

# Grit.

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A NATION'S PAPER BECOMES A BREWERS' ORGAN. ?

"IT IS STATED THAT SIR JOHN EIJERMAN WHO IS A SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDER IN THE PRESENT COMPANY OWNING 'THE TIMES' HAS OBTAINED CONTROLLING INTEREST." (CABLE JUNE 2)

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## Brewers and Reconstruction.

The ways of this country are often unintelligible to the foreign observer, and it is probable that if one such had been present in the House of Commons on April 22nd he would have been further perplexed by the way we approach the solution of urgent national questions. The House was engaged in the discussion of a problem which, for several years past, has excited grave concern in the minds of countless citizens; which, during the war, worried successive Governments unceasingly by its menace to national safety; and, later, was placed in the forefront of the urgent tasks of reconstruction. The peculiarity of the situation did not lie in the matter under debate, but in the motives and origin of the discussion. Parliament was invited to amend the licensing laws, by whom? By a responsible Government pledged and repledged to the limits of honor and good faith to amend the licensing laws in the light of war-time experience? Certainly not. The challenge (for it was a challenge draped in parliamentary form) came from the brewers themselves. The Bill under discussion was a Trade Bill pure and simple. It was drafted by the Trade, introduced into parliament by the Chairman of the largest brewery company in England, and "backed" by two other directors of brewery companies.

With what object? To give the public fuller control over licensing arrangements? To adapt to peace conditions war-time restrictions and experience? To give a full release to local public sentiment? Not at all. The plain object of the Bill was to advance Trade interests. The fetters which have bound communities and robbed them of the freedom of self-government were to be re-forged and strengthened. Local justices were to be shorn of some of their already limited powers; Quarter Sessions were to have notice to quit; new licenses were to be exempt from confirmation and to be granted for twenty-one years; redundant licenses were to be transformed into valuable movable properties, and to be made available for "dumping" in other counties; the payment of monopoly value was to be avoided, and compensation for a disused license was to be increased. Even the police were to be at the call of the incommoded publicans to act as "chuckers out"! At a moment when one hundred and fifteen thousand school teachers are petitioning for a substantial increase in the age-limit at which young persons can be

served with alcoholic liquors, the Trade propose to amend the Children Act by permitting the presence of very young children in licensed premises. The permitted hours of sale, in villages and cities alike, are—in the Trade scheme of reform—to be eleven per day, with a minimum of nine; and, to reassure the publican (and, incidentally, to safeguard the brewer-owner's interests), the onus of proof of permitting drunkenness is to be shifted from the publican to the prosecutor! Such, in bare outline, are some of the proposals of the Trade. These are the "reforms" for which the country is supposed to have waited. The fruits of the war and of war experience are to be a further—and permanent—entrenchment of the Trade. To unprecedented profits, reaped in years of national stress and sacrifice, are to be added new vested interests, a deliverance from informed local administrators, and the protection of peripatetic licensing judges appointed (at high salaries) by the Lord Chancellor.

Fortunately, the House of Commons would have none of it. Mr. Asquith and the Attorney-General riddled the Bill with criticism; the Labor Party declared war upon it; and Lady Astor exposed and condemned it by an appeal to the realities of the problem to be solved. In the result the Bill was withdrawn. The Trade had played its stake and lost. But the end is not yet. A great national problem still remains to be solved.—Leading article in "Monthly Notes," England.

### AN EMINENT BREWER'S OPINION.

No one, as a matter of fact, has destroyed the force of the most plausible argument for Colonel Gretton's Bill more effectually than Mr. Waters Butler, Chairman of one of the largest brewing companies in the Midlands. In an interview granted to a representative of "The Westminster Gazette" in 1919, Mr. Butler pointed out that "in the matter of improving the premises," the real obstacles were the small brewer and the small house.

"It is notorious," he said, "that the difficulties of management are intensified in the small house. The owners or managers of these places cannot afford to offend a customer by strict adherence to the spirit of the licensing laws. So all kinds of abuses and evasions of the law creep in, which would not for a moment be sanctioned in the houses owned by the large firms. Yet, under the

present system it is mainly these houses which receive the most consideration from the Licensing Bench. The pretension that the Trade can put all these matters right is sheer nonsense. With the utmost goodwill in the world they are powerless to do so, so long as the competitive element remains, and that means so long as the trade rests in private hands. Competition compels me to brew and sell a stronger liquor than I would like to produce. Competition compels publicans to wink at practices they acutely dislike."

### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Gerald Beesly, Chairman of the Birmingham Licensing Justices, summarised the position with force and clearness in 1916.

"It was," he said, "a fact that brewery company's houses as a whole did not cater for customers who wanted food, and that the Justices had had to suppress music and dancing on licensed premises because of the drunkenness and disorder that invariably resulted. The reason the public-house was what it was—a mere drink shop—was the simple one that there was more profit to the brewers in the sale of beer than of food, and that it was much less trouble to sell. That was the result of the tied-house system. The average present-day public-house existed principally for the purpose of disposing of the output of the brewery, and not as a place of refreshment where good food could be obtained. He was not attacking the brewery companies; he was merely stating facts."

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# MEN WHO KNOW.

## ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

"What has been the effect of the prohibitory amendment in your State, and what do you think would be the result if there were another opportunity to vote now?"

This question was submitted early this year to the State Governors of U.S.A. Not a single reply adverse to Prohibition was received. Here are some sample answers:

### ARIZONA.

"It is my unshaken conviction that Prohibition, both State and national, has improved the condition of the people of Arizona and of the nation, and that in time the abolition of this traffic will have a more pronounced effect upon the morals and economic welfare of the United States."—Thomas E. Campbell, Governor.

### ARKANSAS.

"Conditions are infinitely better in Arkansas than they were before this law went into effect. It is not necessary to deny that illicit manufacture and sale continues; this was foreseen. A law so revolutionising must naturally encounter vigorous opposition, but it is not doubted that the evils of illicit sale and manufacture of intoxicants will be greatly minimised in the near future. The people are more determined than ever to maintain Prohibition. Of this fact there can be no doubt."—Thomas C. McRae, Governor.

### COLORADO.

"Colorado preceded the nation several years in prohibitory legislation and is well satisfied with its decision. The saloon is gone for all time here."—Oliver H. Shoup, Governor.

### IDAHO.

"Even without the benefit of an effectual organisation for the enforcement of the Volstead Act, I believe great good has come to this country from the closing of the saloon. We could not have expected that within one year the machinery of law enforcement would be able to cope with the illicit sale and manufacture of liquor, but there is much to hope for, and I believe that even in the large cities where law enforcement has been extremely difficult there is a decided improvement in the moral tone. In Idaho we have

had constitutional Prohibition for a number of years, and I think there is no one but believes that it has had a splendid effect on the economic, social, and moral aspects of our State."—D. W. Davis, Governor.

### INDIANA.

"I think the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment has had, and will continue to have, a most wholesome effect upon the morale, the morality, and the economics of the country. It will also certainly be a wonderful incentive to the causes of education and social welfare. I feel that the introduction of this new element into politics will have a most beneficial effect."—Warren T. McCray, Governor.

### KANSAS.

"The Volstead Act has had no effect in Kansas, for the reason that we have had Prohibition upon our statute books for over a quarter of a century, and for several years have had a bone-dry law. We are in the second generation of young men who never saw a saloon, and therefore the question of Prohibition isn't an issue here any more. Kansas went through a great deal of the same sort of turmoil that New York and other wet States are now passing through. Every fracture of the law was hailed as a proof that the law was of no account. Every time some old soak smuggled in some booze and was captured at it, all the wet sympathisers said that proved that the law was increasing crime and making hypocrites out of honest men. But, in spite of that, public sentiment was growing steadily in favor of Prohibition, the law was being strengthened by subsequent legislative acts, and Prohibition won out in this State absolutely upon its merits as a business and moral issue."—H. J. Allen, Governor.

### KENTUCKY.

"Prohibition in this State has more than reduced crime by one-half. It has emptied the jails of the common drunks, disorderly

conduct offenders, breaches of the peace, etc. It has increased the earning power and the saving power of many wage earners throughout the entire State. It has increased the efficiency in labor by making Monday an ordinary day instead of a day of accidents, poor work, etc., caused by Saturday night hang-overs. As the enforcement of this law becomes more absolute, as it will become, results will become more evident, benefits more pronounced, and the effects more noticeable. The first year has demonstrated that Prohibition will do wonders for the morale, morality, social welfare and education of the people."—Edwin P. Morrow, Governor.

### MINNESOTA.

"I believe the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act have accomplished a great good for the American people."—J. A. O. Preus, Governor.

### MISSISSIPPI.

"First, in my humble judgment, this is the greatest piece of legislation in the history of America. I speak largely from the viewpoint of my own Commonwealth, wherein 75 per cent. of the court cost has been saved to the people and more than this much in crime records; and, in addition to this, the poor people have been able to feed and clothe their families in a way never before known. Hunger and suffering has been driven from the poor homes. The results have been like magic. Our level-headed citizens regard this as the greatest moral stroke, the greatest economic law ever passed, and the morale, social welfare, and educational department of our Government is now based upon an entirely new scale because of this legislation. We could not, and our people would not, do without this great blessing."—Lee M. Russell, Governor.

### NEBRASKA.

"I think there is no doubt that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act have operated beneficially to the people of the entire country. In my opinion there has never been anything economically, politically, or morally to justify the commercial traffic in intoxicating liquors. I am quite sure that it has been of very considerable service in this State, and I am equally sure that it is here to stay."—Samuel R. McKelvie, Governor.

### NEVADA.

"I believe the general effect of the Eighteenth Amendment in Nevada to have been good. It affected us very little, in fact, since this State was 'bone dry' before its passage."—Emmet D. Boyle, Governor.

