

Grit.

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DR. WILFRED GRENFELL, OF LABRADOR.

This remarkable man was born of one of those English families which trace descent from time immemorial. Not that all families more or less are not similar in this respect, but all do not record their pedigree as do these great old English clans. In his recently-published autobiography he modestly slurs over his brilliant academical career and medical course. He was trained under the famous Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon to the King, and worked under him in a London hospital. A wonderful athlete, he had his place in Oxford 'Varsity football team and rowing boat, and later thought nothing of dashing overboard from their small mission boat in mid-Atlantic to rescue their cricket ball. His tales of travels in Labrador in snow and ice make one's blood tingle at the sheer heroism and endurance of the man.

While still a student, he chanced into a Moody and Sankey tent service. "It was so new to me that when a tedious prayer-bore began with a long oration, I started to leave. Suddenly the leader, who I learned afterwards was D. L. Moody, called out to the audience, 'Let us sing a hymn while our brother finishes his prayer.' His practicality interested me, and I stayed the service out. When I left it was with a determination either to make religion a real effort to do as I thought Christ would do in my place as a doctor, or frankly abandon it. That could only have one issue while I still lived with a mother like mine. For she had always been my ideal of unselfish love. So I decided to make the attempt."

He lost no time in getting to work in the great London slums. He says of this and his hospital experiences: "It proved to me how infinitely more needed are unselfish deeds than orthodox words, and how much the Churches must learn from the Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the Trades Union, before tens of thousands of our fellow beings, with all their hopes and fears, loves and aspirations, have a fair chance to make good. I learned also to hate the liquor traffic with

a loathing of my soul. I met peers of the realm honored with titles because they had grown rich on the degradation of my friends. I saw lives damned, cruelties of every kind perpetrated, jails and hospitals filled, misery, want, starvation, murder, all caused by men who fattened off the profits and posed as gentlemen and great people. I have seen men driven from the profession of priests of God, making the Church a stench in the nostrils of men who knew values just as well as those trained in the universities do, all through alcohol, alcohol, alcohol."

Later out in lonely Labrador he found the infamous octopus reaching out its tentacles, and strenuously fought it. "The next summer we had trouble with a form of selfishness which I have always heartily hated—the liquor traffic. Suppose we do allow that a man has a right to degrade his body with swallowing alcohol, he certainly has no more right to lure others to their destruction for money than a filibuster has a right to spend his money in gunpowder and shoot his fellow countrymen. To our great chagrin we found that an important neighbor near one of our hospitals was selling intoxicants to the people—girls and men. One girl found drunk on the hillside brought home to me the cost of this man's right to 'do as he liked.'"

"A man does not need alcohol and is far better without it. A man who sees two lights when there is only one is not wanted at the wheel (of a ship). The people who sell alcohol know that just as well as we do, but for paltry gain they are unpatriotic enough to barter their earthly country as well as their heavenly one, and to be branded with the knowledge that they are cursing men and ruining families. The filibuster deserves the name no less because he does his destructive work secretly and slowly, and wears the emblems of respectability instead of operating in the open with 'Long Toms' under the shadow of the 'Jolly Roger.'"

The whole book abundantly repays reading.

With a sense of humor, and nothing to do,
And a craving to quiz and pry,
There's laughter I ween in the wintry scene,
For the rogue with the roving eye!
Gay flappers and flats in their gaiters or spats,
And frumps looking prim and demure,
And "sneezers" in scores swanking into drug stores
For Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

ROURNVILLE LOCOA

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 18/5/21, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: B. J. Chapman, £1, 30/12/22; Rev. F. Stevenson, 30/4/22; Miss Rielly, 30/5/22; Miss Kerr, 2s. 6d., 19/6/21; Geo. Crowle, 8/5/22; L. G. Cheyne, 18s., educational; C. J. Peters, 21/5/22; G. Porter, 30/6/22; S. B. Weatherlake, 1/3/22; Mrs. Thomas, 28/2/23; Rev. H. E. Hetherington, 13/5/22; John Stewart (N.Z.), 23s., 30/12/22.

The following are paid to 30/12/21: C. W. B. Halliday (6/10), R. A. Dallen, Miss E. E. Varley, Rev. W. H. Bradley, J. Temperley (£1/0/1), Rev. J. H. Somerville, Geo. Lindsay (14/3).

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ONE YEAR OF PROHIBITION.

(By R. E. CORRADINI, for "Grit.")

(Continued from last issue.)

Next to crime most folks interested in the liquor question desire information regarding insanity. The relation between alcohol and mental disorder is such at times as to make a diagnosis rather difficult. Alcohol being a decided cause of mental disorder may affect the drinker in the course of a few years to such an extent that to protect the patient and the community he must be placed in an institution. This happens only seldom. More often the parents drink, and while they are apparently unaffected by it they deed to their offspring a patrimony of diseased protoplasm. The child may be feeble-minded and unable to make the proper social adjustment, in consequence of which he or she takes to drinking or is driven to it, the result being that we have another "criminal" or "insane" person. Just to what extent this affects our social life can be gathered from the following. Dr. F. E. Williams made the following statement in 1916 before the American Public Health Association: "There are 3000 people in Massachusetts now about their work, who in the next five years will be committed because of alcoholic insanity. Within the boundaries of the State of New York there are over 6900 persons now at business who will be taken to the State hospitals of New York in the next five years suffering from either alcoholic or syphilitic insanity. In Ohio there are 3000 such persons. In the three States of Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio, over 14,000 persons, who are now productive units, will, on account of syphilitic or alcoholic mental disease, be withdrawn from the community in the next five years and taken to the State hospitals for the insane, where most of them will be supported at public expense. This is a situation that cannot long be ignored. Alcoholic and syphilitic insanities are as unnecessary as typhoid fever." To-day we may quote Dr. Pollock of the New York State Hospital Commission, who shows that alcoholic insanity, which was responsible for 10.8 per cent. of the admission in 1909, is sending only 1.9 per cent. to the same institution in 1920. While in New York State alone 594 cases were admitted in 1917 due to excessive use of alcohol, in 1920 the same cause produced 122 patients. An indication of the share John Barleycorn had in swelling the army of unfortunates who each year found the gates of insane hospitals in the State of New York swing shut behind them, is found in analysing the number of first admissions made during the past twelve years. The total for this period is 72,699. Out of this number 15,625 might never have found their way into insane hospitals had it not been for the lure of strong drink. Of these, 12,377 were men and 3248 were women. "The great reduction in the rate of admissions of new alcoholic cases since the amend-

ment went into effect indicates that excessive drinking has been much lessened, if not entirely stopped."

That Prohibition has reduced misery is quite evident from the following reports gleaned from the different States in the Union. In Providence, R.I., the superintendent of the Church House Mission reports: "Prohibition has created a demand for good lodgings which the mission will try to meet. Sober men do not want the kind of accommodations that the cheap lodging houses, which are fast disappearing, offered. We used to deal with drunkards," he continued. "Now we are dealing with sober men. Fountain-street, grown to be a business centre since the Church House was built, is no longer a disreputable locality with the advent of Prohibition." Striking testimony to the worth of Prohibition is offered by the statement of the Associated Charities of Boston, Massachusetts, that not a single case traceable to alcoholism has required their assistance since September, 1919.

Prohibition has played the same havoc with our Rescue Missions everywhere. Some are commencing to adopt an Americanisation programme because they are facing a new element. A very interesting result of Prohibition was found in Buffalo. An officer whose duty it is to find proper homes for children claims that many more homes that are fit to receive these wards of the State can be found now than ever before. In the great cosmopolitan centres it is most interesting to find that grocers have an altogether new stock of merchandise. The little luxuries of life which had been denied to many poor people are now within their reach. Grocers are selling more goods and a better grade of foodstuffs to many of these families which before Prohibition were supporting the saloons. More business is done on a cash basis than before. Many rent collectors are quite elated that Prohibition has made it easier for them to collect the rents on time and has diminished the evictions for non-payments.

One of the greatest benefits of Prohibition, however, is the new environment that can be seen, especially in the overcrowded districts. The saloons have been replaced by bakeries, dry-goods stores, soda fountains, and even banking houses. There seems to be a touch of sarcasm in the fact that the beer garden which was on the ground floor of the building occupied by the United States Brewers' Association in New York City, has given way to a branch of the Corn Exchange Bank. One of the most famous beer gardens of New York City in Columbus Circle, where many "gentlemen" of the German-American Alliance used to gather, has closed its doors to Gambrinus and opened it to

over a score of shops dealing in useful necessities of life.

INTERNATIONAL INTEREST IN PROHIBITION.

There are few nations that are not grappling with the liquor traffic to-day. Many and divers methods have been tried out. America has adopted a most radical means, and the world is watching with eager eyes for the result. At the Fifteenth International Congress against Alcoholism in Washington last September, delegates from all over the world came to see Prohibition at work. No one had a better plan to destroy alcoholism than the one accepted by the United States of America. The burden that was upon every delegate from abroad can be summarised in one sentence, "Make good in the United States and come over and help us." This was the plea of those interested in world-wide Prohibition.

