

Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

VOL. XXII. No. 21. Twopence. SYDNEY, JULY 26, 1928.

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

DISTINGUISHED AUSTRALIAN VISITOR - " HUSH! HUSH!
HE STILL LIVES I SAY - I HEAR THE
THROBBING OF HIS HEART - "

THE LONE WATCHER AT THE TOMB - " NARY A
THROB STRANGER - THAT IS THE
WIND GOIN' UP YOUR NOSTRILS - I'VE
HAD IT MYSELF - "

ERECTED BY
AN OVERWHELMING
MAJORITY OF THE
PEOPLE TO
COMMEMORATE THE
DEATH OF
U.S.A. BOOZE.
1920.

HERE LIES
JOHN BARLEYCORN
(HE ALWAYS LIED)

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THIS SHOULD HORRIFY.

WHY TOLERATE THIS NUISANCE.

Day by day the papers tell the story of the harm wrought by drink. It would seem as though we had become so accustomed to the sordid, tragic record that the record leaves us unmoved. Don't wait until you personally are the victim of some drink-crazed motorist, or drink-inflamed satyr, but outlaw the beastly thing at once.

"GOOD BIRCHING."

FOR FOUL-MOUTHED YOUTH.

"It is disgusting to hear a young man like you using indecent language," said Mr. Laidlaw, S.M., to Thomas McQuade, 20, a laborer, at the Glebe Court.

"What you want is a real good birching. Your father should take you home and give you one in the real old-fashioned way. It would do you a lot of good."

On a charge of being drunk on July 7, at Leichhardt, McQuade was admonished by the magistrate. On a further charge of using insulting and indecent language, he was fined £2, in default 14 days' hard labor.

£100 THIS TIME.

FORMER £50 FINES.

SLY GROG AND COCAINE.

Cecil Murray, 39 years, clerk, was fined £100, in default six months' imprisonment, by Mr. Gates, C.S.M., in the Central Police Court for having sold liquor at 27 Terry-street, City, on June 30, without having a license.

Murray, who pleaded guilty, also admitted having been convicted for a similar offence in March, for which he was fined £50.

Sergeant Dennis said that Murray had also been convicted in January for having cocaine in his possession, and for this he was also fined £50.

MAN DIES AFTER BRAWL.

The death occurred in Newcastle Hospital of Thomas Maloney, aged 43, of King-street, Newcastle, as the result of a fractured skull and other injuries received during a brawl in a hotel on Saturday afternoon.

At the Newcastle Police Court Edward Reid, aged 48, a wharf laborer, was remanded for eight days on a charge of inflicting grievous bodily harm on Maloney.

THREATS TO SERGEANT.

Giving evidence at the Campsie Court, in the case in which Thomas Joseph Brown, aged 20, machinist, was charged with using threatening language, Sergt. Williams related how Brown, whom he described as "a nuisance," and whom he had ordered out of a hotel, said to him, "I belong to a gang who will cut your head off. I will cut your throat, or cut my own if I don't get you. I will get even with you or blow your brains out."

Brown was ordered to enter into a recognisance in £20, to be of good behaviour for 12 months, in default three months' hard labor.

90 GALLONS OF BEER.

TURNED OUT OF HALL.

"It was purely a beer party, and when the defendant paid 5/- admission, and did not get his money's worth, he became vexed," said Sergt. Williamson, at Parramatta Court, when George Watson, aged 20, laborer, was charged with having behaved in a riotous manner in Auburn-road, Auburn, and with having used indecent language.

Constable Kinsela explained that on Saturday evening there was a football "smoko" in the Auburn Town Hall. About 150 men were present, but they were so disorderly that they had to be ejected, and in the street there was a demonstration by the whole crowd. After witness and Constable Doyle had arrested two men, Watson urged them not to go to the station. About 150 men followed witness, amid uproar.

It was stated that there were 90 gallons of beer on the premises.

Watson, who admitted that he was vexed at paying 5/- admission, and not getting any amusement, was fined £1 on each charge.

Edward Alexander Rosewell, aged 27, a fitter, and Stephen Bishop, aged 24, slaughterman, were fined £1 each for riotous behaviour.

Eleven others were fined for being drunk.

THE WHOLE CAUSE.

"The four men struggled violently, and when we were getting them into a taxi two of them escaped.

"I got Dunn in first, and he jumped out the other side and struck Special Constable Harris with his fist. A crowd gathered and began to threaten Harris, who had to use his baton on defendant Dunn."

This account of an arrest was given by Constable MacFarlane at the Central Court, when Thomas Joseph Patrick Dunn, 24, seaman, and Arthur Brown, 26, dealer, pleaded not guilty to charges of assaulting Constable Charles Brady, resisting arrest, using inde-

cent language in a public street, and behaving in a riotous manner.

"A crowd gathered," said witness, "and began to threaten Harris, and Harris drew his baton and hit Dunn about the head. The baton blows had little effect."

At this stage, according to further evidence, Constables Brady and Harrison arrived on the scene, and the two men were finally placed in the taxi. In the scramble, both men struck Constable Brady. The defendants, it was stated, had been drinking.

Constable Brady said that defendant Brown kicked him twice in the stomach, while Dunn struck him with his fists.

Mr. Longfield, S.M.: I have no doubt that they were under the influence of liquor to a good extent. That was the whole cause of the trouble.

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CANCER AND DRINK.

"In the last seventeen years 70,000 people have died from cancer in Australia."—Statement from Cancer Appeal Fund.

They suffered. They suffered terribly.
They knew it was a fatal disease.

BUT

It did not involve any moral shame.
It did not close to them the door of Heaven.
They were patient, heroic and often even happy.
Their friends were proud of them, loved them, and cherish a blessed memory of them.

"During the same seventeen years nearly one million people were convicted of drunkenness in the Courts of Australia."—Statement from Government Year Book.

In the last three years 93,083 were convicted for drunkenness in New South Wales. All of these suffered physically, mentally and morally. Many thousands of these:

1. LOST THEIR JOBS and plunged their homes into sore economic straits.
2. MET WITH FATAL ACCIDENTS, or disabling accidents or fatal sickness, from which but for their lowered vitality through drink they would have recovered.
3. WERE GUILTY OF CRIMES impossible to them in their sober senses.
4. WERE GUILTY OF UNSPEAKABLE CRUELTY towards their women and children.
5. THEY SUFFERED—physically, mentally and morally; some committing suicide, some becoming insane.
6. NO ONE WAS PROUD OF THEM; no one cherished their memory. They were a nightmare to be forgotten if possible.
7. MORE THAN DOUBLE this number—that means another 2,000,000—were sober enough to dodge the policeman, but drank enough to make their home a little hell on earth.
8. THE MOST LOATHSOME DISEASE claimed many thousands of them, and brought a virulent poison into their homes.
9. TOOK YEARS OFF THE LIFE of all of them, on the undisputed authority of the Insurance Societies.
10. BROUGHT CHILDREN INTO THE WORLD handicapped with poor constitutions, poor provision and poor opportunities.
11. ALL FACED A HOPELESS FUTURE, for "no drunkard shall enter the Kingdom of God."
12. THEY STRUGGLED AND FAILED; they fell and dragged others with them. These victims came from every class, in spite of social advantages, intellectual gifts and moral training. They were responsible for a deep and bitter stream of unstoppable tears.

Truly, cancer is a dread and growing scourge! The doctors have not exaggerated it. The University appeal is truly warranted; the public response is justified.

BUT

The drink evil is more than ten times as great and one hundred times more distressing.

The Cancer Committee asks for £100,000 that a remedy may be sought.

The anti-drink fighters ask for £100,000 that the tried and proven remedy of Prohibition may be made operative in Australia.

POLAND TO STOP LIQUOR SALES AT MARCH POLLS.

The Government of Poland has issued a decree that Prohibition must be enforced from March 2 to March 11 while the national elections are being held, according to the "New York Times." The first day for voting is March 4, and all drinking places are to be kept closed for two days previous. During the interim until the next polling takes place light wines and beer may be dispensed, but the lid must be put on tight on the evening before the second day of the election. Mayors of cities and magistrates of communes may prolong the prohibition order if they see fit, the decree provides.

A PLEA FOR PROHIBITION.

By LOUISE TREVOR, for "Grit."
As drink-crazed victims dizzy sway
With lurching gait along the street,
O! pity them—then fervent pray
The "Cause" of Drink may meet defeat.

'Tis known, alas! the love of Gold
Is more to some than honest name,
But how can righteous men uphold
A cause that fills the world with shame?

