, the death rate is lower, savings bank accounts are growing, and the evils which grew out of drunkenness are on the wane, women and children are better cared for. (2) The corner saloon, with its attendant evils, is a thing of the past, never to be revived. (3) Prohibition prohibits better than regulation ever regulated. (4) There are bootleggers, and there is illicit traffic under Prohibition. There were speak-easies and violations of every rule and regulation under license. (5) The liquor traffic is with us still, and no Prohibitionist who knew the traffic and its history of non-defiance ever thought that it could be crushed immediately, but it is outside the pale fighting to come back, not a Government-protected monopoly dominating politics and social and

business life. (6) Prohibition is even greater success under partial enforcement than many of its advocates dreamed it would be. (7) The law has been 75 per cent. enforced in two years. Five years more will see a tremendous growth of sentiment as the benefits become more manifest. (8) Every attempt made by the liquor traffic to regain a foothold in Congress, in State Legislature, or in courts and elections has signally failed. (9) The administration department is solidly behind the enforcement of the law, and is desperately in earnest about crushing the outlawed liquor traffic. (10) Sentiment for law enforcement is growing. We must remember that the whole world is passing through a stage of transition after the great war, and that the period of non-employment following it has been a trying one. But this period will stand out in America for its orderliness. The closing of the saloons has helped to accomplish this.

MORE THAN PAID FOR ITSELF.

"The dry law has more than paid its own way. Alarmists who wailed about the loss of revenue before Prohibition was enacted, and about the fearful drain upon the Treasury, necessitated by its enforcement, have two facts to face. The first is that from every State in the Union come reports from prison officials and charity organisations, hospitals, and kindred institutions, showing that the victims of alcohol have practically been eliminated, and that the money spent on their upkeep and that of their victims has tremendously decreased. The second fact is: That Prohibition enforcement has proved a source of revenue, and that official United States figures show that the return in fines and penalties for Prohibition law violations have been nearly 10 times the cost of enforcement. The criminal statistics of the country are beginning to show the real effects of Prohibition. Fifty-two cities have reported a decrease in arrests for all causes and for drunkenness since Prohibition went into effect—the chiefs of police furnishing figures which give a record for wet and dry years. These include some of the big wet centres such as New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pretoria, etc." These statements of fact coming from the most reliable source and compiled from police records confirm my recent personal observations of what I came to regard during my visit as the "Miracle of Prohibition."

tion the pledged people will smash the unholy alliance of the liquor traffic with the present Government, and the weapon we shall use will be marks on a ballot paper. He would inform Mr. Dooley that he used have no fears that the great Prohibition party will do so foolish a thing as attempting to break up meetings. We realise that our movement is built on the principles of abiding by law and order, and such tactics as Mr. Dooley says he fears from us would do our cause so much harm that it would take years to undo it. We are forced to the conclusion that some unthinking person has been amusing himself by pulling Mr. Dooley's leg—but Mr. Dooley must not imagine that he can pass the joke on to us.

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY.

In order to explain the new method of keeping the complexion perpetually youthful, one must understand something of the nature of the skin. A baby's skin is always clear and smooth because the outer layer is always invisibly peeling off, and new layers are forming just as fast underneath, so that the exposed skin is always fresh, unwrinkled and "new."

For the first few years of our lives, this peeling is a purely natural process, but as we grow older we gradually lose the power of throwing off our old soiled outer skins, so that our complexions become lined and yellow, and the new skin has no chance to show itself.

A few years ago a scientific chemist realised that a little-known substance called mercolised wax was exactly what was needed to "keep nature up to the mark." It appears that this substance, which is now universally obtainable, gently and painlessly assists nature in throwing off the soiled outer cuticle. The skin is thus perpetually renewed, and a clear youthful complexion can be preserved to any age.

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Politicians, Parties, Principles—

(Continued from Page 6.)

MR. DOOLEY IS FRIGHTENED.

One sure sign that the Premier, Mr. Dooley, fears the power of the pledged people is found in the fact that because of some silly rumor he sent a policeman to our office and

warned the organiser of the Pledge Campaign that personal violence would be used against any Prohibitionists who attempted to break up his meeting. Poor Mr. Dooley! He need not fear that we shall fruitlessly waste our energy trying to break up his meetings. All Mr. Dooley has to fear from us is that if he continues to shuffle on the liquor ques-

CLEANER ELECTIONS.

When we had the liquor shop and the open bar, elections were much more corrupt than they now are. The bar-rooms were often party headquarters, and it could be truthfully said that elections, municipal and political, were won often through their baneful influence. When these channels of evil were swept away, cleaner elections were an immediate fact.

Another thing has happened. The coming of Prohibition has greatly enhanced the character of the candidates that have come forward for political honors. This is plainly evident to anyone who remembers the old times and the new. There were always good men in the field, but the average of the past was clearly below the average of the present. This is not surprising, for what other result could be expected from the educational campaign for better conditions and cleaner morals that has been carried on for years by the temperance organisations?

This itself is a good argument for making the Prohibitory law Dominion-wide. You cannot have too much of a good thing, and there is nothing too good for Canada in this regard.

The Pioneer is here to work for Nation-wide Prohibition!—"Pioneer," 9/12/21.

DRINK AND TENNIS.

A series of articles on "How to Play Tennis" has recently been published by William T. Tilden, of Germantown, the world's champion tennis player. Surely no one can speak with more authority than Mr. Tilden. We quote the following paragraph:

"It is certain injury to touch alcoholic drink in any form during tournament play. Alcohol is a poison that affects the eye, the mind, and the wind—three essentials in tennis. Tobacco in moderation does little harm, although it, too, hits eye and wind. A man who is facing a long season of tournament play should refrain from both alcohol and tobacco in any form. Excess of any kind is bad for physical condition and should not be chanced."

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