World-wide Prohibition will depend on the success of Prohibition in the United States. As never before it is necessary for the agencies of temperance to be alert that they may not lose what has been gained. While before we had all to gain and little to lose, now everything is at stake. When we consider that 80 per cent. of the foreign population of the United States lives in that 10 per cent. of territory which was "wet" before Prohibition, and when we think of the many children of foreign birth in our Sunday schools, and that from 60 to 90 per cent. of them have been drinking wine or beer regularly, there opens before us a wonderful possibility to spread the message of temperance into millions of homes through our Sunday schools, and through these homes to the uttermost parts of the world.

WEIGHING THE RESULTS.

Have the results and possibilities of Prohibition justified our many years of hard, uphill work? Shall the Sunday schools lay down their weapons now, when the great task of world-wide Prohibition is laid at their door? There is a most wonderful opportunity for our Sunday schools in the United States to co-operate in this world-wide campaign. Why cannot our Sunday schools enrol a million foreign children as total abstainers? If these children were reared without the taste of alcoholic beverages they would be not only a great agency for law enforcement in their own community, but their influence would reach far beyond the borders of America and have a tremendous effect for good in the land of their origin. Is it a Utopia? Is this too big a task for our Sunday schools? But Prohibition was also considered an impossibility and a Utopia only a few years ago.

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Alliance Educational Campaign.

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, MAY 29.

11 a.m., Strathfield Methodist.
7.15 a.m., St. Thomas', Enfield.
Mr. Francis Wilson.
11 a.m., Burwood Congregational.
7 p.m., Homebush Methodist.
Rev. H. Allen Job.
11 a.m., Burwood Methodist.
7.15 p.m., Enfield Methodist.
Rev. Fred. C. Middleton.
11 a.m., Strathfield Congregational.
Mr. T. E. Shonk.
7 p.m., Granville Baptist.
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock.

Demonstration, Burwood Park.
Messrs. W. D. B. Creagh and
Francis Wilson.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 8 p.m.

Thornleigh School of Arts.
Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.
Newtown Town Hall.
Messrs. Shonk and Creagh.
Annual Meeting, Goulburn Branch.
Mr. Fred. C. Middleton.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 8 p.m.

Milson's Point Parish Hall.
Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.
St. Thomas' Hall, Enfield.
Mr. Francis Wilson.
Congress Hall, Goulburn Street, Young
People's Demonstration.
Mr. T. E. Shonk and others.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 8 p.m.

Concord Baptist Church.
Rev. H. Allen Job.

Mobilising Our Forces.

PROCEEDINGS AND DECISIONS OF ANNUAL MEETING AND CONVENTION, MAY 12 AND 13.

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

Prohibitionists are to be asked to take this pledge. Such is the decision of the Annual Convention. It represents a new line of policy, along which big possibilities lie. The introduction of the pledge by the President was hailed with enthusiasm, and its adoption was unanimous.

The annual meeting was held in the Pitt-street Congregational School Hall, the President (Rev. R. B. S. Hammond) being in the chair.

An unusual feature was a critical discussion of the annual report and its remodelling in several parts. When it appeared to the liking of the meeting it was adopted.

Officers and Executive members were chosen as follows: Patron, Archdeacon Boyce; president, Rev. R. B. S. Hammond; vice-presidents, Mr. H. M. Hawkins, Revs. A. A. Yeates, and H. C. Foreman; hon. treasurer, Mr. I. Greenstreet; hon. solicitor, Mr. W. C. Clegg, B.A., LL.B.; executive, Rev. T. Davies, Ald. W. J. Walker, Rev. D. F. Brandt, Rev. F. E. Pulsford, Mrs. Courtney Smith, Mrs. Grant Forsyth, Mrs. Stupart, Mrs. Laverty, Messrs. A. B. Pursell, F. Lindsay Ryan, W. C. Hulbert, S. E. Isaac, W. C. Clegg, T. H. Bewley, S. E. Vickery.

Votes of thanks were given to the President, officers, and staff.

The suggested amendments of the constitution were quickly disposed of. Archdeacon Boyce withdrew his proposals, and a couple

Young People's Demonstration

TUESDAY, MAY 31.

CONGRESS HALL,

Goulburn-street, Sydney.

7.30 p.m. MARCH from Eddy Avenue
and Martin Place.

8 p.m. COMMUNITY SINGING, led by
Cyril Mee.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Arthur, M.L.A.
STIRRING ADDRESS by Thos. E.
Shonk.

ACTION SONGS and DIALOGUES by
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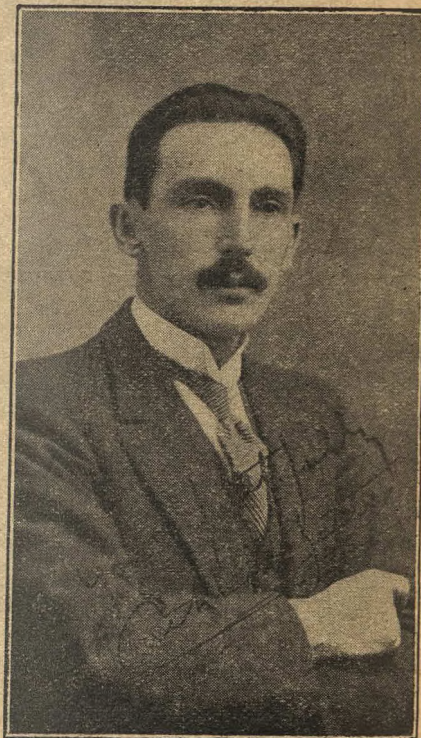
EVERYONE COME.

of verbal amendments were made in section 8, dealing with the management of the Alliance. This is now vested in the Executive.

BOOKLOVER, JOURNALIST AND ORGANISER.

To say that a man is a Prohibitionist does not convey more than the mere fact that he holds certain definite opinions about the abolition of the drink traffic. He may be a Christian or a Rationalist, a Socialist or a Conservative, and even that most valuable

individual, "the average man." R. J. C. Butler is a Prohibitionist and many other things besides. As an organiser he did some big things in Queensland, and for many years his name was constantly before the public. During 1915 he contested the Toombul electorate and made Prohibition the first plank of his platform. Toombul is a stronghold of the party against which he fought; the man he opposed had held the seat for twenty-two years, but he cheerfully went into the fight, and when the poll was declared Mr. Butler had reduced his opponent's majority by more than half. From that time until a few months ago he was in the front rank of the publicists of the Queen State.



CUTHBERT BUTLER.

Mr. Butler is a good platform man, his style is deliberate, and he relies more on argument than eloquence to impress his hearers. A newspaper once said of his platform work, that when he was speaking one felt that behind the cool presentation of his facts was a mine of celtic oratory which might suddenly reveal itself. Apart from lectures on Prohibition he has given many lectures on literature and art, and in these has revealed a mind which is well stocked with the best things in literature.

As a writer Mr. Butler has achieved some success; special articles, short stories, at least one serial, "A Game With Crowds," and a host of pamphlets have come from his pen.

Above everything else he is an idealist. He dreams of a great destiny for the race, and has visions of the time when all men shall be kings and all women queens, when the trinity of earth shall be a sacred trinity—mother, father, child.

He is probably seen at his best when in his own home among his books—the proudest possession he has.

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Organised Labor and the Liquor Traffic.

ADDRESS BY CUTHBERT BUTLER TO THE ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

It should be a matter for regret that the Labor Party has paid such scant attention to the question of the abolition of the liquor traffic. I am aware that the same charge can be laid against any and every political party in Australia. And although the Labor Party has not declared itself a Prohibition party, except in isolated cases, as in Queensland, where the policy is: State control with a view to Prohibition—which is a compromise (I favor omitting State control)—no party in opposition to Labor has accepted Prohibition as a plank of its platform. There are many good and valid reasons why the Labor Party should declare for Prohibition, and they greatly outweigh any argument against the party doing this. I will mention briefly those arguments which are advanced against the party accepting the abolition of the traffic, and try to treat them for what they are worth.

