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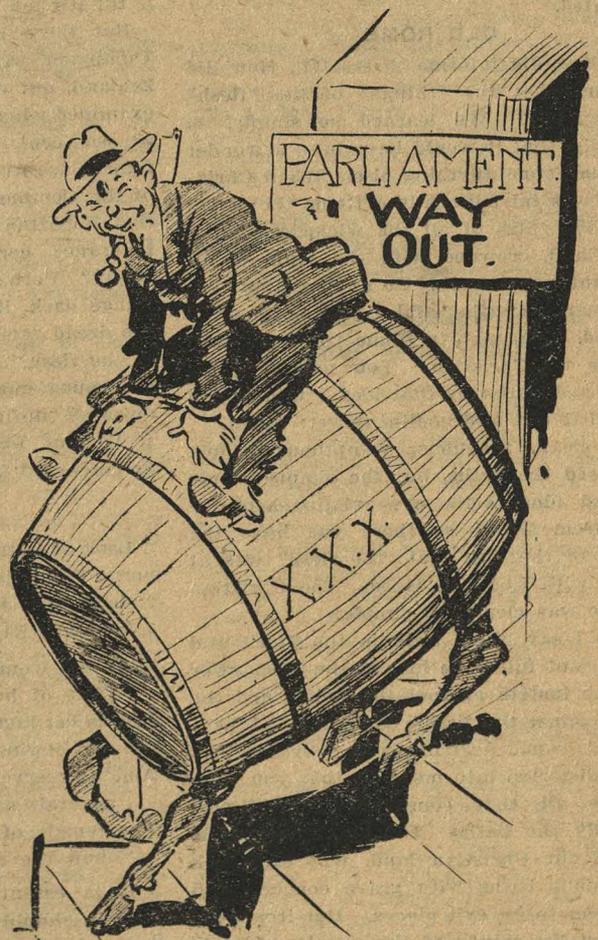
# Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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DESSUP - FOR GRIT -

A KINDLY REMINDER TO CERTAIN POLITICIANS!

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## THE GREAT OBSESSION.

By "GOSSIP," in the "Stock and Station Journal."

The other day I heard a jingling rhyme which has been floating round the world for some time:

"There once was a sculptor named Phidias,  
Whose canons of Art were insidious;

He carved Aphrodite

Without any 'nightie'—

And shocked the ultra-fastidious."

The same day I read a report of a lecture given in Brisbane, by Dr. Harvey Sutton, before the Child's Welfare Association, and the two coming together recalled what seems to me one of the wickedest and most foolish obsessions of the Christian world. And that is, that we should never know anything about ourselves, about "the things of the flesh."

It has been dinned into us since our childhood that "the things of the flesh" are at enmity with the things of the good, and all knowledge of the human body or its functions has been tapued. And now, Doctor Sutton has arisen and announced that the tapu should be removed and the obsession eliminated.

### OLD ROME.

But how did it come, first off? How did we learn that the "things" of the "flesh" were wicked? We learned so simply, so gradually, that it would have been a wonder if we had done anything else. When Christianity was introduced into Rome the Baths were the centre of all the wickedness of a pagan land, crowded with the scum of all the countries of earth. So no Christian ever went near the baths; and if you met a well-groomed, clean man in Rome you knew that he was no Christian. You can see how simply and naturally that idea was going to grow, that dirt and godliness were allied.

The clean, sensuous, voluptuous people patronised the baths, but the simple people who had adopted the new religion kept far away from them; so there you have the genesis of the idea that "the flesh" was at enmity with God and Good. The Christian doctrine was clear and simple:

"This I say, then, walk in the Spirit and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh. For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh" (Gal. v., 16, 17).

That is sound doctrine, well delivered; but it was distorted into meaning that you were to hate all that concerned the "flesh," especially the baths. I know good people now, in our Christian land, who still look upon public baths with grave concern, and hold them to be evil places. But it all depends on the minds of the people who use them.

The Epistle to Jude goes far in that direction, and bids the people to hate "even the garments spotted by the flesh"; so it is no wonder that there came a time when even to mention the things of the flesh was considered wicked. But the way those ideas worked through the centuries was very curious.

How deep is our mental degradation we

may faintly understand when I recall the fact that Dr. Cumpston (Commonwealth Director of Quarantine), at the Medical Congress in Brisbane, said that of the Australian army at the front 59,000 died and 55,000 were infected with venereal disease. When you hear a thing like that, you realise that it's time we sat up and took a little notice.

What is venereal disease? Hush-sh-sh! That is part of the tapu; part of the obsession. You must not talk about that. You must keep it dark. Why? Because of the hideous obsession of the race, and because of the saying that is: "They that are after the flesh do mind the things of the flesh, but they that are after the Spirit, the things of the Spirit; for to be carnally minded is death." (Romans, viii., 5.) But venereal disease is a thing of the flesh, and our boys and girls ought to be taught concerning the things of the flesh, and they ought to know that venereal is Nature's penalty for uncleanness. But, poor souls, they never hear about it till it's too late.

But there is worse even than that: Dr. Cumpston said in his address: "In New Zealand, out of 135,282 men of military age examined when called up for military service, 57 per cent. were rejected as unfit. No figures are available to indicate the position of the Commonwealth in this regard." Isn't that important? Isn't that all owing to the ignorance concerning the "things of the flesh"? Perhaps it is as well to keep some things dark, if we cannot break away from the dread racial obsession about the "things of the flesh," but when more than 67,000 of the young men of the Dominion are turned down as "unfit" in little New Zealand, surely it is time for us to set the obsession at defiance and face facts!

### FORBIDDEN.

Look at it this way—what is the most important function of a woman? Motherhood! Nobody will deny that.

It recalls Kipling:

"But the woman that God gave him, every fibre of her frame  
Proves her launched for one sole issue, armed and engined for the same;  
And to serve that single issue, lest the generations fail,  
The female of the species must be deadlier than the male."

It is essential—in some classes—that a woman should be able to cook and to sew, and keep the house clean, and if she has a little music, so much the better, but the one essential thing is motherhood. Hush-sh-sh!

Who dares discuss such a thing? It is absolutely improper. It is tapu. It is not to be spoken of—not even in whispers. Yet it is the most important thing in the world. Yes, we admit that—if hard pressed—but girls must not learn about maternity till after marriage, and the result is—over 67,000 young men are turned down as "unfit."

### TRAINING.

The essential thing for a boy is that he should be trained to the duties of fatherhood; how to keep his mind and body clean, so as to make a good husband to a pure woman, and a good father to a healthy child. That is far more important to the race than that he should be a good doctor, engineer or lawyer; but what boy is ever taught the rudiments of fatherhood, or the conditions necessary to parenthood?

Dr. Sutton referred to the conspiracy of silence on all matters pertaining to sex, which prevailed during the Victorian era, and gave it as his opinion that at the present day the world was still under the same spell. This resulted in a marked divorce between the ideals and the practical results of modern life. The three-fold consequences of the policy of silence had been the complete ignorance of many young people as to the true importance of sex life; their inexperience of life in general; and even social catastrophe.

Such a system of repression of a natural healthy instinct of curiosity had led to that instinct being satisfied in most undesirable ways. Instead of the growing child going to its parents for information, it sought knowledge from its companions, and often received misinformation which did more harm than a scientific statement of fact. The child up to about the age of 11 or 12 years was essentially non-moral, and therefore it was quite a wrong attitude for parents to adopt when the curiosity of a child was condemned as immoral or wicked.

### GUARDED OPINIONS.

The Doctor dared to quote the figures relating to the immorality of the race, so the "conspiracy of silence" is coming to an end; but the big bogey that stands in the way of progress is the misunderstanding of the Scriptures, and how are we to win to freedom and rightness? New Zealand breeds the best sheep and cattle in the world, but more than 67,000 men were turned down as "unfit." Dare you face that fact? Let me quote the conclusion of Dr. Sutton's address:

"We do not want to adopt an attitude of pessimism, but one of guarded optimism. If the truth is properly told, and the beauty of the reproductive instinct fully demonstrated to our children, then we shall find that the social problems which are now so terrible and menacing will fade away, and the next generation of instructed children and happy parents will make up a healthy and a happy nation."

### "THE DAWNING OF THAT DAY."

Everybody should read "The Dawning of That Day"—an inspiring and arresting book, dealing with the world's fast approaching and most stupendous crisis. Send 1/7 to your bookseller for a copy, or to the author, Rev. H. G. J. Howe, Rectory, Gladesville, N.S.W.

## THE MASS DEMONSTRATION.

### MISS PRESTON-STANLEY'S SPEECH.—A CLARION CALL TO WOMEN.

Seconding the third resolution at the Mass Demonstration on Tuesday night, Miss Preston-Stanley said:

"To-night this great meeting witnesses the launching by the Prohibition Movement of a definite political campaign. Political necessity impels this step. We have learned by bitter experience that Parliament can nullify all our achievements—stultify all our efforts—decimate all our gains—turn us back a half-century—and in the present state of our organisation we are impotent.

"We may be angry, outraged, indignant, but we are powerless, because we have no political mailed fist.

"For example, thirty years of strenuous fighting brought local option to the Prohibition Party—incomparably the most democratic principle and efficient weapon by which to determine the future of the liquor traffic.

"To-day this is lost—utterly lost—and only popular demand, backed by the political mailed fist, will be effective.

"Parliaments and Governments understand only one language, and that is massed formation—voting strength, skill to marshal forces and ability to direct their movements politically.

"Convinced of this, Parliaments become amenable to reason—and then become the medium through which the people's convictions find expression at long last in legislation.

"Parliaments have always been notoriously behind the people in moral concepts and in pioneering great human reforms.

"It is not by Parliaments—just as it is not by armies—that the greatest results in civilisation have been accomplished. One of the greatest enemies of democracy confessed, 'All the great and noble institutions of the world have come from popular efforts.'

#### WILL BECOME HISTORICAL.

"The movement launched to-night is destined to become historical.

"It is based on personal honor and public faith.

"It is illumined by passionate devotion to the cause of humanity.

"It is an embryo of that splendid democracy of the future which shall be co-operative, peaceful, just and free. (Cheers.)

"For these reasons it will endure. It will grow. And it will succeed.

#### A POLITICAL FORCE.

"So we are this night become a political force—no longer to be the sport of political parties, but a grown-up political entity which has the power, the will and the determination, when danger threatens, to sound the tocsin—rally the forces and advance in massed formation on a wide battlefield. (Applause.)

"There are many good friends of Prohibition who shake their heads with some concern over our entering the political arena.