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## FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

### SUNDAY, JULY 17—

11 a.m.: Campsie Congregational Church.  
7 p.m.: Campsie Anglican Church.  
8.30 p.m.: Campsie United Church Rally,  
Prince's Theatre.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

11 a.m.: Condell Park Methodist Church.  
3 p.m.: Punchbowl (Open Air).  
7 p.m.: Bankstown Methodist Church.  
8.30 p.m.: Bankstown (Open Air) United  
Rally.

Rev. H. Allen Job.

11 a.m.: Punchbowl Methodist Church.  
3 p.m.: Moorfields Methodist Church.  
7 p.m.: Lakemba Methodist Church.

Rev. Fred. C. Middleton.

11 a.m.: Bankstown Presbyterian Church.  
7.15 p.m.: Lakemba Presbyterian Church.  
11 a.m.: Lakemba Anglican Church.  
7.15 p.m.: Belmore Anglican Church.

Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

11 a.m.: Bankstown Baptist Church.  
7 p.m.: Bankstown Congregational Ch.

Rev. T. Davies.

11 a.m.: Marshall Mount Methodist Ch.  
7 p.m.: Dapto Methodist Church.

Mr. Gardner.

### MONDAY, JULY 18, 8 p.m.—

Methodist Church, Unanderra.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

Camden Young People.

Rev. H. Allen Job.

### TUESDAY, JULY 19, 8 p.m.—

Methodist Church, Marshall Mount.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

Methodist Church, Cawdor.

Rev. H. Allen Job.

Congregational Church, Croydon.

Messrs. Middleton and Shonk.

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 8 p.m.—

Methodist Church, Dapto.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

### THURSDAY, JULY 21, 8 p.m.—

Foresters' Hall, Camden.

Rev. H. Allen Job.

## SECOND TO NONE.

The North Shore Line holds a specially important place in the fight for Prohibition. Some of the centres can boast of a record, unapproached by any other place, so far as votes are concerned. Perhaps a feeling of security is created by this, and as a consequence the task of organising workers is not so easy as in some other places. But, whether in votes, financial support, or readiness to lend a hand, the friends of the cause on the North Shore Line take second place to none.

The past two week-ends saw our team of speakers in the pulpits from Roseville to Hornsby. Ministers and officers received the Field Day scheme in a most encouraging way, and the people responded to the financial appeal most generously. This is in keeping with the spirit of the district, which has always been prepared to back the campaign that extends to the out-back portions of the State. Addresses were given in sixteen

church services. There are some others yet to be held.

A meeting of the North Shore Line Prohibition Council has been called to consider the conserving of the interest aroused, and the carrying on of further educational work.

One speaker had the unique experience of delivering his message to a congregation in which there were four ministers. That their enthusiasm for the cause will be greater is anticipated.

Next week-end will be spent on the Bankstown line, where a comprehensive programme of services has been arranged.

## "PRO" FOR PICCANINNIES.

A man whose name is Neill has written a series of books—the Dominie series. The main theme of these books is a sounding smack in the face for the still well-established policy of teaching our piccaninnies in battalions, of introducing "lor 'n order" into every moment of their school life, of squashing individuality under a load of established precedent.

"Have faith in the kiddies—give them more freedom, and the result will more than justify the experiment," Neill insists, and the evidence of all child study experts—Montessori teachers, psycho-analysts, etc.—bears out the contention.

Are we up-to-date in our Junior Temperance organisation, in our Bands of Hope, our Y.P. Societies, and Junior Prohibition Associations? It's many a gathering of piccaninnies that I have attended during the last twelve months, and I emphatically say, that with certain exceptions our efforts among children suffer because of an unquestioning adherence to old forms and customs.

How many Bands of Hope are still content to have the children singing only Temperance songs, recite only Temperance recitations, act only Temperance plays, with never the suspicion of a real fact about actual Prohibition—where it is being tried, what it has done, what it will do?

And how many Bands of Hope have meetings during which no mention of Temperance even is made? Let us be up-to-date in our work amongst children. Let us give them more scope for originality; give them in a bright and breezy way the main facts about Prohibition success. Let us given them such an education on the subject as will make them powerful for Prohibition when talking to their homefolk.

To our Temperance teaching let us add Prohibition for piccaninnies.

THOMAS E.

## AMONGST OUR WORKERS.

Mr. Macaulay, our energetic secretary at Port Macquarie, called at the office while on a holiday visit to Sydney.

Another visitor was Mr. Jack, of Lismore, who came to Sydney mainly in connection with Mr. Tennyson Smith's proposed campaign.

The Tweed River Temperance Council has been transformed into the Tweed River Branch of the Alliance, with Mr. Proudfoot as President and Rev. J. H. Baker as Secretary, and a keen committee. They are preparing an active campaign for the rest of the year.

Mrs. Ross reports practical results from Goulburn, where factory meetings and women's conferences are being made features.

From Wagga comes encouraging news of Mr. Sherwood's work. There is a note of enthusiasm which should mean a great deal in the work attempted.

Rev. R. C. Barlow, writing from Lake Cargelligo, expresses appreciation of the parcel of books sent there. He anticipates making good use of them in the scattered homes of the Western Riverina.

Branch Secretaries are urged to call their members together to consider educational work. Information will be sent on application, and Mr. Francis Wilson, who is supervising this department, will visit as many of these meetings as possible. Other speakers are available for educational talks.

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT. PROHIBITION HELPS CHILDREN.

Chief Prohibition Officer L. Lewis, of the Juvenile Court of Cleveland, is quoted by the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" as saying:

"Prohibition has put more shoes on babies' feet and more clothes on babies' backs. Our records prove the facts. Wives with pride show our workers the garments they have purchased with the money they say formerly went for drink."

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Tuesday, July 5th, was unique in that three Alliance speakers each visited a different society. Mr. T. E. Shonk, at the Cleveland-street Methodist Band of Hope, had a great reception. About 100 children, with the help of Secretary Hurd and other workers, are doing good work here. They were delighted with the lightning sketches by Mr. Shonk, and heartily sang the Temperance choruses. Mr. E. Gilbert visited the Enmore Church of Christ Temperance Society, where a large meeting of over 130 was held under the presidency of Mr. W. T. Wine. Various items by members and a most interesting talk from Mr. Gilbert made the time soon pass. At Tempe Park Mr. A. J. Fisher assisted in the formation of a new society, which will be led by Rev. J. Tarn and the Methodist Endeavorers. About 20 signed the pledge, and 10/- was donated to the Alliance Y.P. Department. We believe a live Band of Hope will be conducted here.

The Alliance Committee at Wagga is planning active work among Young People, including visitation of schools and formation of Bands of Hope. We also hear of a new society proposed at Hamilton, Rydalmere, and St. Peters.

(Continued on page 16.)

# The Labor Council and Prohibition.

## FAILING TO AMEND OR RESCIND, LIQUOR FOLK SEEK TO CONFUSE.

(By P. ADLER, for "Grit.")

The recent publication of an alleged reversal of the Prohibition vote carried at a meeting of the Labor Council on the 26th May last may seem somewhat disappointing, but after investigation there is nothing very disconcerting in this; nor, in fact, can it be regarded as a rescission of the previous motion, which was an endorsement of the Alliance policy for the abolition of the liquor traffic.

The motion was not an amendment; it was merely an irrelevant, pious expression of a principle held by a number of those present, men who, having failed to rescind a straightforward resolution, were reduced to the necessity of passing a resolution meant to confuse the unthinking.

The motion carried last Thursday was as follows:—"That this Council, fully understanding the issues involved in the class fight, is convinced that Prohibition will not solve the problem of unemployment. Therefore this Council directs the working class movement not to divide its forces or waste its energies in the advocacy of Prohibition or other palliatives, but to concentrate on the great historic mission of the working class, viz., the abolition of wage slavery."

This is really a combination of two distinct motions, and so far as the first portion is concerned very few people indeed could be found, even among the most ardent Prohibitionists, who would seriously contend that Prohibition would do away with all unemployment. But it should be just as difficult to find any person, who had given the matter serious thought and with a knowledge of the facts, to contend that Prohibition would cause unemployment. And there are sound premises and ample evidence to enable an unprejudiced person to arrive at a conclusion that the liquor traffic does cause a great deal of waste, and robs men of their wages and jobs, thereby driving women and children on the labor market to compete against others, when they should be in their homes or at school; that its abolition should at least give added opportunities to the working class to sell themselves into "wage-slavery," and that the practical application of Prohibition has proved that this really happens.

### CONCOCTED CONCENTRATION.

The second portion of the "resolution" is a direction to the "working class" to discard all "palliative measures and concentrate on the overthrow of wage slavery."

Mr. Garden, Secretary of the Council, states that all previous motions dealing with the policy of the Council are now nullified. They now start off with a clearly defined objective, the attainment of which is to be brought about by the most rapid means at their disposal.

This is, of course just a fair interpretation of the resolution carried. Previously the Labor Council, and also the political Labor Party, stood for palliative measures. The latter body still adheres to that policy, believing in slow evolutionary methods. A majority of the delegates on the Labor Council evidently have discarded their old methods, and are now only concerned in bringing about the overthrow of the present system of organised society, and that probably by violent revolution, for it is inconceivable how the alteration or overthrow can be accomplished in any other way if palliative measures are to be abandoned.

### PRESENT-DAY PALLIATIVES.

It is fair to include among "palliative measures" such things as increases in wages, shorter hours, better housing and community living, reduction in the cost of living, safeguarding or a guarantee of regular employment, motherhood endowment, regulation of junior labor, protection of children and the weak, care of invalid or injured persons, moral and social reform in its different phases (including Prohibition), and all political or industrial and economic measures which are intended to improve the condition of the working class.