The apologists of the liquor interests who have influenced Labor have stressed the point that liquor, per se, is not the cause of poverty and unemployment, and therefore it is a waste of energy on the part of the Labor Party dealing with palliatives. I am, with certain qualifications, in agreement with those economists who have declared that in slum areas poverty is the chief cause of excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquor, and I disagree with the old school of temperance reform which laid it down that drink was the cause of poverty. A superficial knowledge of the poverty of any big city, Dublin, London or Sydney, and only a conversational knowledge of the present social system, leads to the conclusion that the drunkenness of the overcrowded areas is the result of certain conditions and not the cause of them. I am prepared to admit all that, because I know that poverty springs from the system of society which has slowly been evolved from a past of cruelty and ignorance, and I know that Prohibition does not pretend to, and will not cure, all our social ills. From all this the advocates of the traffic have built up their argument that Prohibition is after all only a palliative, and therefore it is wasted effort to try to bring it about. Now, I further

want to admit that such an argument is valid if advanced by a genuine revolutionary Communist, because such an one stands for the violent overthrow of what he terms the capitalist state, and according to his creed he will not accept a half loaf; he either wants the wheatfields, the mills and the bakeries or no loaf at all. But we need not bother our heads about these as a factor in Australia that simply do not count—if they actually exist. But for the Labor Party to refuse to advocate Prohibition because it is a palliative is simply absurd, and such an argument cannot be advanced by any person who understands the party and its aims. Organised Labor stands for constitutional and evolutionary methods as against revolutionary as a means of gaining its goal. The whole legislative programme of the party is palliative, and cannot be otherwise. No responsible member of the party would suggest that a Motherhood Endowment Bill and a bill to introduce an anti-profiteering court were anything but palliatives. In short, any measure which is introduced by the Labor Party which has for its object the lightening of the burdens of the workers must be of a palliative nature, unless the party changes its policy and comes out with a platform totally different from the one which it fights on to-day. It must therefore be admitted that the abolition of the drink traffic is a policy which could with honesty be advocated by the party officially. In fact, I am of the opinion that in view of the objective of the party, Prohibition should be in the front of its fighting platform. Now, let me ask: Why has the question been shelved by the party? And I will try to be very fair in answering the question. And I would say right here that when you have answered the question from the point of view of the Labor Party, you have also answered it for every other political party in this country. And the answer is, that the managers of the party have been of the opinion that the advocacy of Prohibition would take from rather than add to the support they desire to get from the people. I am prepared to attack such an attitude, and do so as an uncompromising Labor advocate.

Now for a few reasons why I think Prohibition would be of economic and social benefit to the workers. The objective of organised Labor is to secure for the wealth producers the full result of their industry. That is to say, to eliminate waste and make it impossible for persons who toil not and who neither spin to live in comfort and enjoy leisure at the expense of the workers—mental or physical. The drink traffic represents a waste of energy and definite loss to the workers. The fact that twenty-seven millions were spent in alcoholic liquor last year means that the standard of living was lowered so far as the workers were concerned,

and the workers suffered a definite loss of at least two-thirds of this amount, and they certainly produced the other third of money which was thus spent in drink. This amount represents a loss, because, firstly, alcoholic liquor is not a necessity, and does not add to intellectual or moral life of the workers. Instead, it is a very big factor in preventing the wage-earner from getting a grasp of and understanding the methods by which he is likely to attain his objective. It adds to his already heavy burdens, and is a handicap which he could easily rid himself. If the Commonwealth Government proposed to poll tax the workers of New South Wales for the purpose of using the money in Queensland, the workers would get very angry, and probably refuse to pay the tax. But the sober worker has to bear the expense of the man who drinks to excess. The sober worker provides police, jails, mental institutions, children's homes and such other places for the sole benefit of a very big percentage of all inmates of such institutions. A low estimate arrived at after a close study of the figures leads to the definite conclusion that 80 per cent. of crime and 30 per cent. of insanity is directly due to alcoholic liquor. And in return for this alarming state of affairs the workers collectively have to bear the brunt.

Another very important aspect of the case is that the money invested in the liquor traffic returns less in the way of wages to the wage-earner than any other industry. Of the total capital invested in Australian industries 4 per cent. is invested in brewing, but only 1 per cent. of labor is employed by the trade. By taking a fair average, that means that the wage-earners, if the capital invested in brewing were transferred to other industries, would benefit by an additional 3 per cent. employment. To put it another way, for every £100 spent in boots the wage-earner gets back as wages £20/10/-, but for every £100 spent in beer he only gets £6/10/-. Therefore Prohibition would mean that money invested in brewing would be diverted into other channels which would give employment to a greater number of men. From the point of view of the Trade Unionist, Prohibition would be of great benefit. In every State in Canada and America where Prohibition has been enforced, the Trade Unions have benefited by an increased membership and better Union meetings.

(Continued on Page 12.)

BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

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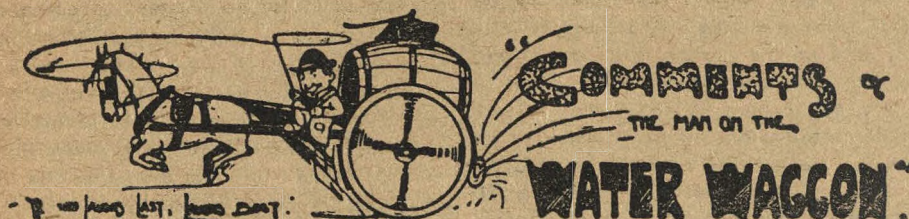
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RESULT OF BOTTLE-OHS' STRIKE.

It is foolish to gild the lily or adorn the rose, so we will not add anything to the following statement taken from the "Sun":—

The value of mathematics is abundantly apparent when the statistics of the economic results of the late strike of the bottle-ohs are tabulated. The secretary of the Union, Mr. Charles McMahon, by a simple calculation proves that there must be stacked and stored in the backyards of the metropolis over seven million empties!

You work it out this way. The empty bottle trade employs 500 collectors, each one of whom gathers daily between 800 and 900 empties. Though doubtless there are caches in individual backyards where the collector regularly finds a rich pocket numbering hundreds of dead marines, each collector's beat probably extends over several streets, and probably there are large areas not worth prospecting.

The daily total of empties retrieved after the good has been extracted from them is thus 432,000. The men were out on strike for three weeks. Thus the number of dead bottles awaiting the arrival of the bottle-ohs' hearse must be 7,676,000.

To reduce that huge overdraft it is obvious that the members of the Union will have to work overtime; but, after all, it should be a labor of love. Those householders whose stacks of empty bottles have encroached on

the front lawn and overflowed the front gate may soon expect the tide of empties to ebb.

A word should be said for these invaluable workers, the bottle-ohs. At the prices under which the Union went back to work a collector will now have to collect 864 beer or wine bottles before he can earn 14/- a day. Luckily there seems plenty of ore in sight.

DRINK AND IRELAND.

Speaking in the Irish debate on March 23, Mr. F. D. Acland said, in reference to the official reprisals:—"We have now to admit that there has been, first of all, a perpetual steady seizure and consumption of drink. That explains a great deal that has been done. I do not believe many of the things could have been done by men really sober and not under the influence of drink."

General Crozier, writing in the Manchester "Guardian" on March 28, says, in the course of an article on the "R.I.C. and the Auxiliaries":—"The first cadet arrived in Ireland on July 27, 1920. . . . A lot of misery, inconvenience, and hard drinking could have been avoided had arrangements been made for the reception of these men, for their ordinary comfort. . . . I made it a point personally to lecture every draft arriving from England, dividing my remarks into (a) the greatest enemy, the 'Drink Question'; (b) attitude towards the inhabitants."

JUST A MOMENT !

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I have turned men into brutes.
I have made millions of homes unhappy.
I have transformed many ambitious youths into hopeless parasites.
I make smooth the downward path for countless millions.
I destroy the weak and weaken the strong.
I make the wise man a fool and trample the fool into his folly.
I ensnare the innocent.
The abandoned wife knows me, the hungry children know me.
The parents whose child has bowed their grey heads in sorrow know me.
I have ruined millions and shall try to ruin millions more.

I AM ALCOHOL.

—From "Boyology" (H. W. Gibson, U.S.A.).

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World's Largest Women's Organisation.

AUSTRALASIAN W.C.T.U. CONFERENCE.

"Civics includes citizenship, and citizenship includes everything that has to do with men, women and children. Our women must take a wider view of their duties as members of the community, and not be content with their own special concerns." Mrs. Jamieson Williams (N.S.W.) with these words sounded the radical note of progress which has rung throughout the successful deliberations of the Eleventh Triennial Convention of the Australasian Women's Christian Temperance Union, held in the Independent Church, Melbourne, commencing on May 2.

OUR BROTHER'S KEEPER.

Expressing this fine sentiment in terms of practical application to the world's problems, Lady Holder (Australasian President, and world's superintendent of evangelistic work) declared that "the white races are responsible for most of the drinking in the East, and the W.C.T.U. should send an organiser to the East." This is a tremendous indictment of our so-called civilisation, the civilisation which we have carried to the "backward" races. Nations holding mandates under the League of Nations covenant are forbidden to permit intoxicating liquor in the native territories under their control. Is it not time that the superior white races which are now impressing political and commercial dominance on the more lethargic Eastern races should be prevented from impressing their civilisation-destroying liquor upon them, too?

"Not civilisation, but modernisation!" caustically commented a Chinese "Tommy" of the British army to me as we lay side by side in the hold of a hospital boat during 1917's dark days of war. Drink had found its way on board, and its effects, with the long bandaged lines of war's human harvest, impelled my silent assent to his charge.