How many lives have ruined been,
Paying for Drink the costly price
Of their own souls? Then shall we screen

Our brothers from this deadly vice?
Or, shall we stand calm, idly by,
And see this evil go unchecked,
While in despair Drink's victims lie
Pow'rless to rise, thro' our neglect?

No! Let us strive with earnest aim
To help and succor those who fall;
This law of Prohibition frame
To benefit and help them all.

Hell's Legions—pow'rless to withstand
The might of God, Whose pow'r they own—

In His good time—at His command,
Must vanquished bow before His Throne!

So we believe, that in this Fight
'Gainst vested interests—moneyed powers,
Because we strive great wrong to right,
Thro' God—the victory shall be ours.

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NOTES FROM THE WAYSIDE. THE CAMPAIGN IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

(By BREN PEMBURY for "Grit.")

CULCAIRN.

If all country places were tackling the job of organising for the campaign like Culcairn is doing our prospects would be bright indeed. At this centre Mr. J. H. Balfour is a tower of strength. Mr. Balfour made my brief stay at Culcairn very pleasant and happy. The people of this town are kept regularly informed of all the latest facts and news by the industry of a friend, who organises a weekly distribution of "Grit" and leaflets. I would like to mention this friend by name, but I know it would be unwise.

JUNEE.

Our people at Junee are fighting against big odds, but they are not discouraged. At this town I had the pleasure of meeting the

in the front rank of men of substance. It was a real privilege to meet this man, who was so unspoiled by wealth, and it was better to know that he stands four-square for Prohibition, and, what is best of all, he does not hesitate to let the world know.

THE MIDNIGHT HORROR.

Have you ever heard of the Midnight Horror? I now know all about it. I boarded a train one night at Harden to get to Blayney. We left Harden at 9.50 p.m. and went into the night towards Blayney. By midnight my very bones were cracking with the cold, and at 3.20 a.m., when I crept out of the train at Blayney, I was sure that I should never be warm again—and that in spite of all the theologians! Blayney may be a very delightful town, and I have no

Of course the New Testament does not say anything about the liquor traffic as we know the traffic. There are hundreds of things not mentioned in the New Testament which are without doubt anti-Christian. Slavery, at one time in its history, rested its case against abolition on certain statements in the New Testament. Slavery was abolished, and it was destroyed because it was contrary to a Christianised public conscience.

AN ANTI-CHRISTIAN THING.

Look at it how you will the results of the liquor traffic are anti-Christian. I am well aware that wine is mentioned in several places in the New Testament, and naturally at many meetings interjectors have kindly informed me that a certain young man was advised by Paul to take a little wine for his stomach's sake. Personally I do not care two straws what Paul advised Timothy to do for his stomach—kind friends have often suggested remedies worse than wine for minor ailments which have fallen to me—and I should be unmoved if instead of advising "a little" wine Paul had told him to drink two gallons a day. What ever Paul said or did not say about wine has no bearing on the rottenness of the liquor traffic as we know it. I am quite certain that if the same Paul lived to-day he would say things about the traffic so forceful and so condemning that most of our attacks would look like compliments by comparison. But I am concerned about the eternal principles which the Founder of the Christian religion laid down for our guidance.

THE TRAFFIC IS SCARED.

In each place I have visited I have found that the traffic is afraid of the result of the vote. Every trick known to politicians is being used by the trade to stave off defeat. In many places the old weapon of intimidation is being used, and threats to business people, made in such a way that they have the appearance of business proposals, are being made.

THE CHURCH MUST MOVE.

The only weapon to thoroughly cope with the tactics and organisation of the trade is the organised strength of the churches. I am afraid that only a small percentage of the church folk realise that they have an individual duty in this great campaign. While it is true that most of the Protestant churches are behind the fight for Prohibition very many of the members of the churches are so far behind that they lose their value as fighting units. Let us make no mistake about this fact: THE ISSUE ON SEPTEMBER 1 WILL BE DETERMINED FOR OR AGAINST PROHIBITION BY THE INDIVIDUAL ATTITUDE OF CHURCH MEMBERS. IF WE FAIL, THE FAILURE WILL BE CHIEFLY DUE TO THE APATHY OF CHRISTIAN PEOPLE.



The Ramp Memorial Hall is the W.C.T.U. Prohibition and Women's Suffrage Headquarters.

It was Ramp's Saloon, the toughest in the logging days when Salem, Oregon, was a lumber camp. It was here that Mrs. Nelson went to Hans Nelson to get him home while drunk to her dying child. He was a logger and axeman. He swung the axe and cut from her body her right arm and shoulder. The saloon man Ramp said: "Get her to Hell outa here!"

Rev. Fullerton, Methodist minister, who is taking a leading part in the fight, and also the Rev. Walker, Presbyterian minister. After our meeting at Junee we walked along the road with the Rev. Walker, and his cheery optimism helped to counteract the bitterly cold of the night. His farewell words were, "The harvest will be reaped." . . . And I went my way wondering if I should be permitted to be at the harvest home.

COOTAMUNDRA.

At this town Mr. A. K. Forsyth is making things lively for the liquor party. Mr. Forsyth is a bundle of sensible energy, and the work he is doing will be seen in the vote polled. My host at Coota was Mr. Thompson, one of the most remarkable men in the Commonwealth. He has amassed a fortune, and has retained a delightful simplicity and kindness which is quite unique. I must not tell how great his fortune is, but I know that he could easily take his place

desire to say any unkind things about it, but this I know, that Blayney railway station at 3.20 on a July morning is not the most comfortable place in the world. Still one must expect these little interludes when one is campaigning.

THE OPPOSITION ARGUMENTS.

During this tour of several country districts I have crossed the tracks of two liquor advocates, and I have been given papers which contain reports of the speeches made by these gentlemen. Some things in the speeches are just foolish attempts to bolster up a rotten business, but both these speakers adopt an air of piety and dare to suggest that because the New Testament does not attack the liquor traffic the traffic must not be attacked.

I wonder what type of mind it is that will call in the aid of the New Testament in an attempt to prolong the life of the liquor evil.

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WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE FOR PROHIBITION

THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF ALCOHOLISM.

(By AN ALCOHOLIST.)

In a little less than five weeks the people of New South Wales will be invited to express their views on the subject of Prohibition at the ballot box. Already the protagonist on one side and the other are in full blast, and the controversy proceeds along wearisomely familiar lines. I notice, however, that one of the principally interested parties—the alcoholic himself—is, as usual, silent on the subject. His views on the question of Prohibition are inarticulate. The majority of you good people who will vote one way or the other on September 1 appear to take it for granted, either that the "victim" of drink has no views at all on the subject, or that, if he has, he is, of course, in favor of keeping the "pubs" open week-days and Sundays and of extending the hours to at least midnight or one o'clock in the morning. Like most theorists, you are quite wrong. Some alcoholists do talk (even if they don't really think) like that. The majority think and talk amongst themselves otherwise. I venture to assert that on September 1 your poor "victims" will cast an almost solid vote for Prohibition. I ought to know; I am an alcoholic myself; have been so (periodically) for thirty years past; and, what's more, I number dozens of alcoholists among my friends, for, as you know, "birds of a feather flock together." So, perhaps, if you possess the patience necessary to read on, you may get a fresh angle on this vexed question from somebody who knows a lot more about alcohol than you do.

You call us "victims" of alcohol, and so, perhaps, in a sense, we are—though not in your sense which implies lack of character and weakness of will. We ourselves do not favor the denomination of "victim," partly because it savors too much of self-pity, and, to be quite frank, partly also because we are fed right up with your amateurish diagnosis of the causes of the trouble. What, then, becomes of the argument about weakness of will? We are plain "alcoholists," and so, if you don't wish to offend, you will call us. Try and break yourselves of the habit of calling us "alcoholics": it isn't good grammar.

Now, alcoholism is a very distressing affliction, not only in its physical, but also in its social and economic consequences. But what is alcoholism, and what are its causes? Once again let me invite you not to pay too much attention to the theorists. You would naturally suppose that the doctors should know all about it. You are mistaken; they don't. Very few doctors indeed have anything that is useful or enlightening to say on the subject of alcoholism, though, as usual, they make a brave attempt to wrap their ignorance in a flood of verbiage illuminated, on the "lucus a non

lucendo" principle, with "jewels five words long" compounded out of bastard Greek and monkish Latin. Alcoholism, as any of the cognoscenti will tell you, is a habit, not a condition. It is a thoroughly bad habit. Nemo repente fuit turpissimus, and the habit of alcoholism does not develop all of a sudden, but the interesting thing about it is that it is upon you before you are aware of the fact. No alcoholic of my acquaintance set out to acquire the habit of alcoholism: it developed before he was aware that he had it, much as a cancer may grow for some time before the sufferer has any conscious knowledge of it. Another interesting (and distressing) fact about the habit of alcoholism is that, once it is acquired, it is very rarely shaken off. The number of radical "cures" (if that is the right word to use) is infinitesimal.