If the delegates on the Labor Council do not believe that these "palliative measures" are going to be helpful to their cause, then one would naturally expect them to be doing something to bring about the exact opposite, and if they do believe this and are working to make things worse instead of better, then certainly booze is a very strong ally in assisting their cause. But I cannot believe this of these men.

However, if this inference is correct, it is good in this case "to forgive them, for they know not what they do," for it is almost unthinkable that anyone in a normal state of mind would allow misery, degradation, unemployment, with all its concomitant of poverty, crime, and wretchedness, or any of the other social or economic disorders to continue for even a day longer than can be avoided, or failing elimination of such evils then surely the least that might be expected is that if a possible chance of improvement should be offered that an acceptance and honest attempt should be made to improve the position of affairs as at present existing.

### UNIONS UNDECIDED.

Now, just as with the previous Prohibition resolution, so with this. It remains to be seen whether or not the affiliated unions will endorse this new policy when submitted for their approval. If it is neither submitted nor endorsed, then it merely becomes an expression of opinion by those who put it forward.

If the standard of argument used by the

opponents of Prohibition is no higher than that used by one of the "prominent leaders" who has stated that "he would rather see the children of the working class drinking good beer than bad tea," then we have nothing to fear from the wets, for that kind of dope will do us more good than harm, and as the delegates are free to choose whether they, as individuals, will support Prohibition or otherwise, it is fair to assume that the very substantial majority who supported the straight-out Prohibition resolution when it was carried will still support the cause when the referendum is taken, notwithstanding that they did not, or could not, very well oppose the camouflaged motion put through the other night.

Inquiry has elicited the information that delegates did not regard the matter as worthy of serious debate, realising that they could not very well cast the motion out, and not caring to try and dissect it and knock it into proper shape, no great importance was attached to the result.

### TESTED BY TIME.

However, with time for reflection, they will realise what a stranglehold liquor and her allies have on the workers and their organisations. An example of this can be shown in what happened at the Balmain Labor League when I debated on this question of Prohibition with another member. When the vote was taken a small majority voted against me and in favor of continuance, and now they are wondering how this happened. Men have since assured me that they voted against their convictions, and the weight of the argument, and that in conversation with their friends they found others had done the same.

These men are now not only more or less disgusted with their own actions, but are becoming hostile to liquor, and friends of the Prohibition movement.

All the time there is a breaking down of that old, ignorant prejudice against Prohibitionists, and a growing sentiment towards Prohibition. It requires patience, tact, and a good deal of moral courage to keep going against all the unfair opposition and intrigue, both outside and inside the Prohibition movement, but the cause is worthy. The goal may be distant and the road hard, but the victory will be worth while. Organised Labor should share in the victory.

Keep clear of the feuds of your neighbors,

Leave their quarrels and squabbles alone,  
Have nothing to say, 'tis the wisest way,

You've troubles enough of your own.  
When their language grows lurid and frantic,  
Interference and comment abjure,

But for coughs, chills, and colds this rule  
never holds,

Mention Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

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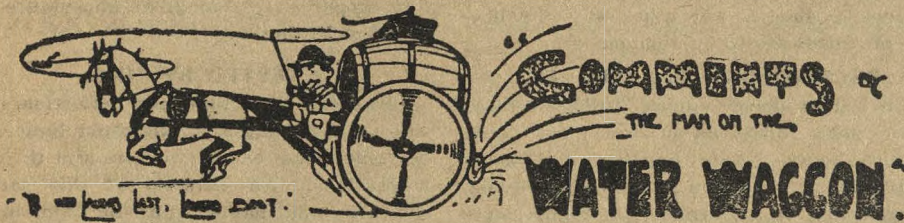
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GIVE TO GROWING CHILDREN

# GRIFFITHS BROS.

## Signal Cocoa



### THE SYDNEY "BULLY."

Everyone knows the "Bulletin" as the "Bully."

It is a suggestive nick name. This paper has a name for fearlessness—a reputation for courage of a kind—

**BUT**

it is a shoeman that does not stick to his last.

As a humor dispenser and flippant critic it is in the first flight.

As a serious student of social problems, it is a "dud."

Under the heading, "A Man and His Job," the "Bully" has published an article which ought to have been signed "by a man who does not know his job."

It begins:

"It was cabled a few days ago that the workers in the British liquor trade had split because a section advocated Prohibition. The 'wets' of the trade gave as their reason for declaring their comrades bogus that 'Prohibition meant Bolshevism,' and they didn't want anything of that sort in free England. The point taken was sound enough."

If the point taken was sound, then Bolshevism should have risen from Maine, U.S.A., where Prohibition was established 80 years ago—and not Russia, where it only had a brief couple of years in which to struggle during the upheaval of war.

An English writer who recently spent several months in Russia says: "If it is asked why the Reds invariably vanquish the Whites, I should give as the first reason that the Reds are sober." Whether or not these facts are regarded as a credit to Prohibition, they at least constitute a strong and significant testimony to its power when enforced, and to the fact that it can be enforced even under circumstances that would naturally be considered unfavorable and disadvantageous.

The "Bully" asserts that Gompers, the U.S.A. Labor leader, told England this in 1918. There are two things about this: First, U.S.A. only came under National Prohibition in 1919, so Gompers was merely prophesying when he said it, and has since been proved to have been whistling through his hat, for the second thing to note is that, in spite of the 37 per cent. of foreigners in U.S.A. we have more Bolshevism in Australia "wet" than in U.S.A. "dry."

Here's a joke.

The "Bully" says:

"The white countries which drink remain the most contented industrially." First, this is not true. England knows unparalleled industrial discontent, and made a record booze expenditure last year of £460,000,000.

If it were true it would only prove that drugged people keep quiet.

Here's another joke:

"The world-war might be raging still, with Wilhelm and Karl on the German and Austrian thrones, had not the British blockade driven the Teutons to despair by robbing them of their beer."

Who won the war?

Why, Prohibition.

Isn't that a scream?

The Teutons could get no beer, therefore they cried, "Comarade!"

And yet the "Bully" refuses to recognise the world value of Prohibition.

Be a sport, "Bully."

Send us £500 for a little more Prohibition, so that we can make the world safe from war.

Listen!

"Spain, where everyone drinks, is the soberest country in Europe."

Let us have free drinks and see if we can drink ourselves in being a national non-entity like Spain.

Then, in turn, Denmark, Sweden, and Belgium, are held up as heavy drinking people worthy to be followed.

Take Denmark. From 1907 to 1920, 275 elections on license questions have been held; of these 229 have voted for local Prohibition.

In Sweden you must have a permit to drink, and this is limited, 5-6 liters per month per person.

Last year 12 towns and 1800 country parishes were under Prohibition, the sale being permitted in 98 towns and 600 parishes, and then only if you can get a permit.

New Zealand is declared to have rejected Prohibition. This is a lie.

New Zealand has given a majority for Prohibition time and again, and has been robbed by the undemocratic three-fifths majority.

Turkey, the "Bully" tells us, is the place where murder never ceases, therefore soak it in rum and so many of them will become paralysed, get in jail, or the grave, that they won't be able to murder anyone.

The fiction of the "Bully" is like its jokes, roughed up to appear startling.

This "Man and His Job" fiction is just a nightmare, and since we did not dream it, we can afford to smile at it as we have done.

## WONDERFUL ERADICA

"Sure Cure for Septic Sores."

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

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

## JUST A MOMENT !

ANSWER THIS QUESTION:—

As Reaney loses quite a number of intolerant patients through being a Prohibitionist, and considering he gives such excellent value and service to his patrons don't you think you might just wend your way to

**DENTIST REANEY**

Opposite Grace Bros.  
MOTTO: NO HUMBUG.

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## "SURE!"

### PROHIBITION HAS COME TO STAY.

By FRANCIS WILSON.

Bayoneted, clubbed on the head with the stock of a rifle, shot, and yet alive—despite the Germans.

Such was the interesting personality in the shape of Roderick Mackenzie, first mate of the beautiful full-rigged, four-masted American sailing ship Muscota, whom I met when seeking information re Prohibition from American shippers on the occasion of our recent Newcastle campaign.

He was a tall Amurr-can citizen who simply couldn't help joining in the world scrap whilst his President was still concocting notes. After all, anyone bearing that name simply couldn't!

But it isn't this picturesque figure I set out to tell you about—it is the opinions of the captains of a number of these ships now at Stockton that will prove the deepest interest and of great value. "Prohibition!" exclaimed the captain of one ship, who was busy coloring some very fine photographs of his ship, "say, there's no argument against it. You don't want to look for arguments for it; you only need to look for arguments against it, and you can't find 'em."

"Sure! Prohibition's come to stay," said another, made famous by the splendid tale of seafaring life entitled 'Cappy Ricks.' No one with any sense will ever desire to go back."

Asked if it was easy to get liquor in the seaports, he stated that the fact that the ships were able to get away with sober

crews from America and Canada constituted the best answer to the question.

"And," he added, "the ordinary sailorman can nose out booze if its hidden under a pile of greenhide"—doubtless then thinking of one of the famous cargoes mentioned in the aforesaid book.

A splendid specimen of American manhood in physique and manner was introduced as the second mate of an American steamer then in port by one of the captains whom he was also visiting.

"There's the man who can tell you all about Prohibition," said the captain. And he did.

Out of the many splendid things too numerous to recount here, one thing stood prominent as a splendid summing up of the whole position.

"If you want to get the position in a nutshell look at a deepsea ship arriving from America. Observe her crew. Clear-eyed, clean in face and appearance. Then see the same crew leaving Newcastle. Bleary-eyed, sodden with drink, and quite a contrast to the clean-looking man of a short while previously."

"Sure!" chipped in the captain. "We were 96 days coming out, and I never had to open my medicine chest; but going back—"

"Yes, our business is fine now that booze has been cut out in the States. It's only when we get to Australia or South Africa, or any old booze port, that we have trouble with the crew."