Because of the wonderful

40 YEARS OF PROGRESS

which the W.C.T.U. has made, and because of the fine record of social service made by its individual members, bright hopes are held of the women succeeding where the men have failed.

Since last Convention the Australasian membership has grown to 11,256, of whom 580 are in the young people's section—a net gain of 1401 members. The W.C.T.U. has a total membership of well over half a million, and representatives in nearly every country in the world. An invitation has been sent to hold the next world's Convention in Australia, but it has been decided to meet in Philadelphia in 1922.

WOMEN AND WAR.

In her presidential address, Lady Holder gave an outline of the proceedings at the world's Convention held in London last year. It had agreed to a motion opposing State purchase of the liquor trade. One of the resolutions passed was: "That the influence of women should be universally used against militarism, and in favor of peace and arbitration." (Applause.) So far as signs could be interpreted, the hope of Prohibition for England was very remote; but it might be that for economic reasons, or from some arousing of the public conscience, Prohibition was nearer than they supposed. The world Convention had passed a resolution in favor of scientific temperance instruction in schools, and the opinion had been expressed that Prohibition in America had been won as a result of such teaching. Referring to the proposal in Australia to have 70-day camps for military trainees, Lady Holder said that they wanted patriots, and men who were willing to die if necessary for right, but they wished to keep men and boys clean and pure, and camp life did not tend to that. Much was being done by various organisations in the hope of reconstructing a better world, but nothing could take the place of the W.C.T.U., which should never merge itself into any other body.

In addition, the Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) had been asked that a woman be one of the three representatives on the League of Nations to which Australia was entitled.

ONE LAW FOR BOTH.

The chief goals of the organisation are total Prohibition and social purity, and the

questions were attacked with courage and earnestness. So earnest was one delegate that the repeated ringing of the President's bell only caused her to remark, "It does not matter. I must say what I have to say, or I shall have lockjaw!"

The Superintendent of the Purity and Education Department claimed that "the science of physiology should have equal place in school curriculums with botany and other sciences, and should not be treated as a matter for indelicate curiosity; that girls should be taught that if they had higher ideals men and boys would respond to them, but nevertheless girls must have a good time, and "kill-joys" must have no place in the W.C.T.U."

"Children should not be taught things that they need not know until later," asserted Dr. Flora Innes (Q.). "On my return to Australia two years ago I found that there had grown up a prominence of the subject of sex, and also an attempt to educate on the matter on fundamentally wrong lines. I have seen placards on railway stations and in streets that I would have been ashamed to be seen reading; and I did not meet in any community an honest attempt to deal with the subject. We were too greatly taken up with the diseased side of it, instead of the natural and wholesome side. The problem should be approached from a religious point of view."

Mrs. Jamieson Williams (N.S.W.) said that the Health Bills of the various States were excellent on the surface, but evils arose in their administration. She moved:

"That we affirm our conviction that only by the recognition of an equal moral standard for men and women can venereal diseases be effectively checked."

"That we carefully watch the administration of the Health Acts and follow any amendments or alterations of these Acts in order that we may prevent girls and women being penalised for an act in which the men who is a partner in the act is not affected."

"That we re-affirm our opposition to compulsory notification, and also to the detention of prisoners beyond the term of their sentences."

"That we object to any legislation or Acts of administration directly aimed at women."

"That we agree to do all in our power to support any action on the part of the community in training boys and girls to equal standards of purity and efforts on the part

(Continued on Page 16.)

COUGH MIXTURE.

To avoid the dangers attendant upon giving to children mixtures that contain such habit-forming opium drugs as paregoric, laudanum and morphia, parents will be well advised if they make their own family cough mixture from HEENZO (registered name for Hean's Essence), which is a compound of non-poisonous herbal extracts, needing only the addition of sweetened water, to make a most reliable treatment for chest and throat troubles. Each bottle of HEENZO will make a family supply of best quality mixture that will give quick relief and save much money. Heenzo is stocked by all chemists and stores.*



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A Personal Chat with my readers

SOMETHING TO THINK OVER. The man who burglar's a church or a parson's home must be an optimist—but not a very sane one. The Ven. Archdeacon Boyce pleaded at the annual meeting for sane optimism. To have a buoyant expectation of Prohibition in New South Wales within five years—is sane optimism. The only insane thing is not to work for it and give to it, to the limit.

I have been amused at some of the things I read in American papers. For instance: "If disarmament doesn't make us love one another, it will at least make it cheaper to hate one another."

Here is another "cute" remark: "The meek may inherit the earth, but experience teaches us that they'll cease being meek as soon as they come into their inheritance."

Mr. Dooley has been mouthing some phrases about law-keeping, but they would have sounded better if he had not been a party to breaking the referendum law. Because the law is no respecter of persons there is no reason for an Acting Premier to be no respecter of the law.

Going back to those American papers, I find one saying the height of optimism in U.S.A. is to carry a corkscrew; and the proof positive that Lloyd George is not an opportunist is to be found in the Paris despatch that pictures him toying with a liqueur glass that he did not empty.

THE SLY GROG-SELLER. The prevalence of sly grog is a grave reflection on the police, but I have no doubt that they would be more effective if only the magistrates refused to give the offenders time to pay. A good motto for our police court would be: "Jug not that ye be not jugged." The fines are paltry when compared to the profits, and giving time to pay is equivalent to licensing these depraved debauchers of unhappy victims of alcohol.

Recently in Chicago "Mike de Pike" Heitler, a Jew, assisted by Greenberg and Pearlman, two other men of his race, tried to unload a car of whisky in Chicago, and were caught in the act and all convicted. The Jews rallied to their defence and, the papers claimed, put up a million dollars to keep them from prison, but without avail. They had a great array of talent lined up for the defence—Clarence Darrow (leading Labor attorney of the U.S.), Dunn (an ex-Governor of Illinois), and Igoe (minority leader in our last session of the Legislature), and a whole row of lesser lights. Nevertheless, the jury convicted them. I'll say, as the Irishman did,

"that not half of the lies they are telling in Australia about the failure of Prohibition are true."

A FRIEND IN CHICAGO. A friend in Chicago writes thus:

"Believe me, we are having some job sitting on the lid in America. There has been a wonderful improvement in the smaller cities and villages. Our problem is in the big cities which were wet when the nation went dry, with a wet administration in power. While we have quite a number of murders in Chicago, they are most of them due to 'hooch.' The statistics prove that last year murder fell off 51 per cent. in Chicago. Quite a number of people have been poisoned drinking home-brew stuff, and our jails are filling up at last with the right kind of people—people who manufacture and sell booze. Heretofore it has been the victims of the booze-sellers who, under the influence of drink, committed crime, and even in those far-off days we used to say that they got the wrong man in jail—it should be the man who made it and the man who sold it. At last we are getting him, and he doesn't like it very well, but we are hammering the illicit manufacture and sale of booze down to the vanishing point."

UPHOLD THE LAW. My friend goes on to say:—"We are having the time of our lives to prevent the wets from railroading Judge Landis off the Bench. He has been handing out drastic medicine to every wet who has been caught in the clutches of the law. Our people are waking up to the fact that the wets absolutely refuse to obey law, and that a dry law with a wet official enforcing it will never get us anywhere. Hence we must go out and fight for the election of officials connected with the law enforcement machinery in every city, county, State, and nation. Some day these wet boobs will awaken to the fact that one of the things fundamental in America is obedience to law."

THE EDITOR.

HOW TO HELP.

We have to be very wide awake if we would block the applications for new or transfer licenses. Will you watch out for us?

(1) **WHOLESALE LICENSES.**—Enquire at local police station seven or ten days before Licensing Court is advertised to sit for a list of cases for hearing.

(2) **COLONIAL OR RETAIL.**—These are posted up at local police court several days prior to hearing.

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NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921.

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ANNUAL CONVENTION.

HELD AT SYDNEY, MAY 13, 1921.

The President (Rev. R. B. S. Hammond) occupied the chair.

Delegates were present from Presbyterian Temperance Committee, Methodist Social Questions Committee, W.C.T.U., and the following Branches: North Coast Temperance Council, Tweed River Temperance Council, Glen Innes, Helensburgh, Armidale, Goulburn, Molong, Wagga, Lithgow, Auburn, Ryde, Lindfield, Strathfield, Burwood, Hurlstone Park, Sans Souci, Manly, Marrickville, Petersham, Chatswood, Leichhardt, Croydon, Sydenham, Epping, Cronulla, Clovelly, Vaucluse, Croydon Park, Dulwich Hill, Western Suburbs Council.

The attendance at morning session was 42, afternoon 52, evening 65.

COUNTRY PROBLEMS.

Mr. P. J. Pond (Hon. Sec., North Coast Temperance Council) introduced the discussion. He mentioned the main difficulties as (a) how to maintain interest and keep an organisation alive, (b) distance between centres of population and from headquarters, (c) reluctance of many business men to definitely associate themselves with Prohibition movement.