But why does the alcoholic habit develop in some people and not in others? You might as well ask why all people are not moulded in the same pattern, or why some are more intelligent than others. Alcoholism is a habit, the consequence of a physical disposition which renders a certain proportion of people abnormally sensitive to the toxic effects of alcohol. If such a person were so situated that he never had the opportunity of tasting alcohol, his disposition would be latent. He would not be aware of it, but he still would be a potential alcoholic. The only way in which the presence of the physical condition can be recognised is through the consumption of alcohol, and, even so, the evidences are not sufficiently marked to excite attention until a definite habit has developed. It is the manifest habit which is the only certain indication of the physical disposition. Nearly all habits modify in some way the physical and mental constitution of men. These physical and mental modifications, in their turn, confirm the habit by establishing a need for it, and so what is called a "vicious circle" is set up. But it is important to note that these physical and mental modifications are, in the first place, the consequences and not the causes of the habit. Degenerative tissue changes may, and often do, ensue from alcoholism. They may, and sometimes do, involve mental degeneration. But neither physical nor mental degeneration is the cause of alcoholism, and those amiable medical theorists who talk learnedly about "euphoria" and about "manic depressive in-

sanity" are just handing out a lot of "tosh."

In so far, then, as an alcoholic is a victim, he is the victim of a peculiar physical condition the existence of which is not suspected until revealed by a confirmed habit the continuance of which is rendered more or less necessary by the physical and mental modifications it induces.

In its incidence and its effects, alcoholism is far-reaching. It spares no class in society. It is far more prevalent than the mere records of police court convictions (35,000 per annum in New South Wales alone) would indicate. There are few people who cannot discover this particular skeleton somewhere in the family cupboard. Amongst the lower classes the economic consequences of alcoholism in the shape of comfortless homes, ill-clad families and hungry and neglected children are serious enough. In the upper classes they are not less serious, for if the economic effects are not so immediately felt, loss of social and professional status is usually irretrievable. The navy has no social or professional status to lose. Moreover, society has a great deal to lose from the prevalence of alcoholism in its upper strata, whereas mere labor is always replaceable. How serious this aspect of the matter it will appear if due

(Continued on page 10.)

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GRAINS OF GOLD WORTH PICKING UP!

Stop "Kicking," Don't be a Mule.

Try using the energy you generally use to "kick" with towards helping yourself and helping others.

How on earth can you expect to get along on one leg while you continue to use the other leg for "kicking"!

It's a mule's game—kicking when he doesn't quite approve of things. It's not the game for a sane, sensible, human like YOU!

Church Can't Hurt You.

Going to church can't hurt you, and staying away won't help you. So the odds are on going to church.

Not all the good folks go to church, nor do all the bad ones stay away. A church is often a hospital for humans who need a bit of nursing. It is frequently a home for hypocrites.

But somehow you can't help having a leaning towards the folks who go to church on Sunday, in preference to the ones who play poker in a back room.

Thing It and Sink It!

Every thought marks a line of your brain. The more you think it the more you sink it.

Think the same thing often enough and it eventually becomes an instinct. So when good thinking, clean thinking, efficient thinking becomes a habit, it automatically leads to good work, clean living and efficiency.

Success is a consistent, persistent mental attitude.

Light Heart Lives Long.

The man with a light heart lives longer than the fellow with a grouch; therefore, it pays to be pleasant.

The most valuable individual in a community is the cheerful one. He refreshes us; he helps us.

Knowing this, isn't it each man's duty to perform his part in the play? Life would be a Lapland winter all the time without its cheerful folk.

Simple and Successful.

The sensible man works hard, enjoys each day the best he can, saves a little, plays a little, and, when the books are balanced at the end of life, finds to his credit a record of a lot of little deeds well done—a few good friends and true—and some enjoyment.

You're never down until you doubt—you're never done until you're dead.

* * *

You live in deeds, not in doubts—in action, not in age.

* * *

Be loyal to your country and you need have no ancestry.

LIKE CALLS TO LIKE.

If you walk as a friend, you will find a friend,

Wherever you choose to fare;

If you go with mirth to a far strange land,

You will find that mirth is there.

For the strangest part of this queer old world

Is that like will join with like,

And who walks with love for her fellow men

An answering love will strike.

If you walk in honor, then honest men

Will meet you along the way;

But if you be false, you will find men false,

Wherever you chance to stray.

For good breeds good, and bad breeds bad,

We are met by the traits we show,

Love will find a friend at the stranger's door

Where hate will find a foe.

For each of us builds the world he knows

Which only himself can spoil,

And an hour of hate or an hour of shame

Can ruin a life of toil.

And though to the utmost ends of the earth

Your duty may bid you fare,

If you walk with truth and a friendly heart

You will find friends waiting there.

Ambitions are fine, but they're only fire-works without patience.

* * *

Backbone is spirit, not a set of skeleton supports.

* * *

A fool is the man who cannot get angry, the wise man is he who will not.

* * *

Make your ambition to live long and be good—good for something.

Your Chance— Don't Miss It.

Henry VII, King of England, missed a great opportunity in 1492, when Columbus paid him a visit to discuss his proposed voyage of discovery. Henry was just going hunting and could not wait. Consequently America was discovered by Spain.

King Henry missed a chance that might have changed the history of the world. Any day unless you are on the look-out, YOU might miss a chance that will change the history of your life.

Live your days on tiptoe—ready and waiting for the opportunities. Great chances come to all of us—Kings and commons alike. So when the knock comes to YOUR door, be ready. Don't take it for granted it's someone else coming to bother you.

Campaign Meetings

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond

July 29—Bowral, After Church Rally.

July 30—Mortdale.

July 31—Roseville.

August 6—Croydon.

August 7—Epping.

Mr. Reg. Stephens

Formerly Chief Stoker, H.M.A.S. Australia.

July 28 and 29—Dubbo.

July 30—Narromine.

July 31—Peak Hill.

August 1—Molong.

August 2—Millthorpe.

August 3, 4 and 5—Wellington.

August 8—Delegate.

August 10 to 12—Cooma.

August 13—Nimmitabel.

August 14—Bega.

August 15—Narooma.

August 16—Moruya.

Mr. R. J. C. Butler

Director, W.A. Prohibition League.

July 30—Hillston.

July 31—Griffith.

August 1—Leeton.

August 2—Narrandera.

August 3, 4 and 5—Hay.

August 6—Deniliquin.

August 7—Berrigan.

August 8—Jerilderie.

August 10 and 11—Gundagai.

August 12—Tumut.

EVERY THURSDAY, MACQUARIE PLACE, 1.15,
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LOGIC.

WE WANT FREEDOM—CAN WE GET IT?

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

By THORDIS R. FORD, for "Grit."

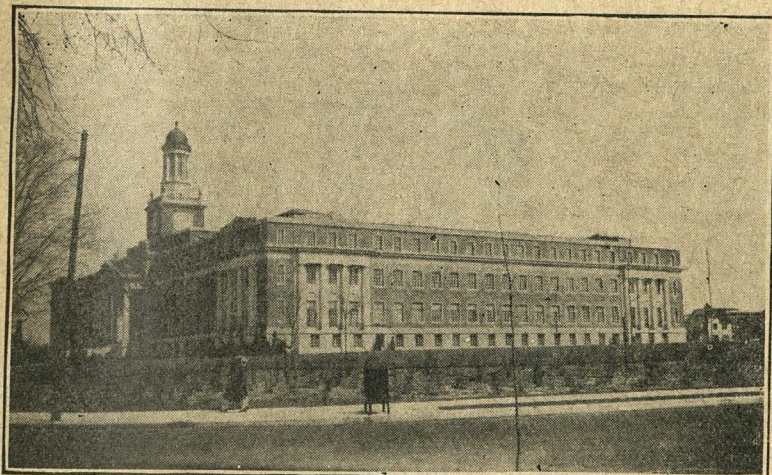
I have never been in America. I want to decide for myself whether Prohibition is a success or failure there. I do not want to arrive at an opinion, but a fact; therefore I wish to argue the matter out with rigid accuracy step by step, not taking any man's evidence as being more weighty than another man's unless I can prove it to be so.

We may assume that if Prohibitionists make a prominent statement it will be challenged by their opponents if untrue; and vice versa. Therefore if a prominent statement is unchallenged I shall take it to be true.

Some people say there is just as much drinking in America as ever; others say there

the aggregate TAXABLE income would result. Since, however, this has not occurred, but the reverse, drinking cannot go on the same, or nearly the same, as before Prohibition.