"What do I think of Prohibition," replied one other skipper. "Why, it's the best thing that we've ever done. Look-ee, sir-ree, out of the five captains lying here two are teetotalers, and three like a little—myself included—and all stand for 'dry' conditions."

"That's fine!" the interviewer responded.

"Yes, sir! And I wish that your country was 'dry,' too; then we wouldn't have so much trouble with the crew."

"Besides Prohibition is fine for the young men and women growing up, as the temptation to spoil themselves as citizens is now removed. You should just read of the increase in bank savings way back in our country now since it went 'dry,' and the need for credit has largely disappeared, so that business is on a better footing."

"One thing we have noticed is that Prohibition has cleaned up the lumber camps in the lumber country," said another captain. "The men stick to their 'wads' now instead of busting them up to a booze joint or losing them at one of the many gambling hells they used to frequent after getting 'sprung.'"

"The only drawback," he further reflected, "is that some of them feel so prosperous that they don't want to go out and work in the rain and cold as they had to when they had

run through their 'wads' in the other days. Now they say: 'Nawthin doin',' but when they do work there is an absence of accidents associated with booze, and they are, generally, more reliable."

Taken altogether the general consensus of opinion of those interviewed was that the yarns appearing in the press of Australia derogatory to Prohibition were so much flapdoodle, and that Prohibition has come to stay in America.

One could not fail to be struck with the decision in the voices of those who responded to the request for information as to the real results of Prohibition in Canada and U.S.A. "SURE!"

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# A Personal Chat with my readers

## LEADERS AGAINST INDULGENCE.

All observers agree that the civilised world has been caught in an orgy of extravagance and indulgence, partly due to the war, high wages and abandonment of religion. No one doubts the serious ill effect of extravagance and indulgence on spiritual life and effort. Our expenditure in this little part of the world on drink, gambling, amusement, and personal comfort and adornment runs into anything up to thirty million pounds a year. However bad this is on those who indulge, it is equally bad on those who, amid much privation, see it, and envy, imitate or curse it. So far there is no room for argument. Now, what is the remedy?

Surely that is in the hands of the Church, the custodian of our moral standards and our ethical ideals. The people look to the minister not only for teaching, but also for example. The man in the street is conscious that Christ was poor, that He was severe in His manner of living, that He called His followers to 'forsake all' and follow Him. They associate with any profession to follow Him the idea of self-denial and self-sacrifice. These characteristics are demanded as the "hall-mark" on our profession of sincerity. There never has been in the life time of any of us professing Christians so much need for restraint upon personal inclination, and at no time has it been harder to practise.

Indulgence is in the air. It gives no offence, and it is the sin most easily tolerated, since it does not tarnish our respectability.

This week I met in the heart of the city a Church dignitary, a notable Church teacher on economics, and an ambitious clergyman. They had just left a gathering in which they had, no doubt, made suggestions for the Church's progress, and at which they had deplored the Church's lack of funds and men. These followers of the "austere" Jesus, these leaders in the path of self-denial, these representatives of the "poor clergy," these denouncers of the indulgences of the day as the sin that is choking the spiritual life out of the Church, paraded from their meeting one with a cigar, one a pipe, and the third with a cigarette.

This demonstration identified them with the "smoke waste" of 1920 in the Commonwealth, which amounted to about two and a quarter million pounds.

This demonstration "happily" dissociated them from the narrowness and wowser-like puritanism that an indulgent age so greatly resents.

This demonstration explained to the man in the street that he need not be afraid of

Christianity. It really made no difference, and had ceased to act as a break on human pleasurable.

### The Man of Sorrows wept.

For a long time the railway and tramway service has rendered the public a great and valuable service by issuing a "Safety First" pamphlet each month, and promoting a thoughtfulness among the men that has saved many a limb and many a life, to say nothing of the financial saving to the State. They have just issued a "Safety First" decalogue. It has meaning for us all, and it's worth pasting in your boy's hat and over your girl's vanity glass:—

I.—"SAFETY FIRST" is thy Guardian Angel.  
THOU shalt have no other WATCH-WORD before it.

II.—THOU shalt not take chances, BUT thou shalt take CARE, use CAUTION, and exercise PRE-caution.

III.—THOU shalt see that "ALL IS CLEAN FOR SAFETY" each morning in thy person, thy clothes, thy tools, thy machine, thy surroundings.

IV.—THOU shalt wear thy goggles at thy work at all times. "Glass is made to see through, but thou CANST NOT see through a glass eye."

V.—THOU shalt not use a dirty handkerchief or cloth with which to remove particles from thy brother's eye, nor to blind up his wound.

VI.—THOU shalt have eyes in the back of thy head so that THOU mayest see behind thee as well as before thee.—Danger lurks in every step backwards.

VII.—THOU shalt take neither RISKS nor CHANCES, that thy days may be long in the Service.

VIII.—THOU art thy brother's keeper, so thou shalt guard his safety and interest as thine own.

IX.—THOU shalt not remove any guard. It is the Acme of safety.

X.—THOU shalt remember that remorse and regrets cannot RE-MEMBER thy MAIMED body.

N.B.—THESE "Safety First" commandments cannot KEEP themselves—they must be KEPT; but they will PAY FOR THEIR KEEP by keeping their KEEPER in safety.

Dr. Frank Crane has become a national asset in U.S.A., his sermons and writings reaching millions of people every week. Here is a sample of his sane in-

# 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 to grindstones—the more grit they contain the better they wear.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1921.

struction to his fellow-citizens, and it is as good for us as for them:—

"A man's permanent value rests on his dependability. The first question asked is, 'Can we depend upon this person?' A man may be clever, capable and agreeable, but if you cannot depend upon him you do not want him around. To be dependable we must be dependable in all things, little and big, at all times, in all places, under all circumstances. We cannot be dependable if we have weak health, weak character, and a weak will. The dependable man keeps as straight in the dark as in the light. You know that wherever he is put he will not lie, he will not steal, he will not cheat, he will not do any mean or contemptible thing."

Man is a body, mind and spirit, A SANE and only a fool wilfully grows SUNDAY. up lopsided. What do you do to

develop the "spirit" side of your being? What value do you set on the day we dedicate to religion? Are you weakening its hold. Are you "white-anting" this essential day? Is this day the more or the less secure because of you? Are you as evasive and ungenerous as the boy in this story:

"Tell me a tale about a nelefant," demanded the English boy of his favorite aunt. "What, on Sunday? I'm surprised at you! Little boys ought not to want to hear tales about animals on Sunday." The point seemed to be worth considering, and Bobby was silent for a while. Then he asked: "Is it Sunday now in Australia?" Auntie thought it was not. "Well, then, tell me a story about a kangaroo." THE EDITOR.

## An Expert Observer!

### ARTHUR TOOMBES TELLS OF PROHIBITION IN STATES AND CANADA.

"I've been in five out of the nine Canadian provinces, and from one side of the United States to the other, and have seen nothing to depress my ardor for Prohibition in Australia—nothing to make me believe that the 'wet' regime will come back again into those big countries," said Mr. Arthur Toombes today, en route for his home in Brisbane after a health and information gathering tour of the New World.

#### THE GRIP OF TAMMANY.

In the light of the very favorable poll cast for Prohibition in Queensland in 1920, Mr. Arthur Toombes is very optimistic regarding the coming vote in that State in 1923, and says that the enforcement of the law in Australia will be so much easier than in America, because we have not got the vice-like grip of Tammany—party boss control—on all public offices and officers. "Kramer, the Chief Federal Prohibition enforcement officer in America," Mr. Toombes informed me, "has had to vacate his office, not because he was inefficient, but because another political party has gained power in the States, and all public positions are filled by nominees of the ruling party. Despite the fact that Kramer did not have complete control over the choice of his enforcement officers, and, in fact, had to put up with some who were unfavorable to Prohibition, the degree of enforcement is very high." Mr. Toombes is a keen observer, and went into highways and byways, but during the whole of his ten weeks' tour of the American continent he saw only two drunken men—one in Chicago and the other in the Bowery, New York's slum area.

#### THE PROBLEM OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Toombes makes the astounding statement that New York is not a representative American city, not a 50 per cent. American city; in fact, not at all an American city. Its five millions of inhabitants include a million each of Italians, Jews, and Irish, and a stroll down Broadway shows 70 per cent. of foreign names on shop fronts. Because New York City is so overwhelmingly foreign in its make-up, and because Judge Landis—the best-known judge in U.S.A., the judge who received 25,000 dollars for sitting on the famous Baseball Commission—says that 90 per cent. of the men who violate the Eighteenth Amendment are foreigners. New York certainly cannot be taken as typical of American opinion on the question of Prohibition. Understanding this, and realising that the American foreign news service is almost entirely centred in New York, we can understand in Australia why so many of the news cables received by us from America are couched in anti-Prohibition terms.

#### NEW YORK GOVERNOR—"DRY."

Mr. Toombes gives us the facts regarding the liquor lie about New York city's Governor. At a banquet held over six months

ago Governor Edwards, of New York, supported by Governor Smith, stated that the "dry" law would not be enforced. They stood on a "wet" platform. This statement was made six months ago, yet Mr. Toombes had it thrown at him last week. The fact is that Governors Smith and Edwards at the election in November last were both defeated, while Governor Miller, a "dry" Republican, came out straight for enforcement—and won. And New York is a Democratic State!

#### "MY DEAR GUEST!"

"My Dear Guest,—Welcome to our city of Columbus, Ohio, and particularly welcome to this hotel. Your comfort during your stay here is our first consideration, and any information not given here will be immediately forthcoming if you will kindly use the 'phone in your bedroom, and communicate with the hotel clerk. Unless ordered otherwise, we shall slip the newspaper every morning under your door. You will obtain the services of a stenographer by pressing the bell so marked; the services of a barber are available between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m., and meals are served as follows: Breakfast, 7 a.m. to 9 a.m.; lunch, 12 to 2 p.m.; and dinner from 6 to 8 p.m. Your washing can be finished within 24 hours, and our theatre, etc., booking agency is at your service. Your commands are our pleasure.