Messrs. Vines (Armidale), Crawford (Alstonville), McKay (Wagga), Cook (Lithgow), Doust (Glen Innes), Baker (Murwillumbah), Cox (Goulburn), and others took part. Several stressed the difficulty of getting a suitable person as secretary. Others spoke of the danger of the "Published by Arrangement" propaganda.

The President threw out a suggestion that a live man might be got to take up the work of organising secretary if he were subsidised for the work. This was favorably received.

The following resolutions were carried:

(1) "That this Convention affirms the necessity of emphasising the great drain upon the resources of the country due to the enormous drink waste, the cost of which, outside of the city of Sydney, amounts to approximately £5,500,000 per annum. It further asserts that the amount of agricultural land employed in producing raw materials for the traffic is so small an area in this State as to make the exchange of primary wealth for an unnecessary commodity perilous to the welfare of the workers of the land."

(2) "That this Convention, whilst appreciating all that has been accomplished in organising many Prohibition committees in this State, realises the urgent need of complete Prohibition organisation, and recommends that every effort be put forth by local residents in the various areas and electorates to obtain effective organisation for making successful any attempt to secure liquor reform."

(3) "That this Convention urge the members of all Branches of the Alliance, and other Temperance organisations, to make and take advantage of all opportunities for publicity in the shape of a regular distribution of

literature—a quarterly distribution to be the ideal aimed at—display of cartoons and posters in any windows that may be secured for the purpose, to be changed at least fortnightly, and where opportunity offers a judicious use of local newspaper space."

(4) "That this Convention having been informed that of the amount subscribed to the funds of the Alliance 15 per cent. is required for administrative expenses, 15 per cent. for meeting expenses, 30 per cent. for lectures and organisations in the different fields of Prohibition activity, and 30 per cent. for literature, express confidence in the headquarters control of the finances of the campaign, and urge the remaining 10 per cent. be set aside for local organising expenditure at the time of a liquor referendum."

It further recommends that every effort be made by local workers to augment the amounts so raised by canvass, etc., and that all moneys so obtained, other than Branch members' local subscriptions, be forwarded to head office, the same provision re the percentage return to apply to such additional moneys raised. Such resolutions not to be operative where effective District Councils exist, or may come into being.

PROHIBITION AND INDUSTRIALISTS.

Mr. R. J. C. Butler outlined the viewpoint of the industrialists as regards Prohibition, emphasising the necessity for a careful handling of this part of the campaign. This was further stressed by Rev. A. A. Yeates, Rev. F. W. Walker, Messrs. Adler, Thomas and others.

It was resolved:

"That in the discussion of the industrial problem, the Convention reaffirms its opinion, formed after long and careful study, that Prohibition is a necessary and urgent contribution to the social and economic benefit due to the workers of the State, and that industrialists be urged to give Prohibition a first place in their political and industrial programme."

PROHIBITION IN RELATION TO BUSINESS.

Mr. Fred. C. Middleton introduced this field of work, by stating that Prohibition was a good selling line, and it was the business of workers to sell it to business men.

Messrs. Lindsay Ryan, W. C. Hulbert, Arthur Griffiths, F. A. Doust, W. Jack and others discussed it, some stating that there was needed only a right presentation from the right angle to secure its support in the business world.

These resolutions were carried:

(1) "That this Convention, bearing in mind the preponderating weight of evidence in favor of Prohibition given by visitors, correspondents, the press, and official reports, strongly recommends to the business men of this State the adoption and support of this policy with its assured results—more efficiency, less running costs, reduced labor-

capital friction, fewer bad debts, and less compensation for accidents."

(2) "That this Convention heartily supports the Executive in its progressive policy of impressing upon business men the economic value of Prohibition, and of bringing them into touch with prominent visitors to Australia at educative lunch-hour gatherings."

(3) "Since it is a fact that many Prohibitionists are called upon to suffer for their convictions, that this Convention urges all Prohibitionists to be loyal to their friends in business and social circles."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The President outlined a policy touching the political situation as follows:

First, we must affirm what we want—

- (a) A State-wide vote on Prohibition.
- (b) A bare majority.
- (c) No compensation.

Second, how we propose to get these—

- (a) An educational campaign.
- (b) A voters' pledge.
- (c) Temperance history of candidates.

He explained the voters' pledge as one to refuse to vote for any candidate who was not prepared to support an immediate referendum, and was intended to influence selection of candidates and election of members. Give thousand such pledges in any electorate would represent the balance of power, and compel the selection of men of either party favorable to giving a referendum.

The following resolutions were carried:

(1) "That this Alliance declares its objective to be State-wide Prohibition."

(2) "That any referendum on the liquor traffic should be upon a bare majority basis."

(3) "That immediately upon the return of the Premier a demand be made that the referendum provisions of the Liquor Act be made operative, and put into effect at once."

(4) "That is, a new Liquor Bill be brought before Parliament, and the payment of compensation raised; the Alliance demand that this question be submitted to a vote of the people."

(5) "That the Alliance at once put all its energies into a thorough educational campaign throughout the State."

(6) "That the Alliance adopt this pledge:

"I promise that I will not vote for any candidate for Parliament who is not pledged to support the democratic principle of an immediate referendum on Prohibition, to be decided by a bare majority; and that a campaign to secure as many signatures as possible be inaugurated and carried out with the help of committees."

(7) "That a temperance history of members of Parliament and other candidates be prepared as a guide to voters."

(8) "That the President be asked to watch carefully the matter of six o'clock closing."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Fisher introduced the work of the Young People's Department.

The Conference resolved:

"That all delegates be urged to endeavor to form Young People's Temperance organisations in the districts in which no Young People's Societies now exist."

The Conference closed with votes of thanks.

The Evil Men Do.

T. J. WILBUR.

Civilisation carries in its wake a complication of social evils which are appalling in their magnitude and baffling in their solution. With a complacency and callousness born of ignorance we tread our narrow paths through life without pausing to extend the hand of practical sympathy to those who have fallen by the wayside. Vice and Virtue with Poverty and Plenty walk arm in arm through our city streets, and with that changeable quality known as Christian Charity we condemn the one and applaud the other without questioning the cause of either. The conditions which breed crime and immorality flourish in our midst like rank weeds in a wild garden, but we accept these things as an inevitable part of the general scheme of social affairs. In the wilderness of political noise and rancor a legislator with the courage of his opinion will raise his voice in protest against the wilful murder of child life in our festering slums; or a medical man will place before us the dispassionate facts of science, proving that the housing conditions in certain quarters of our city are such as will propagate disease in its vilest form and cripple the future generation both physically and mentally. The social reformer cries out against the passive indifference of the community in their attitude towards the ravages of alcoholism. From this source Death gathers an ever-increasing harvest, and the living-death of madness and disease keeps pace with the Grim Reaper. The educationalist weaves dreams of the mental regeneration of the nation, and sees all his efforts nullified by the community allowing children to come in contact from their earliest years with vice in its worst forms, and whose sense of parental love is often determined by the blows and curses of a drunken father. But with a cloak of canting hypocrisy we wrap ourselves round and hide these social sores from our sight, and with the smug satisfaction of the Pharisee thank God that we are not as other men; particularly those whom the bludgeon of fell circumstance has bruised and broken. Our fashionable Churches are filled with well-dressed and—judging from outward signs—well-fed congregations, whose members superficially interest themselves in "Social Welfare" and other fads, and obey their Master's injunction by laying up a goodly store of this world's wealth and taking extraordinary precautions to see that the "moth and rust" do not get close enough to corrupt it. More crimes have been committed in the name of Christ by his unworthy followers than virtues done at their hands by His teachings, and were He to come to Sydney to-day He would be denied by these men unless He spoke in their terms, thought in their narrow way, condemned their enemies, and was a member of the same fashionable Church and club. The practical application of the teachings of Christ have been modernised to suit

the changing conditions of a very changeable conscience.

That immorality in the form of prostitution is rampant in Australia as in other countries is too evident to deny. But what is our attitude on the question? We treat with scornful contempt our unfortunate "sister of the street," and her fate is a bar-room byword with men who probably contributed to her evil condition. The bedraggled wretched creature who wanders from beer parlor to wine bar selling her favors for a few shillings or a drink and a curse is the product of modern society; for her condition we are to blame individually and collectively.

But there is another side to this question of sex morality. While we, in our Christian righteousness, condemn or at least look aside when we pass the women who have sunk to the level of the gutter, we fail to realise that these unfortunate creatures are but the fringe of the problem. In our high-class hotels and "respectable circles" the same things are being enacted with this difference—one has the glitter of vice and wealth, the other the sordidness of vice and poverty. I believe in the innate goodness of every woman, and I hold that her self-respect and honor are the things she prizes most, and in the majority of cases it is through circumstances over which she has little or no control—but for which society is responsible—that causes her to barter her chastity on the streets in order to live. And for this reason I refuse to pass judgment or condemn the unfortunate individual. Rather would I condemn a state of society which allows Motherhood to be dragged in the mire of the marketplace and Love to be sold at the auction-block of necessity. The question of drink is a most important factor in the consideration of this subject. The place of the back-parlor wine bar and the "high-class" hotel where drink can be obtained at all times are the same in the list of contributing causes of immorality. If we are in a position to abolish this factor, and fail to do so, then the crimes committed through its evil influence are the "sins of society" rather than those of the individual.