"They contend that we should continue as an educational movement, and leave our political fortunes on the laps of the gods.

"What folly is this! They fail to realise that we could conceivably have a majority of Prohibitionists in this State and still be denied a referendum.

"While Prohibitionists are divided at the ballot-box—voting, as we do, for Nationalist, Labor, Progressive, Independent, Protestant Federation and Catholic Federation candidates, instead of our own political party—

who are prepared to pledge themselves to an immediate referendum—so long will Prohibition be regarded as the fifth wheel of the political coach—never used when the vehicle is in motion. (Cheers.)

"I am asked to second the resolution moved by Mr. Skelton:

"This meeting of citizens declares that the provisions for the payment of cash compensation in the event of Prohibition being carried, as provided in the 1923 Liquor Act, are without justification, and, further, declares that if any concession be made to the liquor trade it shall be by way of time notice only.

"The facts concerning the question of compensation as they relate to liquor legislation may be briefly reviewed:

"(1) The 1905 Local Option Act provided for three years' time notice as compensation.

"(2) During the war this Act was suspended by the passage of the Six O'Clock Closing Act, providing for six o'clock closing for the war and six months after.

"(3) Then followed the 1919 Act, which provided:

(a) For the continuance of six o'clock closing until the referendum was held;

(b) Provision for the holding of the referendum within 18 months of the passing of the Act;

(c) And a provision for cash compensation on the ground that the poll should be effective within six months, instead of three years.

"That referendum the Storey Government refused to hold.

"Then came the famous pledge of 1921—which pledged 55 members of the present Parliament to an immediate referendum.

"That pledge was broken by 24 out of the 55, and resulted in the 1923 Liquor Amendment Act, which deferred the referendum until 1928, and gave us no guarantee that it will be held then.

"But even if held and carried it does not become effective until two years after the vote is taken.

#### TIME AND MONEY.

"This means that the present Act provides for time compensation and money compensation. Against this the people have every right to rebel.

"The Local Option poll—with the three years' time notice—which should have been held in 1916, was postponed on account of the war, and has never since been held.

"The referendum provided for in the 1919 Act—with the six months' time notice and cash compensation—has never been held.

"The next referendum, provided for in the 1923 Act, may take place in 1928, and the Act provides for two years' time notice and millions of money compensation as well. (Shame!)

"The resolution is moderate. You are asked to affirm merely that the money compensation clauses are without justification.

"Do you want a better reason to come into the political arena? Can a more damning indictment of our Parliament be made than can be drawn from this brief review of wanton disregard for the rights of a great body of public opinion in this State?

"Democracy rests upon public faith, just as the growth of civilisation does upon human character.

"Who shall say that public faith has been maintained in this manner?

"If we have to compensate the brewer, both in time and money, don't you think it is time we called upon the Government to appoint another Assessment Board—this time to assess not what the community owes to the brewers, but what the liquor dealers should pay the community? (Cheers.)

"Let the liquor dealer compensate the mother for her son he has taken from her, for the daughter he has made a thing of shame. How much will the State award?

"Let the liquor dealer compensate the wife for the husband of whom he has robbed her.

"Let him compensate the children for the father he has transformed into a brute and the mother into a harlot.

"Let him compensate the nameless crippled, dwarfed, defective, orphaned, hopeless children who have exchanged, at his hands, the carol of childhood for the dirge of death.

"Let him compensate those whom he has wronged by restoring to them the priceless value of homes ruined, hopes blasted, lives wrecked. (Prolonged cheers.) It will be a goodly sum, a sum so great that all the brewers in the whole world could not compensate their victims in this city alone.

Their debt will remain in perpetuity, a trail of crimson, the brand of Cain, so long as man lives in this universe. (Applause.)

"To the women of New South Wales and Australia I would say to you, turn your emotion into action. Send ringing down the lines of political parties the message that this Victory Pledge Campaign is to centre around the great moral issues on which the Women's Organisations of this State are united. Let our slogan be the one which has been used by women in other parts of the world: 'Clear the road for clean politics.' (Loud cheers.)

### How to Make Cough Mixture and Save Much Money.

Obtain from your chemist or store a bottle of HEENZO, and add it to a large breakfastcupful of hot water, sweetened with treacle or honey and sugar, as per easy directions, printed on the label, and you will at once have a family supply of wonderfully good cough, influenza and sore throat mixture, as much as would cost from 12/- to £1 if bought as ready-made mixture in a lot of little bottles.

If you prefer jubes, ask for Heenzo Cough Diamonds, price 1/- per tin.

### "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 20/6/24, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: Miss Lowther Crofton, 5/7/25; W. D. Thompson, 17/12/24; H. Keith Nixon, 17/6/25; R. Patching, £1, 30/8/26; A. C. Roweth, 30/5/25; J. H. Morell, £1 13s. 4d., 30/4/24; Mrs. H. Gilmore (N.Z.), 11s. 6d., 30/12/23; T. H. Oates, £1, 30/12/25; W. Richards, £1, 30/12/25.

The following are paid to 30/12/24: G. Allen, Mrs. Pickup, W. T. Seaward, W. H. Jones, R. J. McDonald, J. W. Taylor (£1), G. A. Gates, Rev. A. W. Coates, L. W. Potier, Gundy Institute, Mrs. B. H. Chapman, Rev. A. C. Mosley, A. D. Clark (£1), Mrs. W. J. Harding, Jas. Laing, Mrs. Strang, F. C. Marshall (11s. 6d.), Rev. J. C. McDonald, Mrs. Leary, Rev. C. C. Dunstan.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

# 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, JUNE 29.

11 a.m.: Guildford Methodist Church.  
7.15 p.m.: Deewhy Anglican Church.  
Rev. S. W. Bazalgette.

3 p.m.: St. Ives Methodist Church.  
7.15 p.m.: Gordon Methodist Church.  
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

11 a.m.: Croydon Park Anglican Church.  
7.15 p.m.: Concord West Anglican Church.  
Mr. Charles W. Chandler.

11 a.m.: Toongabbie Anglican Church.  
7.15 p.m.: Wentworthville Anglican Church.  
Mr. Charles E. Still.

11 a.m.: Pymble Methodist Church.  
7.15 p.m.: Wahroonga Methodist Church.  
Ex-Senator David Watson.

11 a.m.: Children's Service, Methodist Church, Peakhurst.  
Mr. D. H. Hardy.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

### R. B. S. HAMMOND.

Monday, June 30, at 8 p.m.: Baptist School Hall, Boulevard, Petersham.

Monday, July 7, at 8 p.m.: Presbyterian School Hall, Chatswood.

### GLENORIE BRANCH.

A well-attended meeting was held in School of Arts, Glenorie, on Saturday, June 14.

Rev. F. R. Todd officiated as chairman, and Mr. D. H. Hardy, Field Secretary, N.S.W. Alliance, was accorded a splendid hearing whilst he presented "a logical scheme of national insurance" for the consideration of the assembled company. After dealing with various phases of the case, such as Home, State and Individual, the speaker called upon their approval of his interpretation and presentation of the case for Prohibition by forming a local Alliance Sub-Branch.

The outcome was that a very strong Branch was formed, with the capable and energetic local worker, Mr. F. A. Nicolson, installed as Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. McKinnon, the headmaster of the public school, as President.

Vice-Presidents elected are Mrs. Chegwin, Mrs. Hughes, Rev. F. R. Todd and Rev. Giles (Anglican curate).

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the visiting speaker for his able and interesting address.

Mr. Hardy entertained the children of the combined Sunday schools on Sunday afternoon, and also conducted evening service in the Union Church.

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Mr. Crandon, of Epping, paid us a visit during the past week and discussed many items of common interest between the

I.O.G.T. organisation and the N.S.W. Alliance. Such personal talks always tend to remove many little misconceptions on both sides, and are both helpful and valuable.

Mr. R. J. C. Butler, the Chief of Staff, preached to a large congregation at the Enfield Methodist Church on Sunday morning, and at night conducted the service in

## Victory Pledge Campaign.

**R. B. S. HAMMOND**  
The Leader of the Prohibition Party, will address

# Monster Meetings

in the Public Interest, which will be held in

**BAPTIST SCHOOL HALL  
BOULEVARD, PETERSHAM**

ON

**MONDAY, JUNE 30th  
8 P.M.**

**PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL  
HALL  
CHATSWOOD**

ON

**MONDAY, JULY 7th  
8 P.M.**

The Prohibition Party expects that every citizen will voice their emphatic protest at these meetings and elsewhere against continuance of the liquor traffic.

You must hear

**R. B. S. HAMMOND**

the Popular Leader of the Prohibition Party tell you the reasons why the Victory Pledge is necessary.

Admission is Free. Collection.

the Ashfield Presbyterian Church. The congregations at each of these churches, like others Mr. Butler is able to visit, were generous in their tributes to the masterly way in which the subject was dealt with, and at the close of the services made liberal promises of financial help.

The tour just completed in Leeton, Narandera, Temora and Wyalong districts, whilst carried out during wet and uncomfortable weather, has proved valuable and fruitful.

The propaganda carried forth to these dis-

tricts by our three Field Representatives—Mr. Adler, Mr. Still and Mr. Watson—will be the germinating seed for a future healthy tree of moral effort.

All of our representatives combine to return their thanks for the many acts of kindness and assistance extended to them during the tour.



## OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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

Inquiries.—All inquiries on matters relative to Bands of Hope or Young People's Temperance Unions, etc., should be addressed to either Mr. Gilbert, General Secretary of the Y.P.P. Council, or to Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Director of the Young People's Department, N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Syllabus Suggestions.—Continuing these from previous issue of "Grit," wherein we dealt with "The Boy in the Back Seat," we suggest that a "Temperance Fact Competition" might be a most useful as well as a novel method of creating and sustaining interest in Bands of Hope meetings. The competition might be conducted somewhat on these lines: All entering for the competition are asked to come forward and to these a carefully worded fact is clearly stated four, five or six times over, according to the ages of the children and the nature of the fact. Here is a suitable sentence: "Strong drink makes men weak, while total abstinence gives them five good things—a clear head, a quick eye, a steady hand, a healthy body and a long life. Therefore I again resolve to be true to the pledge I have taken." The competitors endeavor to repeat the sentence. This excites keen interest amongst the children, who watch eagerly to discover errors and applaud heartily when a competitor succeeds in reciting the fact without any mistake. Judges are appointed to check the repetitions and award the prizes to those who are nearest to perfection. The prize, or prizes, should be given at the next meeting, and the winners will then be required to repeat the sentence again. The great advantage in this competition is that the non-competitors also memorise the fact, and all are benefited and have an effective argument for their total abstinence principles. We intend to continue these suggestions in next issue of "Grit."