"X and Co.,

"Hotel Proprietors."

Imagine a tourist in Australia receiving such a note in a second-class Australian hotel!

And who, after having sampled a 12/- bed and breakfast hotel accommodation in Australia, would condescend to pay three dollars (12/6) for the following enjoyed by Mr. Toombes at the Crittenden Hotel in Columbus: A neat little room 24ft. long by 12ft. wide, with bathroom attached; a built-in wardrobe; heavily carpeted floor; gilt bed and 5ft. duchess set; large overmirror and shaving mirror; three-light electric cluster and special shaving light; hot and cold water laid on to room; rosewood suite and writing table; three chairs; porcelain wash-basin and all fittings of nickel; telephone beside bed—and automatically-heated bathroom floor tiles! And this is not so elaborate as the Deshler Hotel at approximately the same price! Not only in the cities and large towns, but even towns with less than 1000 inhabitants, such as Paola and Kansas, have hotels with a bath and 'phone to each bedroom.

#### CRIME—AND PUNISHMENT.

The "S. M. Herald" reported recently that South Africans were considering the isolation of vendors of illicit liquor. United States judges are no less severe on liquor law offenders. Mr. Toombes reports having

seen three foreigners charged before Judge Evan Evans in a Federal Court with having indulged in sly-grog selling.

One culprit commenced to squeal under cross-examination, and decided—under the hope of a lenient sentence—to give evidence against the big financiers of the liquor running business. The tremendous pressure brought to bear upon him by his attorney and others, however, dissuaded him from so doing—and then the judge remarked: "I am not here to compel you to speak what you know. I have no power to force you to bring these other culprits to light, but I have the power to punish your violation of the constitution of our country, and I sentence you to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000 dollars!"

Mr. Toombes will be giving us more light on the American and Canadian situation from time to time, but no one meeting him since his return, no one hearing his vivid and enthusiastic account of Prohibition leaders, organisation and results in the States can doubt that the experimental stage is passed, that Prohibition is a success, and that his prophecy of Australia dry within ten years will surely be fulfilled!

THOMAS E. SHONK.

### BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

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### EVERYONE'S FRIENDS.

(By 'ARRY.)

Their names are known from Profiteer right out to Lambing Down;  
They're known from Comeandavadrink to Prohibition Town.  
They know them in Macquarie-street, and all the Shearers' Huts—  
Their names, my friends, are Heenzo and Hean's Nerve Nuts.  
They calm the politician's nerves and straighten up the crook;  
They keep the drunk from needing beer, and help the shearers' cook;  
They cure the coastal sailor's cold, and always soothe the boss;  
They travel in the motor car of Mrs. Buster-Cross.  
So when you're coughing up your corns in camp, in cold, and rain,  
Or when you get that feeling that you've lived your life in vain,  
Don't put it off and travel in the same old ruts,  
But stop your cough and calm your nerves with Heenzo and Nerve Nuts.

Heenzo, the famous money-saving treatment for coughs and colds, and Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts, the reliable builders of health and strength, are obtainable from all leading chemists and stores, as also are Heenzo Cough Diamonds, the excellent throat Pastilles.\*

## FAVORED, BUT UNWORTHY.

The following case, taken from the Newcastle "Herald," June 21, 1921, shows how: (1) The Trade receive great consideration when they are found breaking the law; (2) how cute and ungrateful this licensee was after getting concessions. The police are the only people that can proceed against them under the Liquor Act.

### A LONG DEFERRED CASE.

Ellen Chappell, licensee of the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, Junction, was charged with allowing a person to be on the premises at a time when such premises should have been closed for the sale of liquor. Mr. James stated for the defence that he had handed in a formal plea of *res judicata*, and it remained for the police to act on an intimation made by the bench on Wednesday.

Inspector Hood, who prosecuted said he was given to understand that when the matter was last before the court, a certain application was made by Mr. James, and the magistrate had said the case should be withdrawn. In view of that he wanted to place certain circumstances before the court. Three days after the police visited the hotel Mrs. Chappell came to him and asked how she would plead in the matter. In fairness to herself he told her to go to a solicitor, as he did not care to advise her. He was asked what the charge would be, and he informed her that it would be one of selling. She then asked him to make the charge one of keeping open, and stated that the conditions between herself and the brewery were such that after a conviction of selling she would lose all. The brewery would put her out; and she was a woman with a family to support. Taking these things into consideration, he recommended that she be prosecuted on a charge of keeping open. She was convicted, but an appeal at the Quarter Sessions was upheld.



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And at Melbourne.

The case brought forth from the Judge the remark that she should have been charged with selling after hours. Everything that had been done was done in her interests.

Mr. James said he did not see that the statement affected the position. There was still the question as to whether the case had previously been before the court.

Following a remark made by Mr. James, Inspector Hood interposed that the police had not harassed Mrs. Chappell from January up to the present day. "If there has been any harassing you have harassed her yourself, Mr. James," he declared.

"You should have more decency than to make a remark like that to me," retorted Mr. James with warmth. "I will not smudge, and I will not take insults from the police."

The magistrate remarked that had the police stuck to the original charge of selling there was no doubt there was strong evidence of delivery, which had been held to be a sale. In reply to an interjection by Mr. James, he said he did not favor a double-barrelled charge, but in this case he would leave the matter in the hands of the police entirely.

Mr. James: In that case, I will rely on the formal plea I have entered. I will tender no evidence.

None of the usual formal admissions were made, and after these had been disposed of, Sergeant Wray, Merewether, gave evidence to the effect that at 10.45 a.m. on Sunday, January 9, he saw Mrs. Henderson standing in an open doorway at the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel. A man named James Johnson emerged. Witness and Constable Goode, who was with him, spoke to Johnson, and they all walked back into the hotel. He said to Mrs. Chappell, "This man, Johnson, informs me he was in the hotel a few minutes ago, and that your son, Jack Knight, served him with two bottles of beer, for which he paid the sum of 2/6." Mrs. Chappell said nothing, and Knight denied that Johnson got the beer at the hotel. Witness then asked Mrs. Henderson, a daughter of the licensee, if she had let Johnson out of the hotel a few minutes ago. She replied "Yes, I let him out. He came in here for his little girl." The next morning he was called to the hotel, and Mrs. Chappell said, "My son Jack now tells me he did give two bottles of beer to Johnson, but that he did not take any money for it." Corroborative evidence was given by Constable Goode.

Mr. James argued that if a conviction was recorded in this case every person who came away from an hotel could be charged with being found on the premises. If the facts were correct, there was a case of selling liquor by a servant, or keeping the premises open for the sale of liquor, but there was nothing to justify a charge of having a person found on the premises.

The Magistrate: I am pleased that on the evidence you say there was a case of selling liquor. He added that a case had been made out of having a person found on the premises.

Defendant was convicted and fined £1, with 8/- costs, or seven days' imprisonment.

Another interesting point in the above is the admittance by the licensee of the contract with the brewer.

It is not generally known that the licensees lose their contract if they are convicted for certain breaches, and always if two convictions are recorded. That is why they fight and lie, but continue to break the law.

## PASS "GRIT" ON

## WINNS Winter Sale

### DRASTIC PRICE REDUCTIONS QUICKLY EFFECT HUGE CLEARANCE.



Bargains in Maids' and Children's Wear.

G19.

G19.—Children's Saxe, Brown, or Navy Flannelette Frocks, facings and belt of contrast color. Lengths, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 ins. Usual Price, 4/6, 4/11. SALE PRICE ..... 3/11

G18.—Girls' Pretty Tricolour Frocks, sailor collar and waist finished colored stitching, pleated skirt, in colors of Saxe, Navy, or Brown. Lengths 30 33 36 39 ins. Usual Price 21/- 22/6 24/6 25/6 SALE PRICE 13/11 14/11 15/11 16/11

G17.—Girls' Coat Frocks, in V. Rose, Fawn, or French Grey Gabardine, deep yoke effect, inverted pleats at foot. Lengths 24 27 30 33 36 ins. Usual Price, 14/6, 15/6, 15/11, 16/11, 17/11 Sale Price, 10/6, 10/11, 11/6, 12/3, 12/11

G16.—Good Quality School Frocks, in light ground striped flannelette, box pleats from yoke, belt of self. Lengths 24 27 33 ins. Usual Price ..... 9/6 9/11 11/6 SALE PRICE... 7/6 7/11 8/9

### COATS REDUCED.

G11.—Girls' Cotton Gabardine Raincoats, in Dark Brown only, large collar and belt. Lengths 33 36 39 42 ins. Usual Price 26/6 29/6 32/6 35/- SALE PRICES 18/6 19/11 21/6 23/6

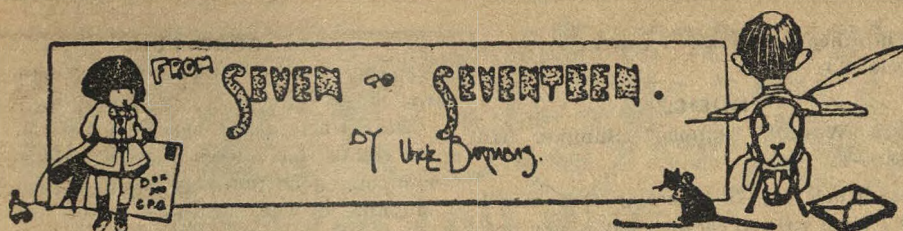
G12.—Children's and Maids' Rubber Lined Macintosh Coats, closed to neck as required, belt at waist. Lengths 36 39 42 ins. Usual Price 27/6 28/6 34/6 SALE PRICES 19/11 21/- 25/6

G13.—Maids' Good Quality Tweed Coats, single-breasted, open or fasten to neck, neat collar and cuffs of striped plushette. Lengths 39, 42, 45 ins. Usual Price, 65/- SALE PRICE ..... 38/6

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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 your photo as soon as convenient. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. Uncle B's birthday is celebrated in April each year by a picnic, to which he invites all his Ne's and Ni's. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag." Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

### PASSING AROUND.

Lennie Leslie, "The Willows," Queanbeyan, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—Please take my name off the scallywag list, as I shall try to write regularly in future. My grandfather gets two copies of "Grit" every week, and after he has read them he passes them on for others to read. I am in 4th class at school now, being put up at Christmas. We are having a picnic on Empire Day, and hope it will be a success. Father and mother bought me a No. 1 Meccano not long ago. Father bought me a Scout repeating pistol on Saturday, and I am very pleased. I may be joining the Queanbeyan scouts very shortly. It was raining here on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, about an average of 75 points in all. I am learning music, but do not like it much. I cannot think of any more news now, so will end, hoping you and all "Grit" cousins are in the best of health.