With the broad question of effective social-welfare we tinker like children with a new toy. We do even worse—we take ourselves seriously, and with all the grave consideration of High Court Judges we talk, while people starve and lose their firm grip on life. We give weighty opinions on the industrial situation while industry is paralysed by strikes. We prattle idly about the virility and superb manhood of the nation, and completely ignore the fact that the scourge of venereal diseases is surely sapping and undermining national health and efficiency. This again brings us to the question of the drink traffic. Every syphilologist or sociologist worthy of

(Continued on Page 15.)

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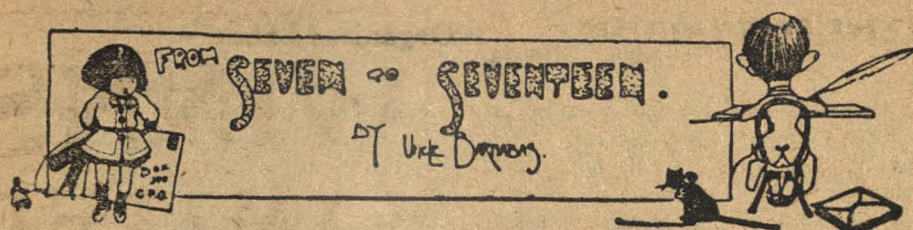
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All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send your photo as soon as convenient. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. Uncle B.'s birthday 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.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS.

Many happy returns of the day to my May Ne's and Ni's:—1st, Emma Dyer; 2nd, Doris Milne; 3rd, Jessie Cooper; 4th, Leo Chamberlain, Cyril Kelshaw, Edith Barrett, Edna Egan, Freda Gough, Annie Adams; 5th, Ernest Pottle, Ina Stancliffe; 6th, Eliza Northcott, Winnie Wallace; 7th, Lily Preston; 9th, Connie Higman; 10th, Arthur Winton, Flora Smith; 11th, A. McIntyre; 12th, Victor Glanfield, Harold Fawcett, Ada Douglas, Mona Brown; 14th, Lark Clifford, Ivy Rowe, Bert Smith; 15th, William Spear, Minnie Westerweller; 16th, Eric Froggart, Leslie E. Press, Norma Pinn, Mowth Jones, Frank Duncan; 17th, T. Swadling; 19th, Fred Smith, Maud Taylor; 20th, Earle Twemlow; 21st, Gwen Seal, Joyce Gates; 22nd, Nellie Shields, Fred Donnelly; 23rd, Edg. Swain, Harold Chapman, Iris Payne; 24th, Lois Wines, Maisie Miller, Stanley Cane, Stanley Murray, Bessie Rogers; 25th, Gladys Rooke, Evelyn Lord, Alice Lawrence, Dorothy Stone, Gwen Tasker; 26th, Irene Emert; 27th, Florrie Snowdon, Richard J. Croker, Harold McDonald, Phyllis Hambly, Lionel Gentle; 28th, Alice Murray, Betty Armstrong, Elva Crellan, Effie J. Pederick; 29th, Marjorie Morris; 30th, Nettie Luxton, Katryna Hyde; 31st, Gwenneth Hindmarsh.

HIGH HONORS—HARD WORK.

Geo. Phillips, "Ardmore," Summer Hill, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I don't think I am on your list yet. My excuse is that I got a high school pass to Fort-street. As I went late I

had to work pretty hard at night to catch up to the others, so I did not have much time to write. Fort-street swimming carnival is to be held next Saturday. The Easter holidays and Show will soon be here. I am going to the Show as many times as I can this year. I see by the paper there is to be a larger cattle show this year. I think this is all the news this time, so I will say good-bye.

(Dear George,—Your letter was late in reaching me, hence the delay in answering. I am pleased to hear of your success and your splendid efforts to "catch up," which I am sure you will do. Keep on.—Uncle T.)

A MAORI NE.

Jack Hema, Rangahua, N.Z., writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I am a Maori boy and I am in Standard II. I have five sisters and five brothers. My birthday is July 15. Will you have me for a Ne? My little brother, King, is very ill with typhoid fever, but he is a little better now. Several of the Maoris are bad with typhoid fever. La and I would like to go to your picnic in April, but we live too far away. Perhaps some day we may go to Sydney. I have never seen a big town yet, but I would like to. I live in a Maori pa. There are not very many houses here. We live very near the school, and we have Sunday school in the school.

(Dear Jack,—You are very welcome to our family, and we send "kia ora te Maori" to you and yours. Some day I hope you will be able to visit Sydney. Until then, keep writing to us.—Uncle T.)

SOMETHING DEFINITE.

E. A. Evans, Goulburn, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—In reference to the letter of Louis Carrington, Fort-street High School, published in "Grit," March 17, it happens that the black silk scarf originated before Nelson saw the light of day. It was used to tie around the forehead to keep the sweat from pouring into their eyes while they were serving the guns. This, therefore, proves that L.C., or any other of your Ne's and Ni's are not so smart after all; and if anyone disputes this let he or she write to

me and I will prove it, also I will answer any question they like to put before me.

(Dear E. A.,—Your letter throws some new light on the handkerchief; but I fancy the other answers were right "as to why it was worn under the collar." Still, I hope there are other questions which my Ne's and Ni's would like you answer.—Uncle T.)

A BIG CROP.

Stanley Roweth, "Alderside," Canobolas, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I suppose that it is nearer twelve months than three since I wrote to you; but I hope that you will forgive me. We have been busy getting away the fruit. We have a big crop of apples and pears. Last Monday week we went in six miles to hear Mr. Hammond speak on Prohibition. We thought he gave a splendid address, and hope that Prohibition will reign very soon. Dad bought us a lovely little creamy pony, and my brothers and sisters drive six miles to school every day. The farmers about here are ploughing up their ground and putting in their crops. I will say good-bye, with love.

(Dear Stanley,—I have quite forgotten how long it is since you last wrote; but I hope you will not be so negligent in the future. Pleased to hear of your big crop. Write soon.—Uncle T.)

NORA JESSUP TESTIMONIAL.

Nora Jessup, Leichhardt, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—For years I have been troubled with hiccoughs off and on. I have tried many remedies without success. At one time the doctors gave me up as a hopeless hiccoughing scallywag. But a brighter day dawned for me when my eye caught your remedy published on page 11 a few weeks ago. It has been a great boon to me. At first it was difficult to absorb the medicine. When I overcame this difficulty a cure soon followed, and now, thanks to your remedy, I am a hearty, healthy scallywag again. You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you think fit. Thanking you again, I am your loving Ni.

(Dear Nora,—Your letter interested and pleased me greatly. I am so glad you are cured, and only hope you will stay cured. I wonder if I gave some remedies for temper, cowardice, laziness, and other human ailments would some of those who suffer in these ways try them as faithfully as you did the hiccough remedy, and send me testimonials also. I think it will try. We are all delighted that you are now a "hearty, healthy scallywag," though we hope you will now remedy the scallywag part.—Uncle B.)

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A NEW NI.

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

Dear Uncle B.,—Will you please accept me as one of your Ni's? I will be ten years of age on the 7th of April. I will send you my photo as soon as convenient. I am in 5th class at school and I got first prize in the 4th class at the breaking-up. I have three brothers and two sisters, all grown up. We get "Grit" every week, and I like reading it. I am going to try and keep off the scallywag list. My sister might write; she is 13 years old. Her birthday is on the 24th of April. She goes to St. George's Girls' High School at Kogarah. All my other brothers and sisters are grown up, so they cannot write. There was a surf carnival here last Saturday. I would tell you all about it only I have been away at Mosman for the holidays. I am sorry I missed it, for it must have been nice. Love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Peggy,—A prize winner at school is always welcome as a member of "Grit" family. You must try and win others, so that they can share your joy in the cause of uplifting the fallen.—Uncle T.)

A NEW NI.

Joyce Gates, "Wirepe," Cronulla, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I hope you will accept me as one of your Ni's. I am ten years of age, and my birthday is on May 21. I have four brothers and one sister. We are having our holidays now. A little girl is staying here. I attend Miranda Public School and am in 6B. It is a nice school, and I have a nice teacher. I will send you a photo of myself as soon as possible. I hope I will never get on the scallywag list. Peggy MacNeice asked me did I write to you. I said not yet, but I thought I would, as she did. I am glad I am not the only girl who writes to you in Cronulla—Ross Souter and Peggy MacNeice write to you. I will close now.

(Dear Joyce,—I am pleased that you decided to join our family because your friend did. I would like you to cultivate the "dare to be a Daniel" spirit, and stand alone in everything right and pure.—Uncle T.)

A NEW NE.