(Continued on page 12.)

**SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.**

# THE BIGGEST CONTRIBUTION TO CHARITY.

## PROHIBITION REVOLUTIONISES THE WORK OF THE CHURCH.

If the proof of the pudding is in the eating then Prohibition has worked great benefit in the United States since the country went dry.

There has been a decrease in the crime in the cities, there are fewer charity cases, there is less drunkenness and there are not so many deaths from alcoholism. The following statements are illuminating:

According to figures given out by the Boston Family Welfare Society there has been throughout the principal cities of the country in the last five years an average decrease of 74 per cent. in the number of cases helped by the societies where intoxicating liquor was the cause or a contributing cause of distress. Some of the leading cities with the percentage of drink cases taken care of by the chief charity organisations are:

### SURVEY OF THE EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION ON FAMILY WELFARE.

**74 Per Cent. Average Decrease in Drink Cases Coming to Charity Organisations. Comparison: 1917 (wet)—1922 (dry).**

Organisation.	% Decrease
St. Louis, Missouri—Provident Association .....	84.5
Chicago, Illinois—United Charities ..	69.9
Boston, Massachusetts—Family Welfare Society* .....	72.6
Pawtucket, Rhode Island—Associated Charities .....	82.4
Atlantic City, New Jersey—Welfare Bureau .....	81.4
Newport, Rhode Island—Charity Organisation Society .....	46.7
Portland, Maine—Assoc'ed Charities ..	97.4
Cleveland, Ohio—Associated Charities ..	67.3
La Crosse, Wisconsin—Social Service Society .....	88.3
New York City—Charity Organisation Society .....	68.8
Hartford, Connecticut—Charity Organisation Society .....	92.0
Washington, D.C.—Associated Charities .....	71.7
Rochester, New York—Social Welfare League .....	88.2
Providence, Rhode Island—Society for Organising Charity† .....	100.0
Newburyport, Massachusetts—Community Welfare Service .....	84.5
Plainfield, New Jersey—Charity Organisation Society .....	72.2
Unnamed City, Wisconsin—Family Union Society .....	77.7
Lexington, Kentucky — Associated Charities .....	79.5
Fitchburg, Massachusetts — Family Welfare Association .....	99.5
Haverhill, Massachusetts—Associated Charities .....	39.0
Portland, Oregon—Public Welfare Bureau (increase) .....	60.3

\* Eight Months.  
† Drink Important Factor.

There has been a great slump in the number of deaths from alcoholism since Prohibition came into effect. Fourteen great cities from which figures were obtained make the following showing:

City.	1916	1917	1920	1921	'16-17 Avge.	'20-21 Avge.
New York .....	687	560	98	119	623.5	108.5
Chicago .....	245	187	46	99	216	72.5
Philadelphia .....	187	217	11	18	202	14.5
Boston .....	161	166	31	70	163.5	50
Detroit .....	120	187	27	28	128.5	27.5
Pittsburgh .....	85	103	17	26	94	21.5
Cleveland .....	80	77	11	42	78.5	26.5
St. Louis .....	36	73	8	11	54.5	9.5
San Francisco .....	55	39	4	5	47	4.5
Cincinnati .....	43	37	4	7	40	5.5
Baltimore .....	28	37	4	15	32.5	9.5
Washington .....	28	21	3	3	24.5	3
Milwaukee .....	25	10	5	5	17.5	5
New Orleans .....	19	16	7	7	17.5	7
Total Average .....			19.7	32.4	124.2	26.0

Decrease, 78.9 per cent.

The average number of deaths from alcoholism in 1916-1917 was over six times the average in 1920.

The years 1916-1917 were compared with 1920 and 1921 because the influenza epidemic made mortality statistics of 1918 abnormal; 1919 was neither license nor Prohibition for the entire year.

In a recent statement Prohibition Commissioner Haynes declared that intoxication is decreasing. He based his assertion on data gathered in what he terms representative cities of "partly hostile centres"—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston.

Arrests and arraignments for intoxication show a drop of more than 50 per cent. for the two Prohibition years as compared with the wet years from 1910 to 1916. Alcoholism and insanity have registered similar drops.

According to a carefully compiled report made by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church crime has decreased in 65 cities, aggregated 137,762 in 1921 against 105,562 in 1920, but showed a net decrease of more than 75,000 from the total returns of 1918 when the country was legally wet.

Similarly disorderly cases reported on police blotters in 65 centres increased from 46,420 to 53,338 in 1921, but lack 13,000 of reaching the total set in the last wet year.

The report asserts that "persistent and sustained propaganda by suggestion, misrepresentation and incitement caused the arrests for drunkenness in 1921, the second full

dry year, to increase in 65 cities by more than 30,000.

According to the "Daily Times" there has been a decrease of 91 7-10 per cent. in drink cases coming to the Charity Organisations Society during the period from 1917 to 1922. These figures are made public by Malcolm S. Nichols, Superintendent of the Charity Organisations Society.

In 1917, before national Prohibition went into effect, according to Mr. Nichols, there were 518 families under the care of the Society, of which 143, or 27.6 per cent., were found to be in need largely because of drink.

In 1922 of a total of 488 cases only 11, or 2.3 per cent., were ascribed partly or in whole to drink. A table compiled by Mr. Nichols shows that in 1918 of 341 cases 62, or 18.2 per cent., were due to drink; in 1919 14 out of a total of 370, or 3.8 per cent.; in 1920 11 out of 357, or 3.1 per cent.; and in 1921 9 out of a total of 535 cases, or 1.7 per cent.

Nine cities of New Hampshire show a total reduction in drunkenness cases from 1917 to 1922 of 68 2-3 per cent. Under license there were in 1917 in these nine cities 10,046 drunkenness cases as against 3140 in the dry year of 1922.

As indicating what the liquor men themselves think of the proposition it might be interesting to show that the S. Liebmann Sons Brewing Company recently put up for auction thirty-six of its Brooklyn corner properties which were formerly used for saloons.

The annual statement of Christ Hospital, one of the largest hospitals in New Jersey, is as follows:

1919, six months wet, six months dry, pneumonia cases .....	101
1920, dry, pneumonia cases .....	22
1921, dry, pneumonia cases .....	15
1919, six months wet, six months dry, pneumonia deaths .....	56
1920, dry, pneumonia deaths .....	9
1921, dry, pneumonia deaths .....	3
1919, six months wet, six months dry, fracture cases .....	103
1920, dry, fracture cases .....	12
1921, dry, fracture cases .....	46

Total deaths in Christ Hospital tell a wonderful story for Prohibition:

Year.	All Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1919	2679	289	.11
1920	2150	143	.06
1921	2410	163	.067

### BOOKS THAT YOU NEED.

- Jerry McAuley: An Apostle of the Lost... 5/-
- The Dry Dock of a Thousand Wrecks .... 6/6
- Down in Water Street .....
- The Wisdom and Wit of T. De Witt Talmage .....
- The Christ We Forget (Whitnell Wilson).. 8/6
- Nine Thousand Miles in the Track of the Jew .....
- The Promise of Life (C. Harrington Lees) 3/6
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## CAN SPOOKS TESTIFY?

### TAX BEER TO PAY FOR KIDS' MILK.

### A RUN ON COCKTAILS AND SOME HUMAN FIREWORKS.

### SHENT PER SHENT OUTDONE.

#### WHERE ARE THE SPOOKS?

We don't hear much about the spooks. That, of course, is as it should be. When you come to think about it, nobody ever does hear much about spooks. They appear suddenly when you don't expect them, frighten you out of your wits, and then vanish again, perhaps only to reappear to one of your descendants. But as the present Government are pastmasters in occult science, and one of their number has performed the ectoplasmic trick, it is reasonable to suppose that the spooks are well under control and can be materialised at will. We should like to attend a seance. It would be interesting to know who is the Cabinet medium. There is some evidence that the spooks were in the neighborhood of Mudgee recently. The Minister for Justice was asked about it, but he played up to his part in the most approved fashion and was very airy in his reply. Oh, yes, quite possibly the report was correct: he did not feel them in his side at the moment, and quite possibly they had been in Mudgee. But this he knew, and knew full well, that what they were doing they were doing well. So there you are.

#### A POINT OF LAW.

By the way, it would be interesting to know whether spooks are competent to testify in a court of law. We should like to know if there are any reported cases on the point. Has the Judicial Committee or the House of Lords decided the point? If not, will the Government be obliging enough to ask Mr. Justice When Is A Lodger Not A Lodger to decide the matter and then appeal from his decision to the Full Court? Argument on the matter ought to be both amusing and illuminating. It occurs to us, for instance, that one difficulty would be to know for certain, once a spook had been sworn, whether there was, in fact, anybody or thing in the box. True, the same difficulty arises—although it may never have occurred to our legal luminaries—when any ordinary person has been sworn. How do we know a witness is in the box? Only through our senses: the sole evidence of the witnesses' presence is a complex of sensations aroused in other people supposed to be present in Court, including judge and jury. But is anybody really present, or is the whole thing the disordered phantasm of a dream? Oh dear, the Full Court will be puzzled.

#### BRAVO, DR. ARTHUR!

Our old friend Dr. Arthur, M.L.A., wants to tax beer in order to provide milk for school children. Bravo! That's the most brilliant idea we have seen for a long time. Dr. Arthur has been doing some arithmetic and has come to the conclusion that a halfpenny a glass on

beer would produce over £800,000. According to that, we consume 348,000,000 glasses of beer per annum. Assuming that there are a million beer-drinkers in New South Wales, that makes about a glass a day all the year round, to say nothing about wine and spirits. But as a large number of people don't drink beer, the presumption is that those who do get a generous allowance. There was, for instance, that chap we wrote about recently who said he could dispose of twenty-five shillings' worth in a day without getting drunk and still take "a few wines between drinks." On the whole, we think Dr. Arthur has underestimated the position, and that the revenue from his tax would not only provide a glass of milk for the kiddies, but give them free entree to the picture shows

#### OUR RECORD OF SHAME.

##### CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

##### ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Eight months ending May 28:	
Males .....	6502
Females .....	1152
Week ending June 18:	
Males .....	157
Females .....	35
Pledges signed, 46.	

as well. But if this tax be imposed, will it not impede the advance of Prohibition? All the kiddies will be opposed to it. If Dr. Arthur continues to advocate Prohibition, the children will say that he is trying to rob them of their vested interests in beer.