(Dear Lennie,—Glad to hear of the good work that grandpa is doing—that is something worth copying. Finding the good in life and letting others know it. Keep to your word and all will be well.—Uncle T.)

### A NEW NE.

Gordon Baker, "Woniara," Botany, writes:

Dear Uncle B.,—As I am now seven I would like very much to join your family of Ne's and Ni's. My birthday is January 28. I attend Bay-street, Botany, day school, and St. Matthew's Sunday school. I am in fourth class at day school and second at Sunday school. I will close now. I am going to church with my father. I hope to see you at the picnic next Saturday.

(Dear Gordon,—I welcome you to our family circle, and if at any time you are in doubt as to the family rules I refer you to your sister. Learn and obey.—Uncle T.)

### CREATING TALENT.

Wesley Green, Dural, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I saw my last letter in "Grit," so had better write again. It has been raining since Sunday night up here, Uncle. Our well is full now, and the ground is very muddy. My little sister Nellie has started school now, and she likes it very

much. On the 24th of April we went out to the Galstan recreation ground to a memorial service. All the citizens of Dural are going to build a School of Arts as a memorial to the soldiers. Every Friday afternoon at the public school we have an entertainment, and every one of the pupils are supposed to recite or sing. Well, Uncle, I will close now. With love to you and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Wesley,—Very pleased to hear from you again. The building of a School of Arts will be a great help to your district. What do you do at the concerts?—Uncle T.)

### ON TOP.

Edna Baker, "Woniara," Botany, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I need not ask you to forgive me for being a scallywag, because I know beforehand you couldn't be so unkind as to say "No." I am in eighth class at school, and last quarter exam. I came top. I said in my last letter our class was anxiously waiting for our cookery exam. results. Well, we didn't have to wait long, and to our delight we found we had all passed. Our Scripture teacher, Mrs. Courtney-Smith, was saying to-day she has been working for Prohibition's cause for about thirty years. I am certain with such good workers that we ought to get more people on the side of Prohibition, but, worse luck, alcohol gets a bad hold on the majority and prevents them from joining the League. We are all looking forward to the picnic next Saturday, and I am going to invite a friend of mine to come. Well, Uncle, I will close now, hoping before many years are over to see the flag of Prohibition flying in Australia. With love to you and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Edna,—I must first say "Bravo" to you and all. Your wishes are our wishes—make them our prayers and we will win.—Uncle T.)

### AN OBJECTION.

Noel G. Weaver, Weavers, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I saw my letter in "Grit" and was pleased, but my little brother was not; he did not like being referred to as a playful young kitten. Do you remember the dog I told you about whose name was Jack? Well, we lost him for three days, and then we found him again. We have a new kitten now, and he is such a funny little chap. The Maroota hall is built at last, after much trouble and confusion.

(Dear Noel,—Thanks for your letter. Sorry to hear of your brother's annoyance; but he will soon recover and join the "Grit" family also. That is a task for you to do.—Uncle T.)

### "PROGRESS."

Peggy McNeice, "Randalstown," Cronulla, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I saw my letter in "Grit" and was pleased with it. Also I saw my

friend Joyce Gates's name in it. I am very glad you accepted me as one of your Ni's. I am trying to help up the others in their work at school. The other day I got 90 for reading, and I would have got 100 only I had a cold and I wasn't loud enough. I must ask you one question before I close my letter—it is: When is the "Grit" picnic? Would you please tell in your answer to this letter. Well, I must close now. Love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Peggy,—Your efforts are very commendable, and I hope you will keep on being a help to others; you will benefit in the end. Owing to there being so many calls on Uncle B. no date has been fixed for the picnic yet.—Uncle T.)

### "O.K."

Howard Condon, "Dingley Dell," Bairnsdale, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—Just a few lines to let you know I am alright. I suppose I am a scallywag by now. We had some rain here the other day. The grass is very dry up here. We had Shakespeare Day at the school. We had recitations and songs. After that we had lunch, and then went home. I hope you are well. My sister rides a little pony to the High School. She goes four miles. She only started this year. I go to the State School, and I am in the fifth grade. There are only ten going to the school.

(Dear Howard,—You have, so far, escaped the scallywag list, but it is always a pleasure to hear from my Ne's and Ni's, so write again soon.—Uncle T.)

### A NEW NI.

Joyce McKern, Watersleigh, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I hope you will receive me as one of your Ne's. I will be twelve on September 10. Daddy gets "Grit" every week, and I love reading pages 11 and 12. I go to the Public School, and I am in 6A class. I go to the Church of England Sunday School. I have won six prizes lately, three at our Sunday School picnic and three at my friend's party. My little friend Hilda I have asked to join your family. Her father does not get "Grit," so I gave her one of our "Grits," so I think she will join. Well, Uncle, I have not much news, so I will close now with love to all my "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Joyce,—You are splendid. Doing the good work first and then joining the "Grit" family. Your friend has also been admitted. Keep on, and you will reap a great joy.—Uncle T.)

### A NEW NI.

Hilda W. Viles, "Watersleigh," Middle Harbor, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—Will you please accept me as one of your Ne's? I am twelve years of

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age; my birthday is on February 17. I go to Middle Harbor School, and am in 6A class. We play rounders at school, and like it very much. I have two sisters; one is a baby. I will send you a photo as soon as possible. Will a snapshot do? I am going to get "Grit" every week now. I would have written sooner but my excuse is I never knew a paper known as "Grit" was printed until a friend of mine told me she was going to join.

(Dear Hilda,—You are welcome to the friendship of our family. You must try and win all your playmates to the cause of "Grit," and write regularly.—Uncle T.)

### "STUNTS."

Percy Ellery, Lithgow, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I was very pleased to see my first letter in "Grit." I am in third class in the big school. We are all very well at present, excepting my mother, who has a bad cold and a sore throat. She has had them for some considerable time. I hope that I am not on the scallywag list yet. There is an aeroplane in Lithgow. He did some stunting in the air.

(Dear Percy,—Very pleased to hear from you again. No, you are not on the scallywag list. Be regular in your acts of duty and you never will.—Uncle T.)

### A GREAT LESSON.

Brian, Sunny Corner, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—It was very wet last week, and the school is very muddy, and we get cold, but the teacher lights a nice fire. You asked me to tell you what grandfather was talking about in the address that he gave our Sunday school. He was talking about fruit, and thistles, and ferns, and blackberries. Some of the fruit was useful, some of it was pretty, some of it was bad. The useful was like the good people, and some pretty things were like the people who look nice but do no good; and some things were quite bad—these were like the bad people. Best wishes to "Grit."

(Dear Brian,—Thanks for your explanation. It is very true. If only the useless and bad people would take heed. However, we must each watch our own actions and see that the fruit is good.—Uncle T.)

### ANOTHER "PASS."

Lionel Gentle, "Nebraska," Wagga, writes:

Dear Uncle B.,—I am sure I must be a scallywag by now, as it is some months since I last wrote to you, but I hope you will excuse me. Since I last saw my letter in "Grit" I have passed the Q.C., and am now going to the Wagga High School. We have moved lately into another house. I have not got my photo yet, but I will send it to you as soon as I can. We have just started a Junior Endeavor here, which I attend. Some time ago we held our Sunday school picnic at Lake Albert, not far out of town. I have not much more news, so I will now close. With love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Lionel,—No, you are not a scallywag yet, as I overlook quite a lot of delay where success has been attending their ef-

forts in other directions. I congratulate you.—Uncle T.)

### "MUSIC."

Joyce Westall, "Altona," Summer Hill, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—It is nearly four months since I have written to you. My sister and I go to the Church of England Sunday school. We get "Grit" every week, and I read it. I go to Summer Hill public school. I got my photo taken last Sunday three weeks. In the envelope is the photo of my sister and myself. The one sitting down is my sister, the one standing up is myself. I learn music, and the names of my pieces are "Silver Stream," "Hush Song" and "Polish Waltz." I am going to a concert next Saturday. I saw in this week's "Grit" that a child named Prudence Thomas went for the Q.C. at nine.

(Dear Joyce,—Thanks for your letter; but you must not write on both sides of the paper. The printer says it is not good "form." "Music hath charms," so keep practising, and you will then be able to give much pleasure to others.—Uncle T.)