Nelson Johnston, Gerringong, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I would like to become a member of your large family. I am nine years of age and my birthday is on the 1st of November. I go to Omega Public School and am in 4th class. We play cricket and football at school. I like playing cricket the best. I go to the Church of England Sunday school. I have a pony and I go to school on her. I have two brothers: Eric is six years of age, and Wallie is four. Well, Uncle, I must close now, with love to all my "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Nelson,—Now that you have become a "Gritite" always strive to be a man who commands respect because of honesty, truthfulness, sobriety, and generosity to the less fortunate. Your reward will then be beyond your greatest expectation.—Uncle T.)

THE RIGHT FOOTSTEPS.

Marcus S. Bryant, "Ormley," Killara, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—Will you please accept me on your list of Ne's? I am 16 years of age and my birthday is on the 22nd of April. I am following in the footsteps of a friend of mine who also lives at Killara. I belong to the Church of England. I shall send you a photo as soon as possible. Will a snapshot do? I greatly believe in Prohibition. Most boys think they are men when they start drinking, but it does them a lot of harm.

(Dear Marcus,—I am delighted to accept you as a Ne. Keep in His steps. Remember, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." That is why so many boys fall and never become men in the true sense.—Uncle T.)

A PRIZE WINNER.

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

Dear Uncle B.,—I saw my letter some time ago in "Grit," and am very slow in answering it. I must be on the scallywag list by this, I think. We held our Sunday school picnic last Monday, and it was a very successful function. I won a nice leather handbag, and my sisters got some nice prizes, too. We are having our Easter holidays now and are enjoying them immensely. Do you ever get any holidays, Uncle? My brother is coming home to-morrow from a month's holiday in Victoria. Did you go to the Show, Uncle? Father would like to have gone but could not spare the time. I must close now, with much love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Doris,—Always pleased to hear from you. Delighted to note that you received such a nice prize. Had no time to go to the Show. Write again soon.—Uncle T.)

PARROT AND PUPS.

May Latty, "Glenella," Wentworthville, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I was very pleased to see my letter in "Grit" some time ago, and I think it is time for me to write again. Two more days and I will be on the scallywag list, so I thought I had better save myself. I am living at Wentworthville now, and I think it is very nice indeed. There are no wild flowers at Wentworthville like there were at Berowra. When is the April picnic coming off, Uncle? How is Prohibition getting along, Uncle? Good, I hope. I wish you every success in Prohibition that a "Grit" Ni can wish. I have a darling little dog, a silky terrier, named "Tag." She is a sweet little thing, and she has four little nigger puppies nearly three weeks old. It is awfully funny to see her carrying them about, because they are getting too big. I have a lovely little Bullen Bullen parrot; it is only a few months old, and it whistles very nicely; it even whistles the dog. No more news this time, so I will conclude, wishing Prohibition a success every time. With love to all of the "Grit" family and yourself.

(Dear May,—The date for the picnic is not yet settled. There are so many pressing engagements that a suitable date is hard to find. However, due notice will be given.—Uncle T.)

Organised Labor—

(Continued from page 5.)

Apart from the economic case against the liquor traffic—which is undoubtedly sufficient to lead the party to accept Prohibition as a policy—there remains the wider outlook. In politics, as in everything, the greater includes the lesser. The objective of the Labor Party is unquestionably the highest political ideal which has been embodied in a definite idea. The Labor Party was born in answer to an urgent human need; the toiling masses were voiceless and leaderless. They felt within their minds an urge for a fuller life, they desired for themselves and for their children some of those things which life denied them. They very reasonably desired the use of some of the wealth which they alone produced. And from the chaos of their thoughts and aspirations was born the Labor Movement, which bade them organise and win a better and fairer life. Of the history of the struggle I am not concerned just now, but this I do know, that when the Labor Movement came into being it gained its right to live, because of what it stood for and desired to achieve. It claims for the workers the best that life can give, the best music, the highest art, the purest literature and the necessary leisure to enjoy these. It stands opposed to the ugly and sordid things connected with poverty. And because this is so I claim that the elimination of the liquor traffic would be of great assistance to the workers in their attempt to reach their objective. Alcoholic liquor produces just those things in society which are opposed to the objective of the Labor Movement. The liquor traffic is responsible for ugly minds and stunted bodies; it has never contributed one iota to art, music or literature. The progress of the masses towards their ultimate emancipation is by slow and small steps, by outlawing the brewer and all his trade the masses would be taking an important step; in the right direction.

THE SHINING OF MARKS!

Brock: "I heard of a German who cleaned up a fortune in two months."

Stock: "I'll bet he did not get it very clean in that length of time."

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**BIG ONE NEEDED.**

A man all out of breath rushed into a general store and said: "A nickel mouse-trap, quick, I want to catch a train."

* * *

MULE DRILL.

An Irish drill-sergeant was instructing some recruits in the mysteries of marching movements, and found great difficulty in getting a countryman of his to halt when the command was given. After explaining and illustrating several times, he approached the recruit, sized him up silently for a couple of minutes, and then demanded his name.

"Casey, sir," was the reply.

"Well, Casey, did ye iver drive a mule?"

"Yis, sor."

"What did ye say when you wanted him to stop?"

"Whoa."

The sergeant turned away and immediately put his squad in motion. After they had advanced a dozen yards or so he bawled out at the top of his lungs, "Squad, halt! Whoa, Casey!"

* * *

A TRAMP PHILOSOPHER.

"Strange," said the first tramp meditatively, "how few of our youthful dreams ever come true!"

"Oh, I dunno," said his companion; "I remember when I used to dream about wearin' long trousers, and now I guess I wear 'em longer than anyone else in the country."

* * *

A STRATEGIC MOVE.

Presence of mind is a great thing. A boy came running to his father with the news that a man had fallen through the open coal hole. "Clap the cover on quick and call the policeman," said his father. "We must arrest him for trying to steal our coal or he will be suing us for damages."

ABOUT AN AMERICAN.

"I have a cousin," related the son of Erin, "who can stand on his head, take a bottle betchune his feet, draw the cork wit' his teeth, and take a dhrink. Can you bate it?"

"Verra good for an Irishman," assented the gawky Highlander. "But it's naething to what a Scotsman would do for a drink."

* * *

YESSIR, CONTINUALLY!

The gob was on shore leave and happy because he had found a girl as affectionate as he. His joy was dimmed, however, for a bluecoat had forbidden spooning in the park and his girl had tabooed it in the streets. But life took on a new turn when he saw a man kiss his wife farewell in front of the Pennsylvania station, New York. He rushed his girl toward a crowd hurrying toward the Philadelphia express and bade her a fond farewell. When the crowd thinned they joined a throng for Washington and repeated the act. They repeated it again before the Chicago train. This was too much for a porter who had been watching. He stepped up to the gob. "Boss," he said, "why don't you go downstairs and try the Long Island station? Dem trains em a-leavin' mos' all de time!"

* * *

WELL?

"Has you got a dark-complected man named Johnson what's been shot in this hospital?" he inquired.

The nurse replied that there was such a person there, adding, "But he's convalescing now."

"Ah beg yo' pardon," said Nap perplexedly, scratching his wool.

"He's convalescing now," she repeated.

"Well," said Napoleon, "if yo' don't mind, I'll set right here and wait till he gets through."

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
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SAND SOAP*

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KING TEA
THE NEW CEYLON

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DAILY INSPIRATION

"How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation; which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord."—Heb. 2, 3.

SUNDAY.

"Whose end shall be according to their works."—II. Cor., 11, 15.

TRY RELIGION!

Horace Greeley once received a letter from a woman stating that her church was in distressing financial straits, says a writer in the "Sunday School Times." They had tried every device they could think of—fairs, strawberry festivals, oyster suppers, a donkey party, turkey banquets, Japanese weddings, poverty sociables, mock marriages, grab-bags, box sociables, and necktie sociables. "Would Mr. Greeley be so kind as to suggest some new device to keep the struggling church from disbanding?" The editor replied, "Try religion."

MONDAY.

"Seek and ye shall find."—Matt., 7, 7.

GO SEEK AND FIND AND BRING THEM.

There's a long, long trail a-winding
Into the lands far away,
Where they who sit in darkness,
Wait for love's bright day.
Go and end their night of waiting,
Unto your Lord now be true:
Go seek and find and bring them
Down that long, long trail with you.
—"Woman's Home Missionary Friend."

TUESDAY.

"All things work together for good to them that love God."—Rom., 8, 28.

"Now believe me, God hides some ideal in every human soul. At some time in our life we feel a trembling, fearful longing to do something great, some good thing. Life finds its noblest spring of hidden excellence in this hidden impulse to do our best. Here is God—God standing silently at the door all day long—God whispering to the soul, that to be pure and true is to succeed in life, and whatever we get short of that will burn up like stubble, though the whole world try to save it."—Robert Collyer.

WEDNESDAY.

"Yea, I think it meet to stir you up by putting you in remembrance."—II. Pet., 1, 13.