But the fact of increased taxable income does square with the statement that drinking has been very largely stopped by Prohibition. If most of the money originally spent on drink was, with Prohibition, diverted to legitimate channels, there would be no decrease in the total taxable income; but how about the increase? If Prohibition is largely enforced, this can account for the increase, for it cannot be denied that on account of drink many people lose their jobs or at



The most remarkable conversion in the history of Prohibition. The 5,000,000 dollars Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company on State-street, Springfield, Mass., had the Highland Brewery torn down for its erection. The Cafeteria in this building seats 1000.

is not. These are two contradictory statements, and as I am unable to check them by my personal knowledge, I cannot, when dealing with positive facts, take either into account.

But it is generally admitted that since Prohibition there has been a greatly increased aggregate taxable annual income in America. This seems to be an undisputed fact, and as there are not very many such, I shall follow it up to all its necessary conclusions.

Firstly, does this fact square with the statement that drinking has not been much, if at all, diminished by Prohibition? Before Prohibition a great deal of money was, of course, spent on drink: this went to men in the drink trade as taxable income. If drinking goes on much as before, then, roughly speaking, the same money spent on the same material does not produce TAXABLE income (to those dealing in liquor), because the trade is illegal and done on the sly. Therefore a considerable lowering of

least earn less money than they should. But the fact of the increase referred to cannot possibly be explained if Prohibition is not enforced, for no effect of Prohibition claimed by those who say it has failed, or conceivable by those who think it has failed, could account for the improved ability to gain income manifested by the population of U.S.A.

I therefore deduce that Prohibition is very largely enforced in America.

This proves that we cannot rely on the evidence of those who say there is "just as much drinking in America as ever there was," etc., for, whether intentionally or otherwise, they MUST be wrong.

WHAT ABOUT PROHIBITION IN N.S.W.?

The next thing to be decided is whether the state of affairs in America is a fair indication of the probable result of Prohibition in this State. The first point in this connection that occurs to me is that America has always been a more lawless country than our own. The Americans seem to do crime, like everything else, on a large scale.

Affrays with firearms, for instance, have never been so uncommon in America as they are in Australia. Lynchings of ghastly, horrifying fiendishness occur now and then in America. Such almost unprintable atrocities, committed not by one man but by hundreds, do not occur in our country. These facts about America do not rest on newspaper or other questionable evidence, but are absolutely authentic. We may expect, then, that in New South Wales Prohibition will be easier to enforce than it is in the United States.

Now let us consider present-day press reports. We read from time to time of extensive crimes being committed in connection with the violation of the Prohibition laws. I do not know whether such reports are true or false, but I think it is safe to assume that, whatever truth there may be in them, there is at least as much in the reports we read of bombing and similar gay exploits at elections. Therefore I may argue thus: if the press is reliable, then there is equal lawlessness shown with regard to elections and to alcohol, and therefore, as we have no trouble with elections, we need not anticipate such trouble with Prohibition as

(Continued on page 10.)

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A Personal Chat with my readers

OUR LIBERTY.

We Britishers are very touchy about liberty, the liberty of the subject, of the press and of speech.

We resent restraint and can work up a fine show of indignation when our liberty is threatened.

We have an inherent right to eat and drink what we like, to say and do what we like, to wear what we like and to walk where we like. Of course this is gloriously true; but, alas, the only place where we can enjoy this inherent right is on an uninhabited island.

In the midst of the complications and perplexities of modern civilisation we are at once confronted with the meat inspector, the nuisance inspector, the Pure Food Act inspector, and we are strongly impressed with the fact that we are not free to keep a pig in the back yard, sell or consume tuberculi beef, purchase watered milk or prussic acid.

In the exercise of our dearly bought right to say what we like, we are rudely confronted with various libel and defamation Acts. If we have little regard for these deprivations we have only to write some undoubted truth and find every paper refuse to exercise the freedom of the press.

A few people have presumed to wear what they liked and been escorted to jail, and most of us have greatly desired to walk where we liked only to find an irritating policeman at our elbow crowding us to the left.

The motorist is very hampered in his style. Tail lights and head lights, number plates and horns, license papers and parking notices, silent cops and cops with note books, all combine to convince him that the one thing he has not is the liberty to go where he likes at the pace he likes.

At least he can have a drink! Alas, by this means he is deprived of his license to drive at all and finds himself with one thousand pounds' worth of car on his hands and not free to run it one yard.

The population of this State is in round figures 2,200,000, and in this land of freedom no less than 2,197,035 are absolutely forbidden to manufacture or sell liquor. They have no freedom in the matter whatever. The other 2965 are not allowed to sell on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, election days, and from 6 p.m. till 6 a.m. Their freedom has been shrinking and shrinking for years. It is about time for us to recognise that civilised freedom is only freedom to do what is not injurious, objectionable or dangerous to ourselves or to others.

My friend Geoffrey Cumine writes:

What are these rights of which we hear
Such clamor in defence
By those who preach the cause of beer—
At fabulous expense?

To go for days without a meal
Because no appetite
Exists until the ulcers heal
Which came from Drink's deep bite?

To spend his money in the pub.
In fine, expansive mood?
To let his wife go out to scrub
To buy the children food?

To bring to Booze the free-will gift
Of labor's hard-won fruits?
To see his family adrift,
Bruised feet in broken boots?

With staring eyes to lie awake
Through horror-ridden nights
Of ravening thirst which none can slake?
Are these the Briton's rights?

Unclouded by the sophists' guile,
The fact stands clear and plain:
No Liberty is worth the while
Which costs the Children pain.

* * *

THE K.C. AND BEER.

Mr. W. J. Curtis, K.C., has a great reputation at the Bar and readily commands his fee of fifty guineas a day, with a junior at twenty guineas to wait on him and a solicitor at ten guineas to prepare his brief. This is due to native ability, highly trained and devotedly exercised.

There are not more than half a dozen of all the thousand or more lawyers in N.S.W. that have equal place with Mr. Curtis. Were there a thousand of equal gift and training they could be had at two guineas any time. He is exceptional, and it takes an unusual occasion to reveal his undoubted excellence.

Mr. Curtis, K.C., has just returned from a visit to U.S.A. The "Sun" reports that he visited night clubs and stayed at fine hotels and he found some K.C. Beer.

Here Beer is a commonplace and can be had for a bob a bottle, except on Sunday, when it is "half a dollar."

In U.S.A. Beer is as scarce as brilliant barristers are here, and Mr. Curtis tells us it is two pounds a bottle. In fact, it is Beer, K.C. Well, Mr. Curtis, what more could Prohibition do? It made this dangerous beverage hard to find, costly to possess and available

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

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

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Phone: MA1355.
Postal Address: Box 390F, G.P.O., Sydney.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1928.

only on exceptional occasions to a favored few.

We will welcome such a condition in N.S.W., and be glad to find that instead of 1000 drinking beer at a bob a bottle ten will drink it at £2 a bottle, and a generation will grow up weaned from the bottle and free to act unhampered by the most insidious poison of all time.

Mr. Curtis, K.C., while in Sydney moves only in the best society, and his practice is in the highest technical cases of the courts, and not with the more sordid branches of criminal jurisprudence. Like many other tourists he has sought out the unusual and found a casual interest in the doings of crook police and other violators of the law. This naturally has shocked him, not because it is not as common here as in U.S.A., but simply because he has not contacted with such people in his home city.

If an eminent Chinese visited Sydney, where a Chinaman's style is somewhat cramped because of our prohibition of opium, he would have under proper guidance an experience similar to that which shocked Mr. Curtis in U.S.A.

The Editor

EVERY THURSDAY
MACQUARIE PLACE
1.15 p.m.

Mr. HAMMOND DEMANDS QUESTIONS

BRILLIANT DEBATERS.

BATES' COLLEGE TEAM.

OVERWHELMING VICTORY AT UNIVERSITY.

The Bates College Around-the-World Team in the morning there, it was obvious that it would be desirable to be a teetotaler to get up at that hour to listen-in. They were not in Australia as emissaries of the Anti-Saloon League, nor indeed as missionaries of any sort. They simply wished to set forth America's policy and what it was accomplishing. This much could be said of Prohibition, said Mr. Guptill humorously, that it had done more than tariff reciprocity to increase friendship between the U.S.A. and Canada, it had enhanced the charms of foreign travel, and it had added a romantic adventure to their drinking for those who still drank.