### BACK, BUT ON TOP.

Gwen Westall, "Altona," Summer Hill, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I have not yet seen my last letter in "Grit." Every month we have an examination. To-day we added up our marks, and I came 10th. The first one I came third; the second, top; and this is our third. How I went down is because I was away for English, of which the maximum marks were 100, and so put me back. Every Tuesday we have a memory map, having one quarter of an hour to do it. To-morrow we have England, with its towns, mountains, islands, and boundaries. It is a hard task to do it in fifteen minutes sometimes. We (my sister and I) are enclosing our photos. I am sitting down. I have just finished a crocheted hat, made of red wool. At school we take places for every subject, so everyone has a chance for top. We play basket-ball at school, and I am generally a defender, as I am fairly good at that. Our first match was against Thornleigh, in which we got a "dirty licking," as our teacher called it, the score being 32 to 2. The next was Flemington, in which we won (62 to 1). Last Friday we played Epping, and won again (26 to 4). In our class we have a Progress Association with a president, secretary, and treasurer, and also a committee. We have a "scrubbing brigade" to clean the windows, walls, pictures, etc. We had a penny concert, and got 17/7. Each three months our teacher gives two prizes, conduct and workers. Another girl and myself were on the same level for the conduct. I was to have "Humoresque" on the piano, but could not buy it. I got a gold bangle for my birthday, which was on April 11, on which day I turned twelve. Well, Uncle, love to all "Gritites."

(Dear Gwen,—Delighted with your letter. Keep on, and you will soon be on top again. The photo is O.K. Thanks.—Uncle T.)

### GOOD FUN.

Herbert Ward, "Bowraville," Thornleigh, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I hope you are going on all right. Last week I went fishing, and had some good fun. My dad and uncle were not able to work last week with it raining. One of my cousins has come to stay the week-end with us. My cousin, Laura, is on a concert next week. I am going to see her. Love to my "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Herbert,—Thank you for your letter. I am pleased to hear that you are "having the time of your life." Best wishes to all.—Uncle T.)

### "MISSED."

Francis Williams, Bark Hill, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I have not written to you for a long time. The single bells are out now. We saw a kangaroo, and we saw a little baby kangaroo. It hopped into her pouch and then away they went. Three strange cats came to our place, and we had some fun with them. But mother does not like cats in the house. Our sister Gertie went away to Colac the day before New Year's Eve, and we miss her very much.

(Dear Francis,—Always glad to hear from you. Cats are all right in their place. "Absence makes the heart grow fonder."—Uncle T.)

### A NEW NE.

H. Blue, Abbotsholme College, Killara, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I have begun to read "Grit" lately, and ask you to let me become one of your Ne's. I am twelve years old, and I am in 2C class. Our chief's birthday was last Friday. I will send my photo on later for you. We go to the pictures nearly every Saturday night. I will now close, wishing you best of luck.

(Dear H.,—Very pleased to accept you as a Ne. When you write again, please let me know your Christian name and the date of your birth. Write soon.—Uncle T.)

## PASS "GRIT" ON

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To a jealous man nothing is improbable;  
to a jealous woman nothing is impossible.

**PATIENT MAN.**

"Midnight! She said nine o'clock! Perhaps she won't come now."

**THREE KINDS.**

"I would like some powder, please," said the young miss to the drug-store clerk.

"Yes, miss. Face, gun or bug?"

**MULTUM IN PARVO.**

Frosh: Surveying a little?

Engineer: No! surveying a lot.

**A LITTLE COTTON TALE.**

Kitty: Really, I seldom cross my feet in a street car.

Katty: I hardly ever wear silk ones either.

**CASE IN POINT.**

"Of course dogs have intelligence," Bibbs declared warmly. "Now here is Dubbs; he's a lover of dogs, and I'll leave it to him if some dogs haven't more intelligence than their masters."

"Sure!" Dubbs responded heartily. "Why, I have a couple of dogs like that myself."

And Dubbs even yet sometimes wonders why they all laughed.

**NATURALLY.**

"Do you believe in heredity?"

"Of course, I do. Why, I've got one of the brightest boys you ever saw."

**BARNUM WAS RIGHT.**

The spirit of George Washington stood at the entrance to the Temple of Filmography, otherwise known as the Rubyat Palace. It was one hour before opening time. Mr. I. B. Leevingrabben, the owner, chaplined around the lobby now and then and fair-

banked his teeth at the Katherine-Macdonaldesque posters of the leading stars.

Suddenly he stopped. He had felt the presence of the immortal George. Sound waves came flashing to his ears:

"I cannot tell a lie—I cannot tell a lie!"

"By George!" he larrysemoned, "I have an idea!"

Summoning the sign-painters he ordered four three-sheet posters for immediate display, reading:

"To-day—Admission Free—Walk In."

At one o'clock the doors were flung wide open and the surging crowd macksennetted its way down the aisles to witness the heroine liliangishing tears by the bucketful.

"Shades of Diogenes, can this be true?" mused the spirit of Washington, as it strolled in—free.

The mob had fattyarbuckled through the doors until the house was filled to capacity. Everyone was in hankmanningly good humor and enjoyed the performance immensely—until the operator stuartholmsed the slide, reading:

"Beginning To-day—Admission Free—Pay As You Exit."

The spirit of the father of our country rose from its seat and griffithing the audience's attention, spoke regretfully:

"My good friends, the reason that I am here to-day is very simple: I cannot tell a lie—when I see one."

The audience echoed the remark immediately.

"And that is just why we are here, too! Barnum was right: there's one born every minute—and sometimes twins!"

**ASK MR. ASQUITH.**

Wives of great men oft remind us

As we read their memoirs bright,

We should never leave behind us

Better halves who like to write.

Mistress—

Mary, your kitchen  
is a picture!

However do you  
get everything so  
spotlessly clean  
& bright?



Yes, ma'am, it do  
look nice but it's  
very little trouble  
when you use  
PEARSON'S  
SAND SOAP

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DRINK

## KING TEA

THE NEW CEYLON

# DAILY INSPIRATION

**"Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."—Isa. 60, 1.**

## SUNDAY.

"I must work the works of Him that sent me, while it is yet day."—John 9, 4.

## TO-DAY IS YOURS.

To-day is our own; let us use it for thoughtful kindness and sympathy. Let the hours as they pass from morning to evening have help in them for others. It may be only a crumb that we have to give; a helping hand for the moment; a cheery word of encouragement as we pass on; a bright look, or a kindly smile. Let us give it lovingly and heartily. For, according to our use or neglect of the opportunity placed within our power now, will the morrow, whether here or hereafter, bring us a harvest of gladness, or of vain and sad regrets.

## MONDAY.

"The merciful man doeth good to his own soul."—Prov. 11, 17.

To think the best of all you meet, and do the best you can,  
Is to smooth rough roads for weary feet, and to carry out God's plan;  
For your measure of love to God above is shown by your love to man.

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life;

And even if you find them  
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,  
And look for the virtue behind them.

## TUESDAY.

"Glory, honor, and peace to every man that worketh good."—Rom. 2, 10.

## SUPPOSE!

Suppose that "when the roll is called up yonder" I am there myself, but that all through the eternal ages I am unable to find a single person who is there because of my having led him to Christ. How much will Heaven mean to me?

Hast thou found some precious treasure?

Pass it on.

Hast thou some peculiar pleasure?

Pass it on.

For the heart grows rich in giving, loving is the truest living.

"Letting go" is twice possessing; would'st thou double every blessing?

Pass it on.

## WEDNESDAY.

"His eye seeth every precious thing."—Job 28, 10.

## IF WE ONLY KNEW.

There are gems of wondrous brightness  
Offtimes lying at our feet,  
And we pass them, walking thoughtless,  
Down the busy, crowded street.  
If we knew, our pace would slacken—  
We would step more oft with care,  
Lest our careless feet be treading  
To the earth some jewel rare.

If we knew what hearts are aching  
For the comfort we might bring;  
If we knew what souls are yearning  
For the sunshine we might fling;  
If we knew what feet are weary,  
Walking pathways roughly laid,  
We would quickly hasten forward,  
Stretching forth our hands to aid.

If we knew what friends around us  
Feel a want they never tell,  
That some word that we have spoken  
Pained or wounded where it fell;  
We would speak in accents tender  
To each friend we chance to meet:  
We would give to each one freely  
Smiles of sympathy so sweet.

## THURSDAY.

"The Lord shall lead you."—Deut. 4, 27.

## TAKING SHORT CUTS.

"We should never take short cuts, even to things that we are sure will some day be ours. Life is full of these opportunities to shorten the path to success, to achievement, to position. God's way oftentimes seems long

and far around. But any other way, however short it seems, is longer. Though there be no sin committed in taking the short cuts, nothing dishonorable done, nothing to stain the soul, still it is better to go only as God leads. His way is always in the end the shortest."—J. R. Millar, D.D.

## FRIDAY.

"As we have, therefore, opportunity, let us do good unto all men."—Gal. 6, 10.

## ONLY.

Only a seed, but it chanced to fall in a little cleft of a city wall,  
And taking root, grew bravely up till a tiny blossom crowned its top!  
Only a thought—but the work it wrought could never by pen or tongue be taught,  
For it ran though a life like a thread of gold, and the life bore fruit a thousand-fold.  
Only a word—but 'twas spoken in love with a whispered prayer to the Lord above,  
And the angels in heaven rejoiced once more for a new born son entered in by the door!

## SATURDAY.

"Whoso shall receive one such little child in My name receiveth Me."—Matt. 18, 5.

## FOR THE SAKE OF CHRIST.

"Love to Christ must be the spring and inspiration of all duty, all heroism, all fine achievement, all service to our fellow-men. 'In His Name,' is the true motto of all Christian living. Serving our fellow-men amounts to nothing in Heaven's sight if it is not done for the sake of Christ. The service must be really rendered to Christ, no matter to whom the kindness is shown, or otherwise there is no exaltation in it, however beautiful it may be in itself. Things we do from any other motive have no acceptableness in the sight of God."—J. R. Millar, D.D.

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**COCOA**

## The Fight in the Courts.

By E. S. GILBERT.