#### WINE BARS AGAIN.

Mrs. Laverty, President of the Next Step Movement, has excited the wrath of vested interests in wine bars. She has been making statements calculated to remind us that wine bars are exceedingly dangerous and undesirable places which ought to be abolished. The same sort of thing has been said repeatedly and nobody disputes the truth of the contention, but an anonymous "Wine Merchant" and also the secretary of the Viticultural Council are up in arms, and they describe the statements made as gross exaggerations. They pick out what may be exaggerations of three unimportant complaints and say: "One can judge what reliance may be placed on her further statements about the trade of the wine shops." Well, it seems to us that the said further statements are too vital to be disposed of in that summary fashion. Mrs. Laverty, among other things, said: "White slavery cases have been traced to these wine saloons." That is either true or untrue. Will "Wine Merchant" and the sec-

retary of the Viticultural Council give a categorical denial to that statement? If not, how stands their case? In point of fact, anybody who knows the wine saloons of Sydney and Melbourne knows what goes on in them: girls are to be picked up there any day, and that's the brutal truth. That, also, we regret to have to add, is why wine saloons are so popular.

#### SHENT PER SHENT.

The Jews, after all, are a grossly maligned race. They have long been reputed to be the master skinflints of creation, so that it has become proverbial to say that a man in a hopeless financial situation is "in the hands of the Jews." "Shent per shent" at once calls up thoughts of hook noses, brass balls and pawn tickets. But poor old Shylock isn't in it nowadays. His pound of flesh looks very small potatoes beside what's "in the bond" in grog shops. The other day the Licenses Reduction Board was busy hearing claims for compensation in respect of delicensed wine bars and some interesting information came out concerning the profits made in these places. It was mentioned, in the case of an Oxford-street wine bar that had been closed up—those Oxford-street wine bars are hot shops, alright, aren't they, boys?—that tawny port costing 12/- a gallon and sold at sixpence a glass showed a gross profit of 233 per cent.! This, it was stated, was the lowest profit made in this particular bar! Sherry, at 8/6 a gallon, showed a profit of 370 per cent.! No wonder the vested interests are so sensitive about attacks on wine bars. By the bye, it's a pity no information was forthcoming on the profits made out of the white slave traffic. We fancy the figures there would put even those we have quoted in the shade.

#### CLAMOR AT GRIFFITH.

The people of Griffith continue to clamor for two hotels in the town, and the Irrigation Commission continues to turn a deaf ear to the clamor. According to one account, what is described as the "autocratic action" of the Commission in "threatening forfeiture of the town blocks on which it was proposed to give effect to the decisions of the Licensing Court" has "aroused the Griffith people into a frenzy of indignation." There you recognise the heavy hand of the backblocks newspaper hack who makes up for the paucity of his argument by slinging the hammer of ponderous and violent language. Why "autocratic action," for instance? If the Commission had agreed to allow the erection of hotels, would that not also have been an "autocratic action"? But would the ink-slinger have so described it? The only argument which has so far been advanced in favor of licensed houses in Griffith is that there is a scarcity of suitable residential accommodation in the town. But, as we have remarked before, suitable accommodation is obtainable in America where there are no hotels, and what can be done in America can also be done in Griffith by the right sort of people. We hope we are not flattering Griffith unduly.

(Continued on next page.)

YOUR VISITORS WILL ENJOY  
**Griffiths Bros.'**

SPECIAL AFTERNOON  
TEA

ORDER SOME TO-DAY

**Can Spooks Testify—**

**RUN ON  
COCKTAILS.**

A cable message published in the daily press a few days ago told us that the Cunard liner Berengaria, the first British ship to benefit from the Anglo-American liquor agreement, arrived at Southampton with 1475 passengers "who took full advantage of the restored privilege." There was, we are told, "a tremendous run on spirits and cocktails, and the stock of gin was exhausted two days before the vessel arrived." This choice item of news suggests various reflections. In the first place, the United States is well rid for the time being of 1475 boozers, or thereabouts. In the second place, this item clearly establishes the fact that it is not genuine thirst which craves for satisfaction in the dry Yankee. A thirsty man does not quench his thirst with cocktails. It is not stated that the stocks of beer, or wine or whisky were exhausted. No, the run was on cocktails—Martinis and Manhattans. In other words, these travellers were drug addicts. They drank for the immediate effects of the spirit in the cocktails as a drug. That cable message was sent, of course, to produce the impression in the minds of uncritical people that the Americans are thirsting for alcoholic beverage and that it is a shame to deprive thirsty people of their drink, but what it really tells us is that a number of drug addicts surrendered to the drug habit as soon as they had the chance. No wonder they carried Prohibition in America.

**HUMAN  
FIREWORKS.**

We have often heard of cases of spontaneous combustion though we have never witnessed so curious and novel a phenomenon in the genus humanum, which is bad Latin for the human species. We have also heard of a torchlight procession going down a man's throat, a phenomenon which has reference to the sensations produced by swallowing moonshine and other choice brands of illicit grog. But an enterprising Justice of the Peace hailing from Fitzroy, where the underworld of Mel-

bourne has its habitat, has gone one better. "I sometimes think," he declared the other day in discharging a methylated spirits drinker, "that it would be an effective remedy if you people were allowed to drink methylated spirits and immediately afterwards a match were put to it." That J.P. has a lurid imagination alright. Try it on the dog. Here is a suggestion which we commend to the authorities for a new form of capital punishment. In the future we may hear the judge exclaim: "You are sentenced to drink one pint of methylated spirits and then to be set alight." It sounds much nicer—the first part, at any rate. The objection is that it might lead to an immediate increase in the crop of murders.

**WOMEN IN  
HOTELS.**

A message from Christchurch, New Zealand, states that the chairman of the Licensing Committee in the city of the plains, where the flat-footed people live, expressed astonishment to find that several hotels provided special facilities for women. He declared that "there would have to be certain rules." He declared that the Committee "had set its face against facilities which would encourage women to stay about hotels drinking." Just fancy that, now. There must be rules. Dear, happy, behind-the-times Christchurch. Why, we have had facilities for women in hotels for years and years. And we have had rules, too. One of them is that a woman will not be served or allowed to remain in a hotel if she is not able to pay for her tippie or has not somebody in tow who will pay for her. Rules? Why, bless your heart, Christchurch, rules for women in hotels are made to be broken, and they are broken, too. Now, if the Licensing Committee in Christchurch, which is a very prim and proper little town, had set its foot on the principle of women in hotels altogether, that would have been something to telegraph about.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT  
TO  
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We have decided to inaugurate a Bonus System whereby regular purchasers of

**THE FAMOUS INGLIS  
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- INGLIS GRANUMA PORRIDGE MEAL
- INGLIS BAKING POWDER
- GREER'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

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

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

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where you can have forenoon or afternoon tea with us, free of cost, and have the new system fully explained to you.

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# A Personal Chat with my readers

## THE PLACE OF PRAYER.

We must never forget that the Prohibition movement was born through the agency of prayer; in its darkest days it was maintained through prayer; in its greatest needs it resorted to prayer; its victories are but so many answers to prayer.

Real prayer is so much more effective than money, and yet I fear that praying people do not realise that it is within their power to do more for the movement than business men with their financial support can ever do.

We often grow impatient with and contemptuous of misers, but it is quite possible that we may be prayer misers, doling out "prayer pence" as it were, when we should be gladly giving "prayer pounds."

Dr. Radford, the Bishop of Goulburn, has composed a prayer which he used in his Cathedral the night I preached there. He most kindly gave me a copy of it, and I print it in the hope that it may be used in family and in public worship:

"Almighty God, whose blessed Son came to destroy the works of the devil and to redeem mankind from all evil, have mercy on all who are enslaved or endangered by the temptations of strong drink, and restore them by Thy grace to the ways of sober and righteous living. Guide and bless the labors of all who are striving to set their brethren free and to remove this peril from our midst, and awaken the conscience of all Thy people to the call for self-sacrifice and service in this cause, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

## A WORD OF THANKS.

When deeply discouraged, as I fear I am all too frequently, I am at times cheered by incidents that shame me for ever doubting the worthwhileness of one's undertakings. The following letter is a very fine example of niceness that gives fresh courage and renewed hope:

"It seems queer that the desire should grip me to write you this letter; but I do feel led to do so, and I hope it may have its message. I want to thank you most sincerely for the way your paper, 'Grit' (with the editor's will), has been the means of helping and enlarging my life. As I sat to-night thinking of the things that were, and 'old times,' it came to me that for all the benefits I reaped from your kindness through 'Grit' I had never so much as said 'Thank you.' Let me say it then. I do thank you for it all—and there is much. For friendships that have ripened into sweet realities and have blessed and enriched my life. It seems to little to write a note like this, but the spirit bade me do it.

"I have been greatly blessed in spirit of late, and it seems to me that it is only fair to write this note.

"God bless you richly in all the labors, and show you that there have been results from your service in 'Grit.' I make no mention

in detail of personal help—that would take too long."

## HOW BEST TO HELP.

One who has for long subscribed to "Grit" asks how best to use ten shillings. I have no doubt that it will render the largest service if it purchases 52 copies of "Grit."

It keeps you informed. This is essential, for however convinced you are of the value of Prohibition you still need to be informed.

It places in your hands the best means of interesting or convincing others.

Always use your copy by passing it on.

It makes possible the publication of the paper, and no big cause can make progress without its own paper.

Seventeen years ago I determined to launch "Grit" as the most essential weapon for Prohibition, and it has been my best contribution to the movement. Each week through "Grit" I enter into thousands of homes, journey to the ends of the earth, talk to all kinds of people, and echo from many a pulpit and platform.

This I can only do when folk go on subscribing to the paper, and go on being loyal to those who advertise in it.

If you owe your subscription you might send it along at once with a cheerful note, and so be a part of the only weekly paper in the Southern Hemisphere.

The last words spoken by human beings ere they stepped into the Great

Unknown have always had unusual interest to ordinary folk. The "News Bulletin," of Philadelphia, prints the following suggestive "last words":

"I don't think it's loaded. I'll just look down the barrel and see."

"Look at this wire hanging down into the street. I'll throw it over to one side."

"I wonder if this rope will hold my weight?"

"How much electricity do you suppose these wires carry?"

"I'll just touch one and find out."

"Listen! That's the interurban whistle. Step on the accelerator. I'm sure we can beat it across."

"It's no fun swimming here. I'm going out beyond the life-lines."

"I've never driven a car in traffic before. But they say it's perfectly simple."

"I think these must be the headache tablets, although there isn't any label on the box."