The visitors are young men of ability. They are remarkably gifted in platform work, their incisive logic, eloquence and deportment helping in no small measure to hold and sway their audience. With the exception of Mr. Louat, the home team lost much

There had been no more malignant influence in the States than the licensed liquor traffic. It was an arrogant menace, and had spent large sums of money in corrupting governmental machinery. This latter activity was particularly bad in view of the ever-

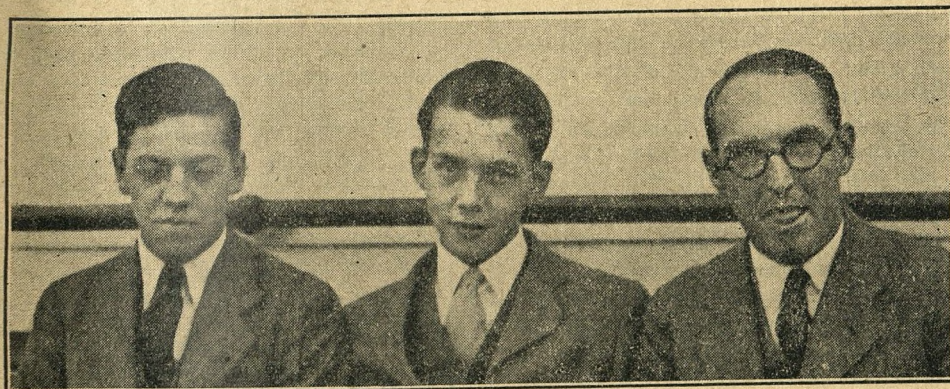


Photo by courtesy of the "Sun."
THE BATES COLLEGE DEBATERS—MESSRS. GUPTILL, DAVIS AND AMES.

in comparison, and it was regrettable and must have been embarrassing to a large portion of the audience that Messrs. Caldwell and Thomas largely sought to establish their case by cheap gibes and sneers at America and its methods.

The hit of the evening was made by the American leader, Mr. Guptill, in his reply at the conclusion of the debate. Mr. Louat had asserted that instead of wiping out the liquor bars in America the Americans should have reformed them by making them a fit place for women and children! Mr. Guptill's retort was that this had been done by wiping out the sale of liquor in these bars. This exceedingly neat rejoinder evoked a storm of cheers and applause.

The vote taken by a show of hands at the conclusion of Mr. Guptill's reply showed a verdict in favor of the Americans of ten or twelve to one. Possibly the fifty odd votes in favor of the Sydney team were accorded them in a spirit of loyalty by fellow students in the audience.

Mr. Guptill, who opened, said that all being well this debate would be listened-in to in America. As it would be about 3 o'clock

increasing foreign population. Not only did it corrupt in a political way, but it was responsible for the moral aberration of the people. Upon reliable criminal statistics it was shown that 50 per cent. of the major crimes in America were due to excessive consumption of alcohol. The families of men addicted to drink had not proper food, clothing nor education before Prohibition, and the liquor traffic had had an unfortunate attraction for the younger people in initiating them in the ways of vice. In a highly civilized nation such as America the great industrialists had concluded that they could not have workmen reporting on Monday mornings unfit for their work. Prohibition had come in on a wave of popular conviction, and it was obvious it had come to stay. The anti-Prohibitionists made all sorts of wild assertions about civil war, debaucheries and orgies in the States as the result of Prohibition, but he did not think that his colleagues looked like the representatives of a declining State. (Laughter.)

Mr. Louat, leader of the Sydney team, feared that he would have to say some hard things about an otherwise great and splendid

people, the most progressive nation in the world, but on whom this blight had temporarily fallen. The visitors came to the debate with the advantage that they were from a country where Prohibition had been the chief topic of conversation for eight years, and where "alcohol was on everybody's lips." He quoted statistics showing that the average convictions in N.S.W. for drunkenness were 137 per 10,000, whereas in Maine they were from 233 to 290 per 10,000. After quoting Abraham Lincoln as having stated that Prohibition would work great injury to the cause of temperance, he asserted his belief that that statesman must turn in his grave when he saw what was happening now to his country under Prohibition. Under Prohibition Lincoln's advocacy of "government of the people by the people for the people" had become "government of the people by the reactionaries for the bootleggers." Such evils caused by drink as child neglect, etc., should be dealt with by punishing the man guilty of that neglect, and not by punishing the man who sold him the drink! Federal officers in America had run down 79,000 private stills since Prohibition. The consumption of industrial alcohol had increased by four times the quantity. A revenue officer in America on 30 dollars a week could now retire at the end of a year with an expensive motor car and a wife wearing diamonds. Prohibition was not only an infringement of liberty, but a violation of all the principles of democracy, and was unenforceable in practice.

Mr. Ames (Bates College) said that Americans were prepared to sacrifice the rights of the individual to the common good. Prohibition was a much more rational law than such as made it an offence for a man to work more than 44 hours or for a milkman to start on his rounds before 5 o'clock in the morning. Prohibition had not come to America like a flash, but after years and years of education. He stressed the point, in reply to Mr. Louat's statistics, that to-day in America people were arrested for drunkenness who would not have been noticed in 1919. Commercial hospitals for drunkenness had been reduced from 275 to 27 since Prohibition. The removal of the liquor trade in America had meant the removal of all liquor advertisements from the American press, thereby removing a constant incentive to people to drink.

Mr. Caldwell's (Sydney) main theme was that corruption was now rife in America, that

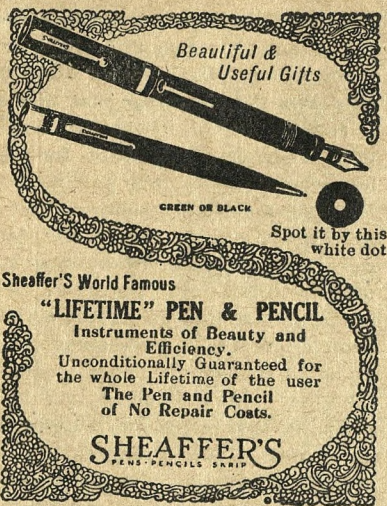
(Continued on page 15.)

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Why You Should Vote for Prohibition—

(Continued from page 5.)

consideration be given to the fact that, in all ages, the progress of mankind has been encompassed, not by its masses (who enjoy, without contributing to, the fruits of brains) but by its small minority of educated and able men.

It is from this point of view that every citizen of this State ought to consider the effect of his vote on September 1. It is not in the least a question of sentiment, but one of reason. It is not a question of hostility to the liquor trade or of dislike of the ostentatious vulgarity of publicans. The trade and the publicans are to be compensated if Prohibition is carried. The real facts to be considered are these: the custom of consuming strong liquor has been consecrated by countless ages of social usage, so that, normally, there is nothing derogatory in drinking alcohol. This fact alone enormously increases the risk of alcoholism to those younger members of the community who, through a physical predisposition, are potential alcoholists without being aware of the fact. Just as there is nothing normally derogatory in consuming wine and liqueurs at a private dinner party, so also is there nothing derogatory to accepted social usage in entering a hotel to drink in the bar. Thousands of people are able to do this without direct harm to themselves. None the less, it is obvious that the open bar, for this very reason, still further increases the risk to potential alcoholists. The number of them is great, and their fate is irrevocable once alcohol has claimed them. Can we, in the present stage of the evolution of civilisation, afford this serious waste of promising human material? If not, we must abolish the liquor traffic.

In conclusion, let me remove two possible sources of misapprehension. I am not suggesting that Prohibition will bring the millennium. Alcoholism is not the only scourge afflicting humanity, and I am not simple enough to suppose that there will be no sly grog if Prohibition is carried. But

I do say that it will be much harder to obtain liquor, and that the risk to the potential alcoholist will be very greatly diminished, with a proportional saving to society generally. That is sound sense. Finally, I am not pleading here for the alcoholist. We alcoholists of the present generation are doomed. We are under no illusions about that. But we understand the terrible penalties incident to alcoholism sufficiently well to utter a note of warning on behalf of the younger generation with the promise of life still before them. Chin, chin!

Logic—

(Continued from page 7.)

America has had; or, if the press is not reliable, so much the better for our hopes of satisfactory enforcement here.

Then let us consider that 32 States in America had Prohibition before the Eighteenth Amendment, and were satisfied with it, as was shown by the fact that after they got it the majority in favor of it always increased. If—and I use the word "if" with its full sense of doubt—I say, if America shows an unruly restiveness under Prohibition, it is because in some large districts there is a majority against it: two States out of 48 have a majority against the law. But if New South Wales introduces Prohibition there will be at most half a million dissatisfied; we shall not have the case of a whole State opposed to its own law. Therefore again we should find it easier to enforce such a law here than in America.

FREEDOM.

Having proved that Prohibition is largely enforced in America, and having shown that it would probably be considerably easier to enforce here, I come to the last point—is it right to have such a law?