Another month has gone by since the last report was put out, and still we are riding in the lead. The opposition has met with more reverses this month, some cases, had they won them, would have proved very profitable to them indeed; but on the other hand the misery and sorrow that would have been the result cannot be imagined. Even one liquor license lost every week by the liquor party puts the Prohibition cause to the fore and on a surer footing. We began the month better than we finished it, the cases the last week going against us for various reasons.

In reviewing the licenses that have been applied for this month there are one or two that stand out because of the more than ordinary interest attached to them. One in particular was that in which the secretary of the St. George Motor Boat Club at Sans Souci applied for a certificate of registration under the Liquor Act. This case was published in detail in the "Grit" issue of June 23, so there is no need to go further. Evidently the club are not content with being "knocked out," the latest reports being that they are applying for the license again. At all events they will find a far stronger opposition when next they try for the license. Our friends at Sans Souci are not content to sit quiet while the "boozers" carry on as they think fit. We congratulate our friends who rally round us in the fight against this evil for the splendid way they are tackling it, and also for the firm support they always give us.

Several startling facts came out in evidence when a grocer who holds already a wine license applied to the Court for a spirit merchant's license. Quite greedy, don't you think? Well, a witness who appeared in support of the license had an interest in the "trade" in Chippendale. He made a statement that caused a bit of surprise. In referring to his "trade" he said that he made a clear profit of £40 to £50 weekly in trading with booze. This statement goes to explain in some small way the cause of so much misery and destitution in that area. It is also to be remembered that Chippendale is very well supplied with hotels and wine bars. In fact it has more than its share. Such a statement as this is very rarely heard during

our cases, but we know that a terrible trade in liquor is carried on in these practically slum suburbs.

Licenses have been applied for by Lord Bros., grocers, for their shops at Haberfield and Five Dock. Opposition at Five Dock was too strong, and the application was withdrawn for both places.

Another to withdraw was Albert Cox, of Bankstown, who applied for a spirit merchant's license. He had hit on the novel idea of storing his stock of liquor mainly in the hallway. Quite an ideal spot—to foster sly-grog. He has intimated that after building more rooms he will make another application. I think he will find us quite ready to accommodate him to a lively time.

The applications of Harry C. Gamble, of Ashfield, and Andrew Cahill, of South Randwick, were both opposed and defeated.

In conclusion, our best thanks we give to our many friends who signed the different objection forms and attended as witnesses, in many cases only at personal loss to themselves.

### CASES.

June 9, 1921.—John Charles Walker (St. George Motor Boat Club), Sans Souci. Refused.

June 2, 1921.—Thomas Druitt, City. Refused.

June 15, 1921.—Lord Bros, Haberfield. Withdrawn.

Lord Bros., Five Dock. Withdrawn.

Harry Gamble, Ashfield. Refused.

Edwin Albert Cox, Bankstown. Withdrawn.

June 22, 1921.—Thomas McCaskie, Leichhardt. Granted.

June 23, 1921.—Andrew Cahill, South Randwick. Refused.

Mrs. L. Forsyth, Croydon. Granted.

June 28, 1921.—George H. Gornall, Mosman. Withdrawn.

### APPEALS.

The following wholesale spirit merchants' license cases are awaiting hearing in the Appeal Court some time this month: Mrs. L. Forsyth, Croydon; Tasman J. Ward, Cronulla; John Sherbert Thompson, Chatswood.

The month shows that out of ten cases the results were: Four refused, four withdrawn, two granted and appealed against.

## OLD BOWERY DAYS HAVE PASSED AWAY.

Legitimate Business Has Taken Place of Cheap Resorts and Beer Emporiums; Tenants Buying Buildings; Rentals Advancing.

(Headlines and article reprinted from N.Y. "Times," February 21, 1921.)

A remarkable transformation has come over the Bowery (New York slums) within the last two years. There is a quiet orderliness, and the visitor who has not been in that delightful section of the town for several seasons will carry away the impression that the Bowery atmosphere is surcharged with the desire to do a legitimate business. Were one stricken with thirst, even for the mild beverages which the law allows, he would doubtless be forced to ask a policeman where he could get a drink. The old resorts have gone, with the gruesome anatomical museums and the rough-and-ready cafes with dance halls in the rear, while the genial signs of foaming schooners of beer no longer grace the Bowery landscape and habits of traditional notoriety seem to have passed into oblivion.

Business is now the predominating feature of the Bowery, and, although it may be asking too much to request the old-timers to admit that this change is due to the dry amendment, it is nevertheless an interesting fact that the present transformation has come into being since the Volstead Act went into effect. There may be places where something of the old taste may be obtained, but there are no open evidences. Indeed, to-day the famous Bowery is almost as prosaic as any other peaceful thoroughfare where the trades-people are intent upon making a living from a regular business as distinct from the peculiar amusement type of business which flourished there in the so-called good old days.

Rentals for store space have advanced all along the Bowery from 75 to 100 per cent. within the last three years, and brokers who specialise there say that it would be extremely difficult for a prospective merchant to obtain a good-sized store or find suitable quarters.

### "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 7/7/21, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-:—Miss Robinson, 5/-, 2/1/22; Rev. Ellis Thomas, 6/6, 20/8/21; T. Lumley, 28/2/22; Rev. J. S. Thomas, 30/4/22; K. E. Carr, 8/8, 5/7/22; Mrs. Crane, 30/12/22; Mrs. F. T. Gow, £1/1/-, 30/12/22; Mrs. G. Worthington, 30/6/22; Cyril Cooke, 16/6/22; H. E. Fowler (donation); Rev. G. O. Cocks, 30/12/21; Mrs. Conn, 30/12/21; Nath Paterson (N.Z.), 11/6, 30/12/21.

**ROGERS BROS.**  
DYERS,  
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### JAMES MARION MEMORIAL FUND.

£5/16/-, Proceeds, Daybreak Lodge I.O.G.T. Concert, Gerringong; £5/10/-, H. E. I.O.R., Newtown; £2, Daybreak Lodge, I.O.G.T., Gerringong; £1/1/-, F. H. Stewart, Misses L. and E. Hall, Mrs. Davidson; £1, A. Nield, J. G. Snow; 16/-, Bangalow Church of Christ; 10/-, W. Nelson, Mrs. W. Nelson, M. J. Hindmarsh, C. T. Hindmarsh, T. A. Noble, S. Miller, J. Campbell, A. S. Wheatley; 5/-, J. Rankin, J. G. Miller, J. Nelson, Mrs. H. Miller, Miss G. Bourne; 2/6, Mrs. Manktelow, G. Mullett; 2/-, C. Miller, Miss S. Lee; 1/6, Rev. Hooker.

## New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from Page 4.)  
SOMETHING NEW FOR  
WENTWORTHVILLE.

Mr. A. J. Barnes, our enthusiastic friend late of Blacktown, writes:—"The total abstinence 'seed' was planted in organised form at Wentworthville on July 3rd. At my invitation the Anglican, Presbyterian, and Methodist schools joined at 3.45 p.m. I spoke briefly on 'The wines of the Bible,' and gave a few of Gough's illustrations. Result: 40 senior scholars and teachers signed the pledge. This is most encouraging. When cold nights go we are going strong with meetings. Something is going to happen here soon."

### REGISTRATIONS.

We welcome the following to our list: No. 26 Lynwood Methodist Band of Hope; President, Rev. Skuse; Secretary, Mrs. E. Clark; membership 55. No. 27 Pymble Presbyterian Temperance Society; Presidents, Rev. J. J. Gilmore and Mr. R. Love; Secretary, Miss E. Thomson; membership, 57. No. 28 Enmore Church of Christ Y.P. Temperance League; President, Mr. W. T. Wine; Secretary, Miss A. Reid; membership, 284.

## SUNLIGHT SOAP

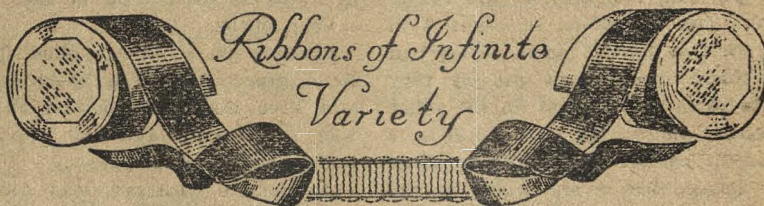
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in a nutshell

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NOW .... /5 1/2 /7 1/2 /10 1/3 1/9 yd.

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Widths ... 3 1/2in. 4 1/2in.  
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**RICH SILK FAILE RIBBON**, dependable quality, in Black, White, Cream, Pink, Blue, Navy, Cerise, Emerald, Saxe, Vieux Rose, Mastic, Jade.  
Widths ... 3 1/2in. 4 1/2in. 5 1/2in.  
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### FUTURE PLANS.

A pledge-signing campaign is being planned to take place during September-November. This does not mean that no pledges should be signed before or after, but that simultaneous action be taken during this period. Get ready.

Preparations are being made for World's Temperance Sunday for a big united demonstration, and for closer organisation among Y.P. Societies.

For further particulars re Y.P. work, write to the Y.P. Department, N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

### Insurance.

The "Spectator" says that the life assurance companies in the United States wrote new assurances aggregating about 8,300,000,000 dollars during 1920 and that the business in force there amounts to near 400 dollars (say £80) per head of the population. This is, of course, a far better result than Australasia can boast of. It shows that the Americans have recognised, more clearly perhaps than any other nation, that the old standards have passed away, ideas of what is

necessary to enable a person to live in comfort have altered, the amount of money that would have sufficed formerly to keep a widow from want and orphan children from dependence on charity is now quite inadequate; and the Americans being practical men have "figgered" it out and "calculated" that doubled needs must be met by doubled assurance. Australians are coming gradually to the same conclusion, but most find it difficult to realise that the needs of the future should be provided for even if it means sacrificing the luxuries of the present.—"Mutual Provident Messenger."

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