Every Wednesday, from 12.30 till 4 o'clock, many

people go or send to the Sydney Town Hall. For over a year a meeting for prayer has been held in this great building. The attendance grows steadily; it always numbers hundreds. Thousands of petitions have been presented to God. Again

# 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.

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.  
Assistant Editor—R. J. C. BUTLER.  
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321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

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

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1924.

and again the notes of thanksgiving have brought the large company to their feet to voice their praise to God.

If you can't come send me your petition and I will see it is used.

Don't growl about things—pray about them.

Don't despair of your church—just pray more for it.

Christian worker, looking forward

To the ripened harvest field,

Does the task seem great before you,

Think how rich will be the yield.

Bravely enter with your Master,

Though the prospects may seem dim;

Plead your need with holy fervor,

LEAVE THE MIRACLE TO HIM.

*The Editor*

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# The Victory Pledge Campaign is Launched.

THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS FILL SYDNEY TOWN HALL.

R. B. S. HAMMOND DECLARES POLICY OF PROHIBITION PARTY.

OVER 3000 VICTORY PLEDGES SIGNED.

"This is one of the finest gatherings I have seen in the Town Hall."

—The Lord Mayor, Ald. A. Gilpin.

"This magnificent meeting justifies our faith in the people's sense of honor."

—R. B. S. Hammond.

"I consider it an honor to be associated with such a gathering as we have here to-night."

—E. J. Loxton, K.C., M.L.A.

"It is a real privilege to participate in such a meeting as this."

—W. P. J. Skelton, M.L.A.

The Town Hall crowded with people from every suburb. The platform crowded with the leaders of religious and temperance thought, with members of Parliament and prominent citizens of our State. This gathering was in truth "one people with one purpose." They had come to defend the principle of public honor, to demonstrate their unswerving belief in one of the splendid maxims of our race: that a Britisher's word is his bond.

## MR. MCKENZIE'S CHOIR.

Long before the Town Hall doors were open a crowd thronged the entrances. At 6.15 the doors opened, and before 7 o'clock the building was comfortably filled. The difficult job of interesting this huge crowd from 7 to 8 o'clock was cheerfully undertaken by Mr. G. B. McKenzie, of the C.M.M. Choir. At very short notice, Mr. McKenzie gathered a choir of over 200 voices, and in spite of big difficulties, under the influence of his baton the audience enjoyed a first-class programme. Mr. McKenzie has the rare gift of organising and he well deserved the tributes which were heard on every hand to his skill as a conductor. Miss Lily Coleman officiated at the organ and made music which maketh glad the heart of man.

## HATS OFF TO THE LORD MAYOR.

At 8 o'clock the Lord Mayor opened the public meeting. He said:

"This is one of the finest gatherings I have seen in the Town Hall. A friend told me that if I persisted in attending this meeting I should be opposed at the next election. So that's why I came along to-night," he added, amid loud cheers.

"I agree with every word of the resolution to be moved by Mr. Hammond, and I agree with Prohibition. I believe Prohibition would be the greatest gift the Almighty could give to this sunny land of ours." (Applause.)

## THE CROWD GREETS HAMMOND.

When the Lord Mayor called on R. B. S. Hammond to move the first resolution the audience rose and cheered and sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." It was a great and splendid reception.

Mr. Hammond was conscious of the importance of the meeting, and, speaking with deliberation, he said:

"This meeting is primarily a call to the electors to mobilise their forces to pass judgment at the ballot box on public men who have broken their pledges.

"We agree with Sir Arthur Cocks, who wrote, 'I hold the view that any Government that fails to recognise the wisdom of honoring promises made to the public is of necessity a Government in which no confidence can be played.' (Cheers.)

"The best and highest in human history is associated with those who have kept their promises in the face of all consequences, and all pledge-breaking, whether it be the drunkard, the politician or the German Emperor and his scrap of paper, must inevitably be followed by disastrous consequences.

"While we have given up by-elections in this State we are now, for the honor of public life, preparing for a 'good-bye' election to pledge-breaking politicians. (Laughter and cheers.)

"When men who broke their pledges, and so made N.S.W. safe for the brewers, plead that they have been good friends of ours in the past, and have had associations with or interest in Prohibition, we will remind them that it is equally true that the devil was once an angel, but that does not justify our fraternising with him now. And fallen politicians must be put out of Parliament as surely as fallen angels were put out of heaven.

## NO RAIL-SITTING.

"If candidates refuse to pledge themselves to our new programme we will accept their refusal as an evidence that they are without convictions, and are trying to sit on the fence, and we will do our best to make this pledge a barbed wire on the fence, and thus make fence-straddling unpopular and dangerous.

"These fence-sitters might recall the fact that while throughout the world there are monuments of men astride a horse in every great city, there are none of them astride a fence. (Laughter.)

## LOCAL OPTION.

"We also pledge ourselves to vote only for those candidates who are prepared to restore to us the rights conferred in the 1905 Act, with such improvements as the growth

of public sentiment and experience rightly demand.

"Without any public demand the Government not only failed to give us an immediate referendum, but they further suspended Local Option, took from us the triennial poll, and fastened an unjust compensation more securely on us.

## THE RESPONSIBILITY OF 1928.

"Those who voted for 1928 have to recognise that they joined forces with the most extreme liquor advocates, and gave special protection to liquor sellers, guaranteeing six years uninterruptable trade, involving a turnover of £72,000,000 and 200,000 convicted drunkards, a volume of social disorder, physical distress, moral depravity that beggars description. This liquor evil makes the man a brute, the woman a martyr, the child a victim; and those responsible for its continuance must carry to their grave the stigma that they have proved to be liquor protecting politicians.

## THE CALL TO SERVICE.

"This meeting is a call to self-sacrificing service.

"It is nothing to us that we are attempting things that have not been done before—the submarine, the aeroplane, the wireless are facts to-day because of the enduring people who, in spite of ridicule, poverty and disaster, went on to victory. (Cheers.)

"Now, Prohibition is as successful in the economic, social and moral sphere as the plane and wireless in the air and the submarine in the water.

"The failure our opponents delight to exaggerate are but incidents in the history of its progress; they are inevitable to all human undertakings, and are but the call to better and wiser efforts. (Applause.)

## WE MUST MOVE.

"As England was 100 years ahead of U.S.A. on the question of slavery, now U.S.A. is 100 years ahead of England on the drink question; while slaves were freed long ago, yet many ingenious devices came into being to perpetuate forms of slavery; and with the prohibition of the beverage use of alcohol great good has come in the main stream of life—though in life's back waters and swamps evil still waits to be controlled.

(Continued on next page.)

## OUR AIM.

"What we aim at is 100,000 electors pledged in the next few months, apart altogether from political parties, to return to our next Parliament men and women who have convictions, who can be trusted to honor their pledges and who place the public good before a private trading company. (Cheers.)

## THE URGE.

"Why should we do this? Four years ago we had 63 convictions for drunkenness a day; last year we had 99 a day. We shall have doubled our public drunkenness between 1919 and 1927. Judge Gemmill has asserted, in a judicial utterance, that in four years U.S.A. has had 873,000 fewer deaths and 2,000,000 fewer convictions for drunkenness, and a 74 per cent. decrease in poverty due to intemperance. (Cheers.)

"This is our encouragement to serve. This is our warrant for giving.

"JOIN WITH US in the march of progress.

"FIGHT WITH US in the interest of the defenceless, the needy, the unfortunate.

"PRAY WITH US for the blessing of God on this mightiest crusade in the history of the State.

"GIVE TO US in this most humane, most philanthropic, most God-honored means of making a future in which it will be easier to do right and harder to do wrong." (Prolonged cheers.)

## E. J. LOXTON, K.C., M.L.A.

Mr. E. J. Loxton, K.C., M.L.A., seconded the resolution moved by Mr. Hammond. He said the great question which faced the electors was the principle of public honor. He believed that the present Government was in a great measure returned at the last elections because of the desire of the people to get an immediate referendum on the question of Prohibition. He reminded his audience of the attempts made in Parliament by Mr. Arkins, M.L.A., Mr. Lane, M.L.A., and himself to defeat the proposal to postpone the referendum until 1928. Although these attempts had proved temporarily unsuccessful, he believed the people would at the next election justify the action of every member who kept his pledge.

Speaking of Prohibition he said that his views were in entire accord with those held by Mr. Hammond and Archdeacon Boyce. This statement brought loud applause from the audience.

## THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution moved by Mr. Hammond and seconded by Mr. Loxton was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

"This meeting of citizens hereby places on record its determination to only vote for those candidates of their own political party who will pledge themselves to support a motion in Parliament to give the people a referendum on the question of Prohibition within twelve months of the next general election."

## THE SECOND RESOLUTION.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. W. P. J. Skelton, M.L.A. Mr. Skelton was greeted with great enthusiasm. The audience remembered his remarkable election fight in Newcastle, when he went out almost single-handed and, fighting against the two big party machines, topped the poll against allcomers. Mr. Skelton said:

"In his greatness of heart that great Scot, Bobby Burns, once expressed sympathy for the devil.

"And it is just possible that there are those to-day whose feelings of compassion may be aroused when they note the worldwide attack that is being made on the devil alcohol.

"It is well to remember, though, that the liquor trade is the aggressor, and having enormous wealth to back it is far better armed in material weapons than Prohibitionists can ever hope to be.

"And the rules of so-called civilised warfare are quite ignored by alcohol's forces. The trade has lost all claim to sympathy because of its aggressiveness, and its attacks on the child life, the womanhood and the manhood of every country.

"It pushes its death-dealing product into every crevice and corner of our national and domestic life, it erects its dispensaries of evil, despite the will of the people, by the road where hundreds of little children travel to and from school, as close as it can to the dwellings of the wealthy, but more especially amongst the homes of the toilers, upon whom its blighting curse rests most hardly.

"Its advertising signs and methods are legion, and obtrude their baneful wares in every possible part of city and town, by busy thoroughfares and by lonely bush tracks. The theatre, picture show, train, tram, steamer, all are pressed into the service of alcohol as mediums of advertising, impudently and aggressively.

"Even the churches play their part. On the hoardings surrounding a church in course of construction in this city I counted twenty-two advertisements, of which 16 were liquor advertisements.

"It is indeed the wealthiest, most powerful, most merciless and most unscrupulous enemy that ever assailed the human race, and we must fight it for the sake of our country, our children and ourselves.

"Therefore, I give my hearty support to the Alliance and other organisations which are engaged in the great struggle against this evil.

"And be sure of this, that right must eventually triumph. All the riches of the traffic and all its power will not save it at last from the righteous vengeance of the people whom it has oppressed so long. But we must do our part. Remember that God helps those who help themselves, and while we must have a strong faith we must also fight with every clean weapon in our power before victory will come.