Let us consider exactly what a right law is. A right law is one which preserves the freedom of the people. Freedom may be defined thus: in a properly free country each individual may do exactly what he chooses so long as he does not actively interfere with the liberty of another; but if an individual does actively interfere with the liberty of

another, then a duly constituted legal body may likewise interfere with the liberty of the law-breaker. Now drink interferes with liberty. OF ITSELF it has power to steal a man's will, lure him to disaster though he fights against its influence, destroy him body, mind and soul, and it is often the direct cause—not agent, but cause—of a man who is not criminal at heart injuring or killing himself or others. It is therefore as much in the cause of freedom to put drink where it cannot enslave men, as it is to put a murderer or kidnapper in the same position. Drink does not enslave everyone who tastes it; likewise a murderer does not kill everyone within his power, and a kidnapper does not entrap everyone he meets; but as it is right to imprison the kidnapper and murderer lest the crime be repeated even once, so it is right and in the interest of personal liberty to guard liquor so that it cannot enslave unwary victims.

Imagine a showman who urges people to participate in some exciting form of amusement, of such a nature that the participants never know, until they try, whether they will be terribly maimed for life by the exploit. But some entrants participate in the affair because they are laughed at as cowards for not doing it by others who have been fortunate enough to come through a trial all right, and others participate because they do not realise the danger. What Government would not prohibit so devilish an amusement? Yet drink is just as bad, for no one can know, until he has started drinking, whether it will enslave and destroy him or not. It is because of this terrible danger that drink should be prohibited.

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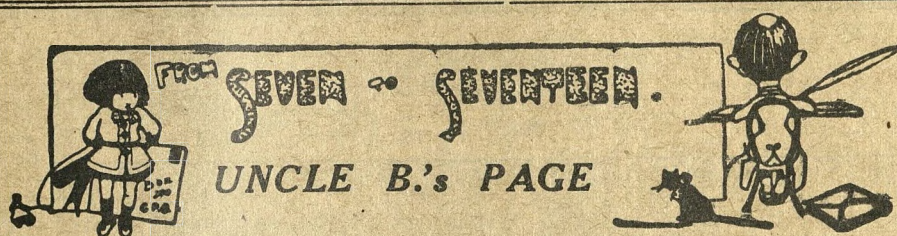


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Address all letters to Uncle B, Box 390F G.P.O., Sydney.

THE LAST OUNCE.

During the late war we used to boast that we would give "the last man and the last shilling." It was a noble boast, and very many people actually meant it.

We are now waging a much greater war, and are concerned not to destroy life but to save it.

If I had all my Nes and Nis in one big gathering I would love to make them stand and hold up their right hand and pledge themselves to fight the Liquor Goliath in the name of the Lord, and to promise the last ounce of their energy and the last penny they had to make victory possible on September 1st next.

Now, then, let us do something. Let us pray, give, sow Prohibition seeds, and urge the grown-ups to vote for those who are not old enough to vote.

I can easily forgive you for not writing, but I am afraid I won't want to own you if you don't help in some way to win on September 1st.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

WELL DONE!

Allan Wilsher, 36 Lennox-street, Rockdale, writes: I received your letter at Cronulla, and I would rather you send me twenty copies of "Grit" each week, please, and some literature. I will send you any money I get for "Grit" from time to time. I received another letter of encouragement from a gentleman at Burradoo who saw my letter in "Grit," and I wish to thank him. Our holiday at Cronulla was a wet one, as it rained most of the time; still it was a change. I hope we win Prohibition, as it will remove a lot of trouble and suffering in this world.

(Dear Allan,—Your letter is fine. I wish I had one hundred like you. I am so glad that gentleman wrote and encouraged you. It was a nice thing for him to do, and it is always worth while to say a nice "Thank you!" or a word of encouragement. The important thing is for each of us to do our very best. It is our fight; it is God who will give us the victory.—Uncle B.)

CHIEF KNIGHT.

George Oliver, "Argyle," 5 Wellington-street, Croydon, writes: I have not seen the last two letters I wrote to you in "Grit," so I supposed that they were too long to put in print, but in case that was the reason I will write a shorter letter this time. My brother Jack is not out of Camperdown hospital yet,

but he is progressing well. It will be his birthday on July 6, but I don't think he will be out then. We had re-elections of officers at O.K. last Thursday, and I was voted Chief Knight again, and as our annual O.K. banquet will be held on August 18, I am very busy writing invitations. Our O.K. parade at our Church is on 19th August as well. I am getting on well at the Boy Scouts' Association, where I work, and have learned to use the typewriter, and, together with shorthand that I learnt at school, I find it very useful.

(Dear George,—I do not know what happened to your two letters. They were not too long; I can always cut bits out. Maybe you did not post them. Perhaps the postman did not bring them. If you wrote on both sides of the paper, then they are put on one side; but I am glad you wrote again, and am delighted you are Chief Knight again.—Uncle B.)

A NEW NE.

Walter Caspersenn, Day-street, The Rock, writes: I would like to join your big family. I am seven years old and my birthday is December 8. I have just been put into third class at school. I would like to give out some "Grits" for you. Will you please send me five every week. We went for a walk a few days ago, and climbed almost to the top of The Rock hill. We could see a long way all around us. We have two black and white cats; one of them will jump about five feet high over our hands.

(Dear Walter,—I am very glad to have you as a Ne, and you have made a splendid start. I am sending you six "Grits." Sell them if you can; give them away if you can't sell them. Thank you for your help.—Uncle B.)

ANOTHER SEED SOWER.

Jean Symes, "Lyndock," Park-road, Naremburn, writes: I saw my letter in "Grit" a couple of weeks ago, and I also saw the answer. I would like half-a-dozen "Grits," please, to distribute among my friends. I think I must have made a mistake about the address I put on the other letter. I used to live at "Waroon," but I am now living with my grandmother at "Lyndock." You asked me where I came in that exam. Well, I came third with 995 marks, the possible being 1100. It seems to me that this year is going about six times as quickly as any other ever has, as it is only barely three months until our final exam. I go to the Presbyterian Church and Sunday School. I have only been at this Sunday School for two years. The first year I got 1st prize in my class, and a prize for having the most marks in the school. The last year I got 1st prize

in my class. I like reading very much, and have a lot of books. The trouble is, though, I am always being told I read too much, or, as Grandpa says, I always have my head in a book.

(Dear Jean,—Thank you for your most interesting letter. I will be glad to hear how you get on with your copies of "Grit." You did wonderfully well at Sunday School, and I love to hear of the success of the members of my big family.—Uncle B.)

FROM VIC.

Connie Couling, Knott's Siding, Walhalla Line, writes: I was glad to see my letter in "Grit." It was in the same time as Mary McDonald's. The weather has been very wet up here lately. My brother John has been in bed for a week. He cut his foot, and the Bush nurse comes and attends to it. Our fowls have been laying well the last two or three weeks.

(Dear Connie,—It is very nice to hear from Vic., and I am so glad I have such splendid Nes and Nis in Gippsland. I am at Orange to-day, staying for a few hours with a clergyman who has just come from Gippsland, and I just wish I had time to talk over old times. Write again soon.—Uncle B.)

(Continued on page 15.)

Our Mary found a little lamb,
Its wool all wet with dew,
'Twas "Prime Spring Meat," and proved a treat

With onions in the stew.
When Mary caught a nasty cold,
She felt no fear, be sure;
But greatly pleased when promptly eased
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WHAT
DO YOU KNOW
ABOUT THIS?