STIR ME, LORD!

Stir me, oh, stir me, Lord—I care not how!
But stir my heart in passion for the world.
Stir me to give, to go—but most, to pray;
Stir, till the blood-red banner be unfurled
O'er lands that still in deepest darkness lie;
O'er deserts where no cross is lifted high.
Stir me, oh, stir me, Lord! Thy heart was stirred

By love's intensest fire, till thou didst give
Thine only Son, thy best beloved One,
Even to the dreadful cross, that I might live.
Stir me to give myself so back to thee,
That thou canst give thyself again through me!

THURSDAY.

"Tremble, ye women that are at ease; be troubled ye careless ones."—Isa., 32, 11.

SAVED FROM AN EASY CHAIR.

"Some years ago I saw a sweet, refined girl converted," says Gipsy Smith. "After a little while, in testimony meeting, there were those who were expressing thanks for what God had done for them, saving them from drink, or gambling, or worldly pleasures. Presently this sweet, refined lady got up and said, 'Christ gave me a bigger salvation than any of you. He has saved me from an easy armchair.' It takes a big Christ to save us from ease and make us willing to toil and suffer."

FRIDAY.

"For we being many are one bread and one body."—I. Cor., 10, 17.

OMITTED!

One day in a large church the communion service was about to be concluded. As the last members served at the altar were about to retire the minister asked: "Have any been omitted?" A woman kneeling at the board said that it seemed to her as the minister asked this question that she could see women arise from the countries of the earth—from Japan, Korea, Africa, India, and China. They seemed to arise and cry out, "Yes, we have been omitted. No one has ever broken the Bread of Life to us."

"Sudden before my inward open vision
Millions of faces crowded up to view;
Sad eyes that said, For us is no provision;
Give us your Saviour too.
Give us, they cry, your cup of consolation;
Never to our outreaching hands 'tis passed.
We long for the Desire of every nation,
And, oh, we die so fast."

—"The Expositor."

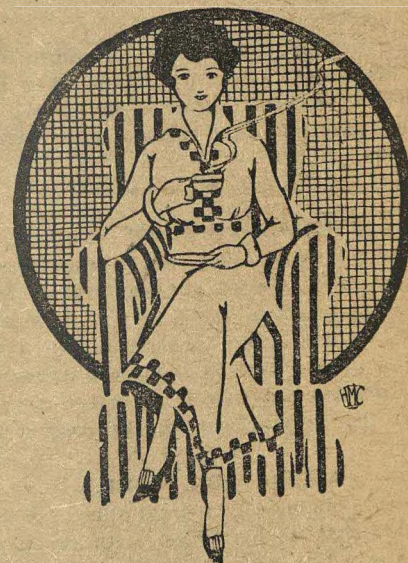
SATURDAY.

"Thou hast done foolishly: therefore from henceforth thou shalt have wars."—I. Chron., 16, 9.

The war has revealed to us the crimson iniquity of the world. The sin of the world has been great, glaring, astounding. How heavy is that burden, the sin of the world! What a burden for the Lamb to bear away! We are under no illusions now. An un-Christian civilisation has proved a worse thing and a direr than even heathenism.

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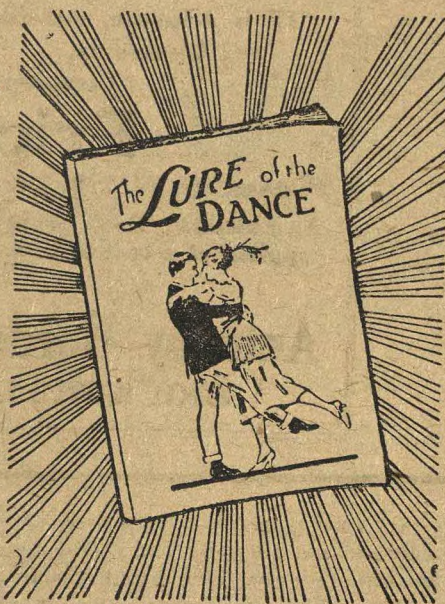
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"Grit."



The Evil Men Do—

(Continued from Page 10.)

the name stresses the part alcohol plays in the spreading of venereal diseases. But, with a stoical stolidity that is remarkable, we allow this state of affairs to continue. At such a stage of social unrest as that which we are passing through at present we must be determined to look ancient evils squarely in the face, and bury at least some of the family skeletons for all time. Taking human nature as it is, with the heights of achievement to which it can rise, and the sordid depths to which it can descend, we must realise that if civilisation is to endure it must be progressive; it must offer to every individual the facilities for individual development. But before we can hope to do that we must remove all those obstacles which retard social progress. The drink traffic is a problem right at hand.

In conclusion, while we realise the evil men do, let us withhold judgment, and take to ourselves the undeniable truth that many of us are virtuous through lack of temptation.

PASS "GRIT" ON

THOSE PENCIL MARKS.

"Who was it saw the handwriting on the wall, Bobby?" asked the teacher.

"The landlord," replied the boy who lives in a flat.

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World's Largest Women's Organisation—

(Continued from Page 7.)

of our respective Ministries to provide free, secret, adequate treatment for disease."

The resolutions were adopted by big majorities.

NEWS AND NOTIONS.

At the evening session several short addresses were delivered on various phases of social work. Mrs. Grant Forsyth (N.S.W.) spoke of the prospects of organising women into the Prohibition camp in New South Wales. Miss Henderson, B.A., of New Zealand, said that the greatest victory of recent years in the Dominion had been the introduction into the public schools of scientific temperance teaching. Mrs. Driver (W.A.) spoke of the work being done in her State in the direction of educating children in temperance matters.

Mrs. S. B. Cumpston (Victoria) traced how the number of arrests for drunkenness in Victoria had steadily decreased with each instalment of early closing of hotels.

Mrs. A. W. Glencross, President of the Housewives' Association, said that although her organisation had been breaking the hearts of some folk, she did not think they had done much harm after all. When they opened their stores they intended to seek power to sell everything but intoxicating liquor. (Applause.) If men had not the courage to fight for temperance they would have to put women into Parliament.

LAW AND LIQUOR.

Urging that women should also keep to the fore in their demands for civic and Parliamentary recognition, Mrs. Williams asked all the J's.P. present to stand. It was then discovered that there were no fewer than seven woman justices of the peace there as delegates to the Convention. One lady rose and said she had fought a strenuous campaign for a seat in the Western Australian Parliament, and had been defeated, but not by a great many votes, and she was determined to stand until she was successful. She received a very encouraging round of cheers when she expressed this determination, and further cheering greeted a statement that women should never rest until they had secured seats in the Federal Houses as well as in all the State Parliaments.

Miss Henderson, B.A., who has been appointed by the New Zealand Branch of the W.C.T.U. to represent the Dominion at the Convention, said that she spoke for nearly 7000 white women in New Zealand, who were heart and soul with the Australasian representatives. At the last meeting of the New Zealand Alliance there were no fewer than 16 members of Parliament present as delegates. (Applause.)

In returning thanks for the cordial welcome to Melbourne given to delegates, Lady Holder said that she sometimes heard people talking about the need for education on the subject of Prohibition, but they must be dull scholars who would need much education on the subject. She had never desired

to see women go into positions which men could and did fill well, but at the present time men were not filling their Parliamentary positions well in regard to questions in which women were interested. People were not true to their vows as church members if they were not on the side of Prohibition. They were pledged to avoid every evil thing, and the liquor traffic was an evil thing. Some people could not give up liquor, and others found that their interests would not allow them to support the cause of temperance. In such cases education would be of no avail.

The fine reports of the Convention given by the Melbourne papers demonstrates the importance of the gathering, and news of its further deliberations is keenly anticipated by Prohibition enthusiasts.

In Queensland the W.C.T.U. worked heart and soul in the fight for Prohibition, placing its speakers, organisers, committees and workers at the right hand of the campaign director, and we know that when our opportunity to vote in this State is obtained we shall be doubly strong because of the women's co-operation.

THOS. E. SHONK.



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BRICKFIELD HILL, SYDNEY (13)

Prohibition Aid in Unemployment

The man who avers that Prohibition will abolish unemployment is a fool or a fanatic, but the enthusiast who claim that it will help seem to be justified by results noted by the "C.S. Monitor," of 7/2/21:—

"Richard K. Conant, Massachusetts, Commissioner of Public Welfare, in a report on the unemployment problem, recognised Prohibition as an important factor in preventing a more widespread distress. Visible conditions and comparisons make the benefit of Prohibition extremely obvious," he said.

"The great number of workers now possessing substantial savings to draw upon is a big factor in relieving the situation," asserts Mr. Conant, "and the number is greatly in excess of those having savings in pre-Prohibition days."

HE HAD HELP.

Mr. Hardfax: "So your son left us to go into a bank in the city. How did he acquit himself?"

Mr. Timbertop: "He didn't acquit himself. It took the best lawyer in the country to get him acquitted."