"Concerning the motion which I have had the honor of moving, I have to say that this is no new thing, and when I quote the opinion of some of the great men of years ago regarding the matter, sufficient will have been said.

"The speech I specially desire to quote from was that of the great statesman, Sir Henry Parkes. He said: 'Now comes the question whether it is right to compensate publicans, not because they lose their license, but because, under the law, a new license is not given; for the law has never proceeded to the extreme length yet of giving a license to a man to sell drink for a number of years. It has never dared to propose to license a house for ten years, or seven years, or three years, or two years, to sell intoxicants, the right is simply from year to year. I should like to know whether this is a time when we are legally robbing civil servants of money to which they are justly entitled to compensate persons who are demoralising the country, destroying the national spirit, and beggaring and brutalising men's homes. I think the principle of compensation can never be consented to by any English legislature that really understands the true interests of the people. I shall

support the amendment, and at every stage I shall give my earnest support to see that this vicious, immoral, deadly principle is not inserted in the bill.'

"The amendment was carried, and the principle of compensation rejected by that Parliament by 57 votes to 40.

"I notice some well-known names in the list of those who voted for the amendment, that is, against compensation: Joseph Abbott, J. N. Brunner, J. H. Cann, Sir G. Dibbs, Alf. Edden, J. L. Fegan, J. Garrard, A. J. Gould, J. S. T. McGowen, N. Melville, W. McCourt, Sir H. Parkes, Bruce Smith, and many others. I am particularly pleased that great men of the Labor Movement are included.

"Time has not altered the position except to strengthen the objection, as there are but few publicans now who own hotels, the brewer octopus with its millions having captured nearly all."

## MISS PRESTON-STANLEY.

Miss Preston Stanley seconded the motion and won rounds of applause for a speech which was a model of eloquence and argument. Miss Stanley's speech is reported in full on page three of this issue.

The resolution as follows was then put to the meeting and carried:

"This meeting of citizens declares that the provisions for the payment of cash compensation in the event of Prohibition being carried, as provided in the 1923 Liquor Act, are without justification, and further declares that if any concession be made to the Liquor Trade it shall be by way of time notice only."

## LOCAL OPTION.

The third resolution was moved by Dr. R. Arthur, M.L.A., who stressed the importance and justice of Local Option.

Mrs. Jamieson Williams seconded the resolution and told of her experiences in the great No-License fight in Scotland.

The resolution as stated hereunder was carried unanimously:

"This meeting of citizens enters its emphatic protest against the suspension of Local Option since 1913, and promises to only vote for those candidates, of their own political party, who will pledge themselves to support an amendment of the Liquor Act which shall provide for electorate option to be decided by a bare majority."

Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, and emphasised the thanks of the movement which were due to the Lord Mayor for so fearlessly standing to his Prohibition principles.

The great meeting fittingly closed with the National Anthem and hearty cheers for Prohibition.

Keep out of trouble, keep out of strife,  
There's far more fun in a peaceful life;  
But when affronted don't fool about,  
Fight till you win or are "counted out."  
Keep out of draughts and beware of chills,  
They're always the source of bronchial ills.  
Keep something by for colds you'll endure—  
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

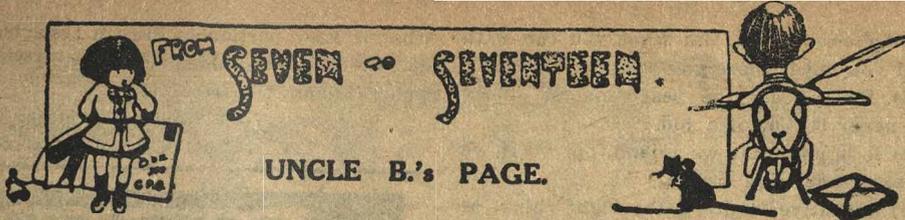
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All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag."

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

**ON BEING CHEERFUL.**

Some of us old fellows are too set in our ways. We did not begin our good habits when we were really young.

Good habits are like good health—they need care, regular attention and good associations. Bad habits are like disease—they are easily caught and grow as do weeds without watering.

Now, are good habits worth having?

You say, "Of course they are."

Then let us go after them as if we meant it. Cheerfulness is a very good habit. I wish I had learned it thoroughly when I was just about your age.

When you wake up in the morning of a chill and cheerless day,  
And feel inclined to grumble, pout or frown,

Just glance into your mirror and you will quickly see  
It's just because the corners of your mouth turn down.

Then take this simple rhyme,  
Remember it in time,

It's always dreary weather in countryside or town

When you wake and find the corners of your mouth turned down.

If you wake up in the morning full of bright and happy thoughts,  
And begin to count the blessings in your cup,

Then glance into your mirror and you will quickly see

It's all because the corners of your mouth turn up.

Then take this little rhyme,  
Remember it in time,

There's joy a-plenty in this world to fill life's cup

If you'll only keep the corners of your mouth turned up.

UNCLE B.

**OUR LETTER BAG.**

**WHEN I WAS ELEVEN.**

Frank Duncan, Clytham, Byron Bay, writes: Since I last wrote to you I have had a great experience of "batching." Father and I were five weeks by ourselves while mother was in Sydney with my sister, who underwent an operation. Each school-day I went either to my auntie's place or a friend's place for my dinner, and father and I had breakfast and tea together. Sometimes father washed up and sometimes I did, and also swept up. When father went out in the car he took me with him, so I at

least had a good time. I had a birthday last week. I was eleven. Do you remember when you were eleven, Uncle B.? Mother brought me a book from Sydney for my birthday, entitled "Kings in Exile," by Chas. G. D. Roberts. Have you read it? I like it very much. Father has just finished reading a book to me, "Mary Slessor of Calabar." She was a wonderful woman, wasn't she, Uncle B.? Didn't she save a lot of poor little babies from death? Father got me a new set of garden tools, and my sister and I have been doing up the garden for mother. New tools work good-oh. My dog, Don, thinks it very kind of us to make the garden so nice and soft for him to lie on, but we are trying to teach him better manners. I had an adventure with a snake the other day. Coming home from school I leaned against the bank when I felt something wriggle under my hand. Looking down I saw a copper-head snake with its head in the air, and I got away just as quickly as he did.

(Dear Frank,—Your letter is fine. I do not remember very much about my being eleven, but on my twelfth birthday my mother gave me a Bible. I have it still; it is too worn for me to use it much, but it is a wonderful book, and it is full of all the good things I heard for nearly thirty years. I hope when I go Home someone finds it interesting.—Uncle B.)

**A TEACHER NI.**

Doris Gibson, Henty, N.S.W., writes: It is a long time since I last wrote to your page in "Grit," so I hope I am not on that scallywag list. Winter will soon be with us again, Uncle. We have had a cool summer this year in Henty. Our Sunday school had a picnic on Easter Monday, but I was not able to go as I was in bed with diphtheria. I was in bed for two weeks, but I am nearly better now. My sister and I are teachers in the Presbyterian Sunday school now, and my three little brothers attend it. I have two girls and seven boys in my class, but I haven't been able to teach since I had diphtheria. Father has a lovely vegetable garden in which he has lettuce, cabbage, swedes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beetroot and many other vegetables. My sisters, brothers and myself help him. We have a big bed of strawberries. I noticed in "Grit" where you offered prizes for the best three questions. I am sorry that I am too old to compete. Our new house is nearly finished now, and we will be so glad when it is completed. The carpenters have been working on it six months now. It will be lovely when it is finished. We have been living in the back part of our house, which was put up first. The new part is made of concrete. It will have about ten or twelve

rooms in it altogether. Uncle, as I was seventeen on Saturday I thought that I would write and say good-bye to you, the cousins and the page, but before I do I will send you all my best wishes, and wish you all the best of luck and success. I also wish Prohibition every success.

(Dear Doris,—Please don't say good-bye, let it only be au-revoir. You are now an Hon. NI and due to write once a year, on your birthday, or you will be posted with some others, of whom I am a bit ashamed; they are Hon. Scallywags. I hope you will never lose interest in your Sunday school class. Nothing is more worth while.—Uncle B.)

**A TASSIE NE.**

Trevor Sayer, 13 Melbourne-street, South Launceston, Tasmania, writes: Will you please have me for one of your many Ne's? I was eleven last February and am in fifth class at school. I hope to go up for the Q.C. next year. I go to the Sloyd school every Tuesday morning. I have been to church and Sunday school to-day. I am now preparing for an examination at Sunday school. The church is Lawrence Vale, and Mr. Bond is our minister. All my mates call me parson because my father is a local preacher. I have one brother, Hubert, and four sisters, Beryl, Muriel, Harley and Ailsa. My grandma, who is a widow, lives with us. To-morrow I am going up to my mate's place to grub gorse for the bonfire to-morrow night. We are going to have a lot of crackers. I went to the school sports on Friday. Well, Uncle, I suppose I must not take up too much of your page, so good night.

(Dear Trevor,—I welcome you to my big family, which is very small in Tasmania, so please write often and tell us why Tasmania is the best part of the Commonwealth, and also what is the worst thing about the wonderful little island.—Uncle B.)

**A NEW NI.**

Ethel Lee, The Bakery, Isabella-street, Wingham, writes: As I was reading over your page the other day I thought I would like to become one of your many NI's. I am 15 years old and my birthday is on October 12. I live in Wingham but attend school at Taree. I am in second year at Taree High School. I go to Sunday school in Wingham. Our anniversary was the Sunday before last and we had a social on Tuesday night following, when everyone in the Sunday school received a prize. I am a member of the Rechabite Lodge in Wingham and have just returned from a meeting. We had a word-building contest this afternoon, the word being "Independent," and we had to form as many words as possible out of it. I have one sister and two brothers. My eldest brother is 22 and is a school teacher at Broken Hill. My young brother is 13 and attends school at Wingham.

(Dear Ethel,—You are welcome to my family. You say everyone in the school got a prize. I wonder was it a gift or a prize! Do you know there is a big difference? Everyone can't win a prize, can they?—Uncle B.)

**Our Young People's Department—**

(Continued from page 4.)

A rhyme:  
Temperance folks, come blow your horn!  
The flock in your fold is being fleeced and  
torn.

Wake up the man who looks after the  
sheep!

He is under the hayrick, fast asleep.

Sayings:

(a) The wet rot of the liquor traffic is  
the dry rot of the nation.

(b) Alcohol is the arch enemy of the  
human race.—Dr. J. M. Parrott.

(c) Eternal vigilance is the price of free-  
dom.