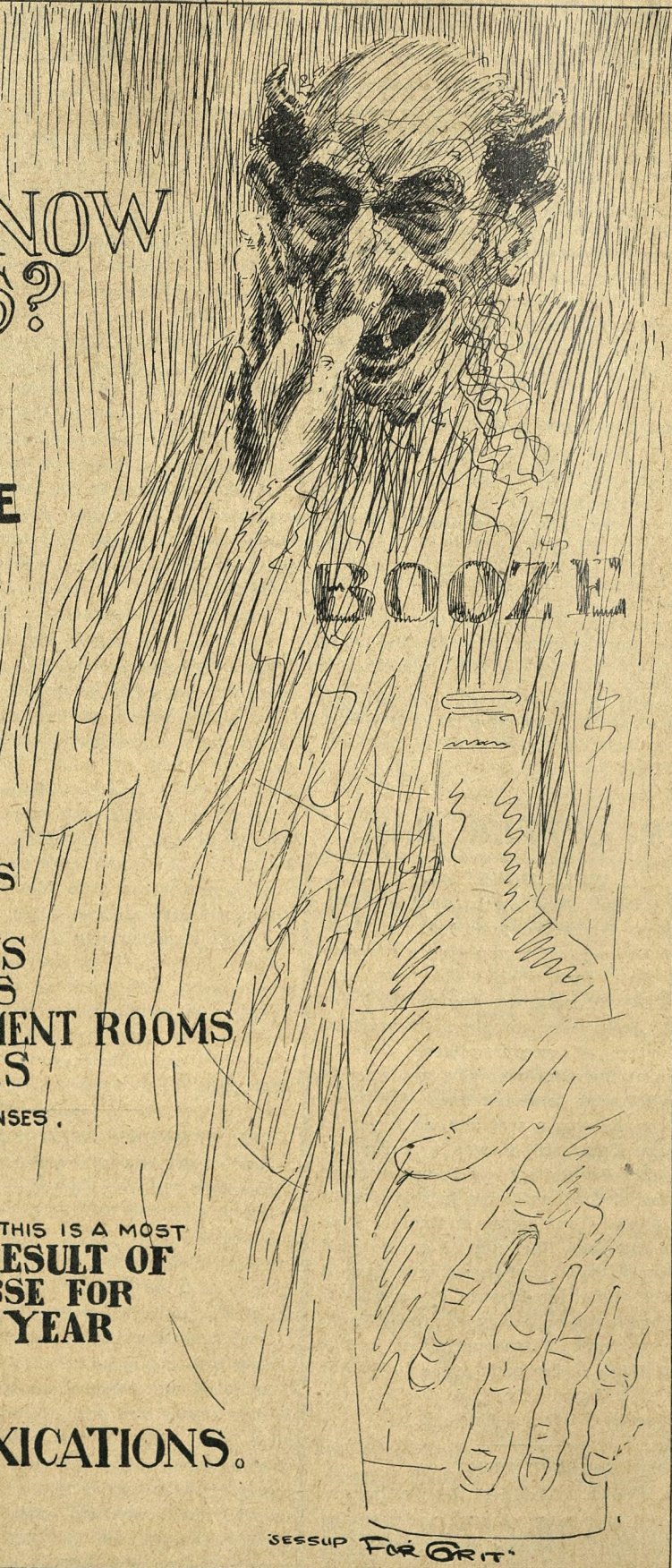
ONE MILLION
INTOXICATIONS
IN N.S.W. IN ONE
YEAR !!

PROVE IT ?
RIGHT. HERES
HOW

IN N.S.W. THERE ARE
2172 PUBLICANS LICENSES
376 WINE
249 SPIRIT MERCHANTS
76 REGISTERED CLUBS
30 RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS
10 PACKET LICENSES
2913 TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSES.

NOW IF ONLY ONE PERSON (THIS IS A MOST
CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE.) AS THE RESULT OF
EACH LICENSE WAS THE WORSE FOR
LIQUOR EACH DAY- IN ONE YEAR
THE TOTAL WOULD BE

905943 INTOXICATIONS.





A NATURAL QUESTION.

Customer (buying a dog): "How much for this big dog?"

"Fifty pesetas."

"And for this smaller one?"

"One hundred and twenty pesetas."

"And this little one?"

"One hundred and fifty pesetas."

"And this tiny one?"

"Two hundred pesetas."

"Heavens! And however much if I don't buy a dog at all?"

* * *

GO-GETTING EUROPE.

"John, now don't lose your temper!"

"Well, I won't be imposed upon, Mary! Think of that lazy bum of a guide telling us it would take all morning to see the Vatican! That little fellow in Paris got us through the Louvre in two hours!"

* * *

FOND REGRETS.

Archibald: "I live in the country now. It's terribly dull."

Florence: "It must be. What do you miss most?"

"The last train."

THAT'S WHAT THEY WERE.

The local church conference was over, and the hostesses were returning from seeing the visitors off at the station.

"Who did you have, Mrs. Brown?" asked Mrs. Jones.

"Oh, I had a very nice minister!" replied Mrs. Brown. "Who did you have?"

"Well, I had two locust preachers."

"Oh, you mean two local preachers, Mrs. Brown!"

"No, I had two locust preachers!" was the reply.

"But locusts are those things which come in swarms and eat up everything and——"

"That's right—and I had two of them!"

* * *

TIMES CHANGE.

Once she "had nothing to wear" when she went out; now she has nothing to take off when she comes in.

ARE YOU ON THE ROLL ?

You are responsible.

Enrolment is Compulsory—so is Voting.

This is something you must do.

MACQUARIE PLACE,
EVERY THURSDAY, 1.15,
HAMMOND ANSWERS
QUESTIONS.

Results of Prohibition Have Been Highly Satisfactory.

Bibb Graves, Governor of Alabama.

The value of Prohibition as a social, economic and moral asset to the nation has been so conclusively demonstrated as to render argument unnecessary. Despite the heavily-financed propaganda of the liquor interests, fair-minded America knows that the results of Prohibition have been highly satisfactory. That more has not been accomplished is due, not to the law, but to a failure to enforce the law.

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

SUNDAY.

"Be of good cheer."—John, 16, 33; Matt., 9, 2; Mark, 6, 30; Acts, 23, 11—27, 22; 25.

Cheer up, brother! All life's blessings
Come from seeming loss and pain.
And full oft the load so pressing
Is precursor of much gain.
There must be all sorts of weather
To mature the fruits of earth.
And all things shall work together
To produce a thing of worth.

Cheer up, brother! do not grumble
If to-day the way be dark.
Look straight on—you need not stumble,
Hope will all your footsteps mark.
Do not banish her for ever,
Let her lend her tiny ray,
And you'll find that you will never
Go far from the light astray.

Cheer up! for the clouds are fleeting
While the sun is always there—
Whate'er trouble you are meeting
It will pass, and skies be fair.
Though you cannot see the reason
Of the things which adverse seem,
Yet to doubt God would be treason,
He is kinder than we dream.

Cheer up, brother! heaven draws nearer
Every day that passes by.
And the light will be the clearer
For the storms which sweep the sky.
When we once have landed yonder,
In the perfect sunshine there,
We, I think, shall often wonder
Why things seemed so hard to bear.

MONDAY.

"Then were they all of good cheer."—Acts, 27, 36.

Paul's exhortation to the sailors on the tossing ocean to be of good cheer was not in vain. Confidence begets confidence, assurance stimulates assurance, while nothing spreads so quickly as panic. He confidently asserted that it should be even as God had told him, that all should get safely to land. With his faith in God he calmed the restless men, who were about to escape from the ship, bidding them take food which in their fear they had neglected to do. "Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some food." Let us take comfort from their example, and though circumstances may all seem against us, and the storm beyond our control, let us cheer up and give up doubting, leave our affairs to Him who is stronger than all the forces of nature, trusting alone in Him for deliverance. Laying hold on His sure promises they shall be fulfilled in our experience to the letter.

TUESDAY.

"In Him was life, and the life was the light of men."—John, 1, 4.

He is the source of all life. "Without Him was not anything made that was made." No man can create life. He can only nurture it, feed it, and prolong it, but he cannot create it. Spontaneous generation has been proved a fallacy. "In the beginning was God." When that beginning was no man can say. He was in existence always; when He first gave life to inanimate nature we know not. There is so much mystery about life, and the more we come to know of it the more there seems to be to know. Life and death seem to be two antagonistic forces ever working against each other. As soon as we begin to live we begin to die, that is, these bodies do. The spirit or soul is indestructible. The breath of God once kindled cannot expire. "God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." "What-

soever God doeth, it shall be for ever." Light is necessary to life. The life that is in Christ is the Light of the world. "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Life for man He purchased by giving up His life as a ransom. "He that hath the Son hath life, but He that hath not the Son, shall not see life." There is a living death. Man may have a dead soul in a living body.

WEDNESDAY.

"If we walk in the light as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin."—1 John, 1, 7.

That is, we have fellowship with Him who is in the light, and He with us when we walk in the light of His countenance. "God is light and in Him is no darkness at all." Light and darkness cannot exist together. He is "the light of life." As we get nearer the light the specks which were before invisible become very conspicuous. Throw up the blinds in a darkened room and the dust we had not noticed appears. So, the nearer we get to Christ the more we perceive the spots of sin, and things which did not before seem wrong show up in all their blackness. As we put them away the light gets clearer, and as we continue to walk in that light we have fellowship with Him, and He reveals Himself as He does not unto the world. Then it is that His blood—faith in His atonement, cleanses us from the sin which was before imperceptible.

THURSDAY.

"My God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus."—Phil., 4, 19.

God has not promised to supply all our wishes, nor even all our wants; but He has promised to supply all our needs. "They that fear the Lord shall not want any good thing." But we may want many things which are not good for us to have. A child may ask its mother for poisoned berries, because they look fruit to be desired. But the mother loves it too well to grant the request. In our ignorance we may desire that which would be as poison to us, though apparently tempting to the sight. God knows better than we what our real needs are. Have they not been supplied to the present day? Can He fail us now? No good thing will be lacking to him who trusts in God.

FRIDAY.

"No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life."—2 Tim., 2, 4.

Are you entangled with the affairs of this life? If you are chosen to be a soldier of Christ to fight His battles, you cannot expect to win the fight if you are. "No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life, that He may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier." "No man can serve two masters." He who is fighting for the kingdom of heaven is opposed to the forces of the Prince of this world. It must be one or the other. What

is it to be entangled with the affairs of this life? Is it not to think them of primary importance, to let them absorb our thoughts, to be taken up with them? How few put first things first! Yet no man can be a successful warrior for Christ who does not give himself wholly to the fight, who does not let all else go for this purpose. God's chosen ones have ever been content to forego all interest in the affairs of this life in order to obtain an incorruptible crown. Let us lay aside every weight, everything which would take our thoughts from the things unseen, and let our eye be single, then our whole body shall be full of light. So only shall we be victors in the strife, and having forsaken all, be among the overcomers who inherit all things.

SATURDAY.

"The world passeth away and the lust thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever."—1 John, 2, 17.

It is surprising how specious are the temptations to draw us away from the primary object of our life on earth which is to prepare us for the higher life beyond. When one considers how much time is spent in useless occupations, in things which will perish with the using, or in cultivating merely the physical powers which will so soon decay, often to the neglect of the spiritual, one wonders at the shortsightedness of human nature. Were this life all, and the material everything, one could scarcely act differently, but when we remember that "there is a spirit in man," a spirit infinitely superior to its earthly environment, that the earthly house of this tabernacle is so soon to be dissolved, it seems little less than madness that the god of this world can so blind men's eyes. We need to keep the higher things continually in remembrance, lest we too be led astray.

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Brilliant Debaters—

(Continued from page 9.)

coppers and wash-basins were generally in use for illicit brewing, causing the manhood of the United States to wash its dirty linen in public. He airily dismissed the figures and statistics of Irvine Fisher as unreliable, and asserted that quite early in the Bible one found a reference to the desirability of plenty to eat and drink. This reference to drink was certainly not to lemon squash, and there followed a reference to wild asses quenching their thirst with water.

Mr. Davis (Bates College) feared whether he would have the courage to go back to America after the eloquent speeches telling of all the horrors going on there. He felt sure that those listening-in in America must feel sorry for themselves. However, statistics proved that Prohibition was being more rigidly enforced every day. It was noteworthy that neither of the two great parties in the forthcoming presidential election had the temerity to oppose Prohibition. American business men found business 12 per cent. above normal since Prohibition, and this increase represented the amount previously spent on drink. Nothing would so paralyse business in America now than to outlaw Prohibition.

Mr. Thomas (Sydney) essayed to be cynical. In reply to an assertion by the previous speaker that some of the statistics given by his side were only half truths, he remarked that half a brick could be thrown further than a whole one and made a bigger hole! The prosperity of America was not due to Prohibition, but to the pernicious system of time payment, also to its national and natural resources and the abnormal conditions obtaining after the war. Their opponents had not told them that 2500 banks had closed their doors since Prohibition.

Mr. Louat, leader of the Sydney team, in his reply, said that restriction of liberty was repugnant to democratic principles. John Bright was right in saying that parliaments could not change the moral standards of the people.

Mr. Guptill, in his reply, asked why it had been necessary to prohibit good Australians going out in the evening to chase tin hares. (Laughter.) Apparently Irvine Fisher was not known here. This probably proved his validity because he (the speaker) found that

most of the worth-while things about America and Americans were not known here.

Mr. W. A. Holman, in moving a vote of thanks to the speakers, humorously remarked that they had learnt a lot about America that evening—probably nobody more so than these astonished young Americans themselves.

A Second Debate

SYDNEY TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23rd,
8 p.m.

The "Wets" will affirm
The "Drys" will oppose

To be Broadcast by 2FC.

From Seven to Seventeen—
(Continued from page 11.)

GOOD-BYE, SCHOOL!

Isabelle Brown, "Broughton Park," Moss Vale, writes: Thank you very much for the papers you kindly sent me. Rev. S. R. Robins is forming a committee next Tuesday, and I have promised to go. He received some "Grits," so he and I are working together. I shall certainly go to hear Mr. Butler on July 18; that is if I am here still. We are leaving Moss Vale, Uncle, and our next move might be nearer Sydney, where I shall have a chance of seeing you. The next letter you get from me might be posted at Timbuctoo or Tipperary, but I hope you will get it just the same. Well, I'm back from a very enjoyable trip to Kosciusko, where we had a grand time. We found ski-ing great fun, and became champions at tumbling over. There was no skating, for which I was very thankful, for I didn't want

a broken arm or leg, which might easily happen, as one rink is concrete with ice on top, but the other is a lake, which wouldn't freeze. There were many other schools there, and we had good fun for the last night of our stay. All the schools congregated in rings and yelled their different war-cries. I nearly shouted myself hoarse, but our noise was nothing to that of Fort-street Boys' High or Sydney Grammar. We were in No. 5 party, which we learnt from the manager had broken all previous records in the sports and fancy dress ball, but that was natural, as our school was there. I don't suppose there will be any more of that school fun for me, as I'm leaving this quarter. I never appreciated school half so much as now, when I'm going away. Well, as I wrote but a few weeks ago, Uncle, I can't really get over the shock of writing this so soon, so I will conclude, hoping you have the best of luck, or, I should say, we have the good fortune to gain Prohibition. I know it won't be for want of trying on your part, Uncle.

(Dear Isabelle,—I have read your letter with great interest. I hope you will breeze in to see me some day. Don't imagine for a minute that you are leaving school. You are passing from the easy and most pleasant form of school to the harder and more complicated school, where Mr. Hard Knocks is headmaster. Life is one long school, and each new phase of our learning has its compensations.—Uncle B.)

THE BUSH NURSE.

Edith Couling, Knott's Siding, Gippsland, writes: I saw my letter in "Grit" nearly two weeks ago. My brother John cut his foot last Sunday, and he got three stitches in it. He is having the stitches out to-morrow. We are going to have our exam. at school soon. Sister Sundell has been up, and she has been taking Sunday School at half-past ten every Sunday morning. She hasn't been having Church these last two Sundays; she has been having it in Erica.

(Dear Edith,—What a comfort to have a Bush nurse! We all hope John's foot is quite well by now, and that he will watch out and not cut his other foot. I am holding meetings in the country just now and travel all day, talk all the evening, and work all night.—Uncle B.)

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GRIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"Grit" subscriptions received to 20/7/28, and where not mentioned the amount is 11s.: Miss Ida Southwood, 5s., sales; Rev. E. T. Coleman, 8s., 30/6/29; H. R. Gillespie, 16/7/29; Mrs. Gillespie, 1s. 6d., extra copies; R. E. Mapperson, 20s., 30/12/28; Mrs. H. O. Wilson, 6s., 30/12/28; C. S. Chudleigh, 5s.; W. A. Crawford, 30/12/28; Miss Du Vernet, 10s., 30/5/29; T. J. Loveday, 30/12/28; T. Morrish, 5s.; W. Morphet, 5s. 6d.; Miss Penfold, 30/12/28; Miss N. Grant, 2s. 6d.; Master Frank Gordon, 10s.; per Mrs. Mooney, 1s. extra copies; Miss Marion Marshall, 5s.; Mrs. Robison, 30/12/28; Wellington Baptist Y.P. Society, 15s.; Master Jack Dawe, 17s.; Mrs. Miller, 1s. 3d.; Rev. E. Foster, 30/12/28; Miss Neal, 12s., extra copies; Miss E. Summabell, 30/7/29; Rev. C. P. Viney, 5s.; Mrs. L. M. Pattinson, 20s.; Mrs. Englehardt, 6s., 30/12/28; Mrs. R. Faulks, 30/6/29; Miss Pain, 10s.; Mrs. A. G. Färner, 10s.; Rev. C. A. Stewart, 2s.; Mrs. F. Smith, 5s. 6d., 12/1/29; H. Weatherburn, 3s., 19/10/28.

The following are paid to 4/10/28: Miss Amy Poll, Miss Amy Waite, J. W. Begg, F. A. Cocks, D. Boorman, Mrs. Boulter, Miss V. M. Becker, A. Williams, Miss L. Clucas (two copies), L. J. Durrant (four copies).

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