(d) The block of granite, which was an  
obstacle in the pathway of the weak, be-  
comes a stepping-stone in the pathway of  
the strong.—Thomas Carlyle.

\* \* \*

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

**NOTES.**

1. We wish to compile a complete list of  
all Branches of our Y.P. work which have, or  
desire to have, affiliation with our Young  
People's Department. Will Presidents and  
Secretaries please attend to this matter at  
once by forwarding their names, addresses  
and also give date and place of meetings?  
The Director wishes to get into close touch  
with his colleagues in the work. He has  
quite a number of subjects upon which he  
desires to consult them. He aims at writ-  
ing a quarterly letter to each Branch. He  
has thoughts of a visiting committee whose  
duties it will be to pay regular visits to  
Branches, to give a word of cheer, to deliver  
a series of lantern lectures and otherwise  
assist in the work.

2. Copies of hints and suggestions on  
forming a Band of Hope and a constitution  
for Bands of Hope, etc., are obtainable on  
application.

3. Prices of Band of Hope supplies may be  
ascertained also on application.

4. Syllabus Suggestions (continued).—We  
have dealt with "The Boy in the Back Seat"  
and "Temperance Fact Competition," and  
we now suggest a "Whistling Competition."  
This may be made very interesting. The  
prizes need not be expensive ones. Solo  
whistling, choruses and two-part tunes.  
Humming exhibitions may be utilised to  
make a full programme. What about  
"Hobbies" and "Pet Topics"? The juveniles  
and adults also could contribute to either  
of these. Such subjects as "Electricity,"  
"Wireless," "Listening-in," "Language of  
Trees," "A Talk With a Stone," etc., etc. We  
will conclude these suggestions probably in  
next issue of "Grit."

5. There's joy and thrill in serving,  
There's zest for body and mind,  
And even when people are thankless  
There's fun in being kind. (You try it.)

6. Aphorisms.—(a) Do what you can with  
what you have where you are.

(b) Blessed are the peacemakers! They  
will never be out of a job.

(c) It is not what we intend, but what we  
do, that makes us useful.

(d) Initiative is doing the right thing, at  
the right time, without being told.

(e) It is not the leap at the start, but the  
steady going on that gets there.

(f) The opportunity of a lifetime must be  
seized during the lifetime of the opportunity.

7. Branch Presidents and Secretaries,

what is your particular Branch resolving to  
do towards the establishment of a "Forward  
Fund" in our Department?

Yours for the children,  
W. H. MITCHELL, Director.

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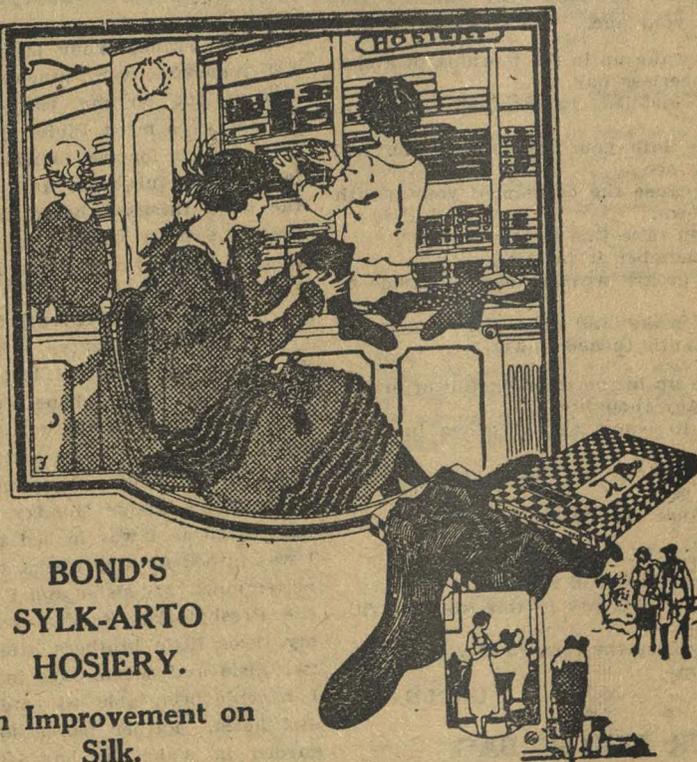
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**THE TYRANNY OF THE UNION.**

Steam Roller Driver (to gentleman who has slipped on a banana skin in front of his roller): "Git up, guv'nor! Git up! If I pressed your trousers I'd 'ave the Amalgamated Society of Trouser Pressers writin' a narsty letter to my Union."

**SEEMED LIKE IT.**

Little Dorothy (watching her mother vote): "You voted for the man you love best, didn't you?"

Mother: "Why, dear?"

Dorothy: "Because you put a kiss after his name."

**HIS GOOD GUESS.**

He: "My dear, it's no use for you to look at those hats; I haven't more than a dollar in my pocket."

She: "You might have known when we came out that I'd want to buy a few things."

He: "I did."

**HIS CARELESS WAYS.**

"When you found you hadn't your fare did the conductor make you get off and walk?" asked the inquisitive man.

"Only get off," was the sad reply. "He didn't seem to care whether I walked or sat down."

**NO ESCAPE.**

Shrieks and yells of the most appalling type were issuing from the little cottage, and quite a crowd had collected. Presently, clothed in the full majesty and dignity of the law, a policeman came striding onto the scene.

"Now, then," he cried gruffly, "what is all this about?"

"Please, sir," spoke up a small boy, "that's only my brother. He's crying because mama's eyesight ain't very good and she's deaf, too."

A ghastly series of shrieks interrupted the explanation.

"He must be a very feeling little fellow," remarked the officer, wiping away a furtive tear.

"Yes, sir, he is. You see, ma's mending his trousers, and he's got them on."

**MANY OF THAT BRAND.**

"I see you've a new car. What sort of a bus is it?"

"An incubus."

**WETS AND DRIES.**

"There are just two things that break up most of the happy homes nowadays."

"What are they?"

"Woman's love for dry goods and man's love for wet goods."

**PREPAREDNESS.**

Willie was under orders never to go in swimming. And mother meant to see that he obeyed. So one day she became suspicious.

"Willie, your clothes are wet," she said. "You have been in the water again."

"Yes, mother, I went in to save Charlie Jones."

"My noble darling! Did you jump in after him?"

"No, mother; I jumped in first so as to be there when he fell in."

**THE LAST STRAW.**

"I don't like a friend to domineer over me," said the young man with the patient disposition.

"Who has been doing that?"

"My room-mate. He borrowed my dress-suit."

"That's taking liberties."

"I don't mind it, but when he asked for my umbrella, I told him I might want to use it myself. But he got it just the same."

"How?"

"He simply said: 'Have your own way; they're your clothes that I'm trying to keep from getting spoiled, not mine.'"

**ONE OF THE FAMILY.**

The maid-of-all-work in the service of a provincial family, the members whereof are not on the most amicable terms, recently tendered her resignation, must to the distress of the lady of the house.

"So you are going to leave us?" asked the mistress, sadly. "What's the matter, Mary? Haven't we always treated you like one of the family?"

"Yes, mum," said Mary, "an' I've stood it as long as I'm going to."

**A GOOD HOME.**

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MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

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## DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

### SUNDAY.

"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits."—Ps., 103, 2.

"ALL His benefits it is impossible to remember, but surely we should not forget them all. Let us call a few to remembrance. Have you ever thanked God for the gift of reason? Think of the hundreds and thousands who have been deprived of this, some through no fault of their own, some through the neglect or sin of others, some through the stress of circumstances, condemned to a life that is worse than death, more dreary than a prison cell and more hopeless than penal servitude. Can you contemplate such a lot and not thank God for this wondrous gift to you? Will you not now offer up your praise for this benefit and dedicate that mind to Him who gave it? Let your prayer be, "Keep my intellect and use every power as Thou shalt choose." Have you ever thanked God for the gift of sight? Think what it would be if one day you woke to find the world all darkness, the light of the sun no more visible, all the beauties of nature hidden from you. Yet "not more than others you deserve." And how many have been deprived of this gift, some from birth, certainly through no fault of their own, and others through various calamities which have befallen them since. Oh, forget not this benefit and pray that it may be rightly used. Ask that God may turn away your eyes from those sights which dazzle—from "beholding vanity," and that you may not only think on those things that are lovely and pure, but that you may look ONLY on such. Throw the book aside that would vitiate your taste for spiritual food. Then from the sights which would dissipate your mind. Use this gift aright ere the "windows" of the soul be darkened. These two benefits conferred upon you will suggest others, and as you meditate on these things you will be constrained to exclaim, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits."

### MONDAY.

"O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good, for His mercy endureth for ever."—Ps., 107, 1.

For our work and strength to do it,  
For the will to still pursue it,  
For the joy which comes from doing,  
For the pleasure of pursuing,  
And for daily strength renewing,  
We praise Thy name, O Lord.

For the joy which comes from learning,  
For the lights of old still burning,  
For the wisdom of the ages,  
For the truths taught by earth's sages,  
For the wonders on Time's pages,  
We praise Thy name, O Lord.

For Thy love to us, o'erflowing,  
Which Thou art by these things showing,  
For the Word which Thou hast spoken  
In Thy Son, the endless token  
Of Thy Covenant unbroken,  
We praise Thy name, O Lord.

### TUESDAY.

"Who forgiveth all thine iniquities."—Ps., 103, 3.

ALL! If it were only some we might well despair. But there is no possible exception to this all. We may not be able to remember ALL the benefits, for we know "that even our sins, though numberless, less numerous than His mercies are." Neither can we remember ALL our sins. There are so many we have passed by and not regarded as sins at all, and as we get more

light the spots which were before invisible stand out in the pure light which surrounds God's throne. There are some who say it is not sin if you do not believe it to be sin. Wrong can never cease to be wrong, however we may regard it. Because men are blind that does not cause the sun to cease shining. Sin is sin, by whatever name it may be called, or however blinded we may be. We are responsible for the light we might have if we would. "If we walk in the light as He is in the light we have fellowship one with another (with Christ) and the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from ALL sin." Conscience may be repressed so often that it ceases to speak, but because a person does no harm in tasting forbidden fruit, it does not cease to be poisonous. Let us be quite clear on the matter. "All unrighteousness is sin." But let us come daily to the fountain opened for sin and uncleanness and bring our deeds to the light, so that we may be able to say, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, Who forgiveth ALL thine iniquities." "My sin! O the bliss of that glorious thought!"

My sin, not in part, but the whole,  
Is purged by the blood of the Crucified One.  
Praise the Lord, praise the Lord, O my soul!"

### WEDNESDAY.

"And I beheld, and lo, in the midst of the throne, and of the four beasts, and in the midst of the elders, stood a Lamb as it had been slain."—Rev., 5, 6.

I looked at all my sins in dark array,  
I saw the terrors of the Judgment Day;  
Stars falling, thunders rolling, mountains cleft,  
And some were taken, some behind were left.  
How can I hope to join that holy throng,  
So much in me of evil, so much wrong?  
And then I saw a Lamb but newly slain,  
On which my sins were laid, and I had peace again.

### THURSDAY.

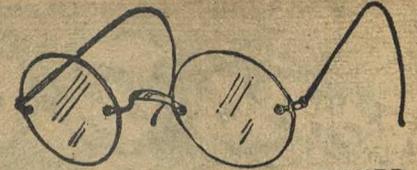
#### THE EFFECTS OF DISOBEDIENCE.

"To obey is better than sacrifice."—1 Sam., 11, 22.

How awful are the effects of disobedience as shown in the history of Saul! What a meaning there is in those words, "Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, He also hath rejected thee from being king!"

Chosen and called of God to this high office, he had for a time enjoyed the favor of God. Where was the turning point in his career? We can only find it in these words, "He is turned back from following Me, and hath not performed the commandment." From that moment his downward progress was rapid, until in the next chapter we read that "the Spirit of the Lord departed from Saul, and an evil Spirit from the Lord troubled him."

How often is it so with those who have begun well in the Christian life. They have turned aside from the command of God—perhaps they have obeyed in part, but have "spared Agag, and the best of the spoil." Like Ananias, keeping back part, and like him, endeavoring to cheat their own consciences by saying, "I have performed the commandment of the Lord." Perhaps some trifling sin is indulged in—we know the commandments, but we think we can alter them to suit our own convenience, persuading ourselves there is no harm, if we do not think it wrong to deviate from the "old-fashioned notions" of our forefathers, and so we go on until the Spirit ceases to speak, and we unconsciously drift with the tide,



WHAT IS YOUR MOST CHERISHED POSSESSION?

**EYESIGHT!**

THEN DO WHAT YOU CAN TO PRESERVE IT!

**ELLISON'S**

SIGHT TESTING OPTICIANS  
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far from the "narrow way" into the crowded broad road that leadeth to destruction. Let us beware lest Saul's fate becomes ours.

### FRIDAY.

"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."—1. Cor., 10, 12.

"Enter ye in at the strait gate, for wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat."

"Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."—Matt., 7, 14.

"Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravaging wolves."—Matt., 7, 15.

"Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil, that put darkness for light, and light for darkness, that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter."—Isa., 5, 20.

### SATURDAY

"They have seduced my people, saying peace, and there was no peace; and one built a wall, and another daubed it with untempered mortar."—Ezek., 13, 10.

"There is no Sabbath for our souls intended, But just to give our pleasures keener zest. What matters if our Maker is offended? We'll just believe what pleases us the best.

With lies like these, and more, the arch Deceiver

Doth lure men on to do his work for him. Seeking to overthrow the true believer, With his false glamor making his faith dim.

Broad—broad the road that leadeth to destruction,

So narrow is the way which God requires. Broad the world's views—as broad as the creation,

Reaching no limit save its own desires. But one way is with mists infernal shrouded, Though at its entrance with these false lights bright.

The other is with heaven's angels crowded, Merging at last in everlasting light.

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PASS "GRIT" ON.

## NEWSPAPER CUNNING.

The following is a cutting from a leading article published by the "Kalgoorlie Miner," being a preamble on the subject of the Russo-German quarrel.

The opinions of this back-block paper may not interest your readers; but I send it as one of the best examples of how a biased newspaper man distorts facts in order to gull a credulous public.

I will not assume that this writer does not know Shakespeare, but I assume that he knows that 90 per cent. of his readers are not Shakespearean students, and therefore can be easily fooled by misstating facts. The following is the cutting:

### THE RUSSO-GERMAN QUARREL.

The majority of mankind, despite the jeremiads of the teetotaller, will subscribe, as they have done since time was, to Iago's pronouncement that "Good wine is a good, familiar creature if it be well used." And when that honest ancient exhorted Michael Cassio, "Let me the canakin clink; a soldier's a man; life's but a span; why, then, let a soldier drink," he gave his lieutenant advice which might a million times be followed, if not with profit, at any rate without any particularly untoward consequences. But the million and first occasion may give the Prohibitionist reason to exult. Great events do now and then from little causes spring, and so that occasion might lead, as it did in Cassio's case, to startling and wholly unexpected developments.

The leader writer says: "Iago's pronouncement that 'good wine is a good, familiar creature,' if it be well used, and when that honest ancient exhorts, etc."

Now this "honest ancient" is without exception the most despicable, unscrupulous and hypocritical villain in the whole of Shakespeare's plays; and in this particular case the wine was "well used." It was used as millions of villains have always used it, for the undoing of innocent victims, either to rob them or to attain some cunning end of the villain's schemes.

Then the writer says: "Great events do now and then from little causes spring, and so that occasion might lead, as it did in Cassio's case, to startling and wholly unexpected developments."

More lies. The developments in Cassio's case were not "wholly unexpected." They were cunningly planned for and cleverly carried out by that "honest ancient" villain Iago.

Thus it is made to appear that Shakespeare is speaking in favor of good wine, when exactly the contrary is the case.

Those who want Shakespeare's true opinion of wine should read the whole of Act II, scene 3, of this play, Othello.

Iago, for the purpose of his villainous schemes, wants to get Cassio drunk, and begs him to have just one more. Cassio tries hard to avoid taking more, having drunk more than he cares to already, and pleads: "Not to-night, good Iago: I have poor and unhappy brains for drinking; I could well wish courtesy would invent some other custom of entertainment."

But Iago, the stronger mind, overrules this and induces Cassio to drink more, which makes him drunk.

Then Iago sets Roderigo on to raise a quarrel with Cassio, and himself starts a big noise, which brings Othello out. Then Iago cunningly puts all the blame on Cassio, who is dismissed by Othello saying, "Cassio, I love thee; but never more be officer of mine."

Later Iago exhorts Cassio to sue for his place again, and Cassio, one of nature's gentlemen, gives us his opinion of wine. He says: "Drunk, and speak parrot! And squabble! Swear! Swagger and discourse fustian with one's own shadow! O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil."

Then again: "I remember a mass of things, but nothing distinctly; a quarrel, but nothing wherefore. O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains. That we should with joy, pleasance, revel, and applause transform ourselves into beasts."

Later he says: "I will ask him for my place again; he shall tell me I am a drunkard. Had I as many mouths as Hydra, such an answer would stop them all. To be now a sensible man, by and by a fool, and presently a beast. O strange. Every inordinate cup is unblest and the ingredient is a devil."

It is here that the villainous Iago makes his remark about the "good familiar creature."

This same newspaper published lately a long description of how a German bootlegger, now in jail, had amassed a huge fortune by rum-running in the United States, and how he had bribed and corrupted Government officials, and was in jail now owing to the perfidy of an official to whom he had paid 20,000 dollars. Reading this paragraph one is given the impression that this bootlegger is a hero of romance and a man to be admired for his cleverness and enterprise; whereas he is a foreign pimp, who outraged the hospitality of a large-hearted people, and breaks and violates their just laws, and is deserving of the contempt and scorn of all honest and honorable people.

Thus do newspaper men prostitute their reputations for the sake of liquor advertisements and lead the intelligent public to the conclusion that all their ciews are biased and unworthy of credence.

## TO PARENTS.

Have you realised the importance of instructing your children in matters of sex which every child has a right to know in a clean, wholesome manner? If you want help write to us for some of our penny booklets, and send one shilling in postal note or stamps, with your full address. We can supply booklets for Parents, Boys, Girls, Youths and Maidens. You will never miss a shilling so spent, and your children in years to come will thank you heartily. Rev. R. B. S. Hammond has been using them for past 24 years.

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## COASTAL LIQUOR SMUGGLING SITUATION.

EXPLAINED BY COAST GUARD OFFICIALS.

House Appropriation Committee Hears of Estimated Number of High Seas Booze Boats, Mostly Foreign, and Takes Steps to Strengthen Coast Guard.

Coast guard officials on March 1 told the House Appropriations Sub-Committee that 100,000 cases of liquor are smuggled into the United States each month by runners off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The Committee allotted an additional 13,863,989 dol. for the coast guard service to the Deficiency Bill. In testimony before the Sub-Committee, February 25, Commander Root of the service which had made a special investigation of the liquor-running activities, said:

"The smugglers' high seas force at present consists of 34 steamers and 132 sailing vessels ranging in size from 35 tons to 3000 tons. Some of these vessels are capable of speeds up to 19 knots. The majority fly foreign flags. The auxiliary craft making shore contacts consist of several hundred gasoline-driven craft, about 30 per cent. of which are good for 25 knots.

"With our present force during the past 22 months we have been able to put out of business by capture or otherwise 153 vessels. We have captured the equivalent of 31,000 cases of liquor and caused to be jettisoned under fire an amount estimated at 20,000 cases.

"The so-called rum row off New York is maintained ostensibly as a good business proposition, but principally as a diversion to hold at that point the attention of as many coast guard vessels as possible."

Commander Root said the smugglers maintained advanced stations at St. Johns, N.F., St. Pierre, Miquelon, the Azores, Bermuda and the Bahamas. The officer continued: "The smugglers maintain a bribery fund and have a shore organization for obtaining supplies and making contacts." He added that a report from Havana showed that from 7000 to 10,000 cases of liquor were shipped each week to Baltimore and New York concealed in cargoes of sugar. Extensive smuggling activities also exist in Puget Sound country, he said. Not only is the traffic increasing, but also the audacity, skill and courage of the enemy, the officer declared. The situation demands drastic action.

(Continued on next page.)

Attorney-General Daugherty has ruled that the navy cannot be used to combat these vessels flying foreign flags intent upon breaking our Prohibition and Customs laws and overriding our Constitution. He held that the President, who is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, cannot call out the navy in times of peace except where emergency arises of sufficient importance to demand it. Evidently in the opinion of the Attorney-General our eastern seaboard, lined with enemy craft watching for an opportunity to break our laws, does not present an emergency. The President's solution to the problem is to improve the coast guard service, and to that end has asked this appropriation of over 13,000,000 dol. If this is the solution of the problem, loyal American citizens who are chagrined and who are disgusted with the manner in which this country has been put at the mercy of enemy boats will welcome the action of the Committee in recommending the appropriation.

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