

Grit.

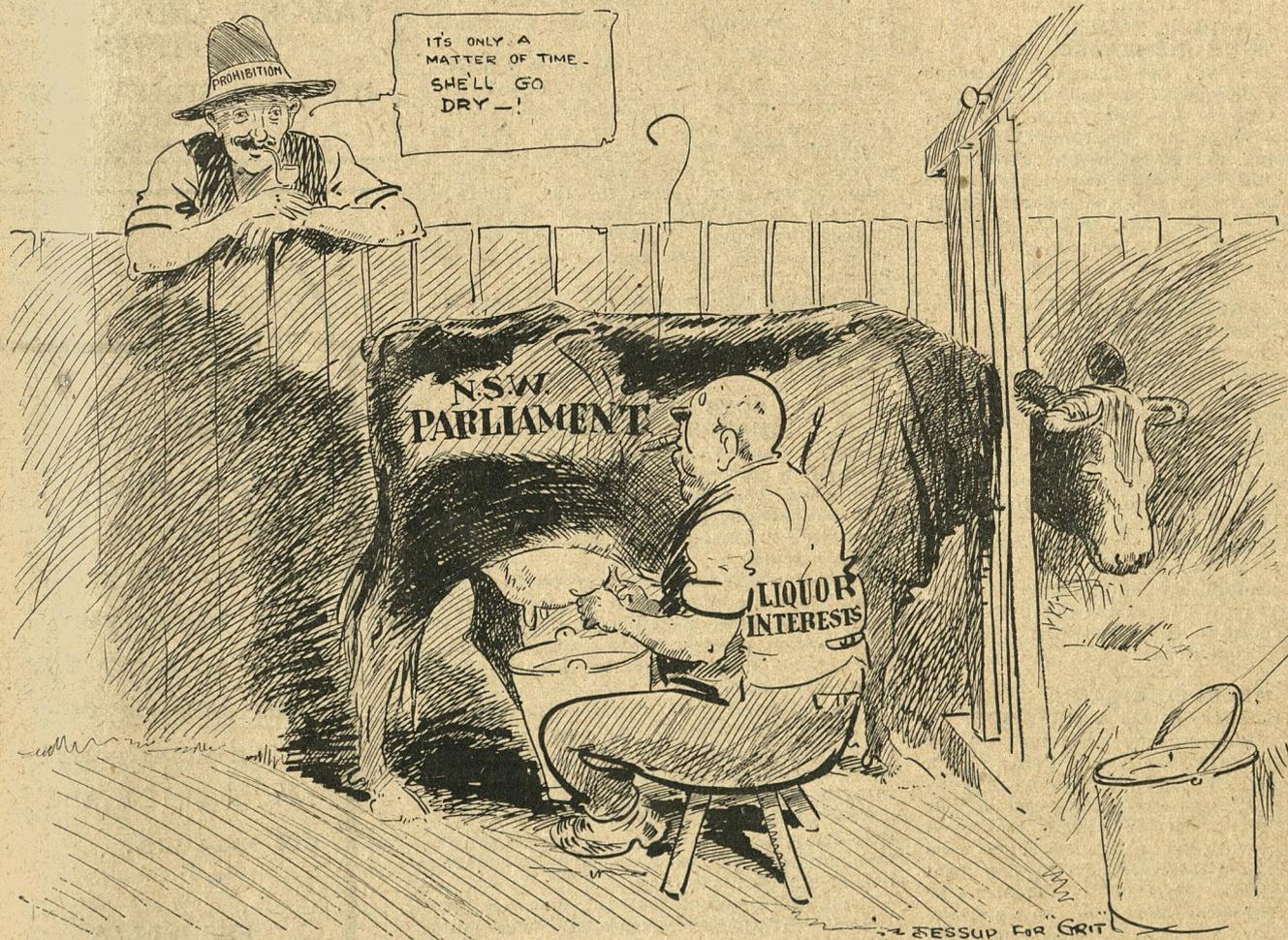
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

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SAMPLES OF "WETNESS."

MENACED FROM EVERY QUARTER.

That we have grown callous to the ravages of drink is all too evident, and it seems a hopeless task to sting or startle people into some active opposition to the beverage use of alcohol.

The following incidents are taken from the daily papers. They need no comment, for they are horrible and varied enough to stir anyone to hatred of this altogether evil traffic:

HEAVIER FINES. DRUNKEN DRIVERS.

"After to-day I propose to impose a fine of not less than £10 for this class of offence (driving while under the influence of liquor). That will be the general rule. If there are any special reasons why the fine should be more or less they will be considered."—Mr. Williams, S.M., at the Parramatta Court.

APPEAL FAILS. FINE INCREASED.

Moss Vale.—At the Quarter Sessions Judge Coyle dismissed the appeal of Doctor E. Grigor against his conviction and fine of £5 at the Moss Vale Court on November 1, for having driven a motor car while under the influence of liquor. His Honor increased the fine to £15, and ordered Grigor to pay £5/5/- costs. The plea of guilty at the Police Court was allowed to be withdrawn, and the case was reheard.

FACES SLASHED. ATTACKS WITH RAZOR.

Orange.—Having been found guilty of assaulting Edward William Hatcher, at the North Bourke Hotel, ohn Lloyd Bye was at the Orange Sessions sentenced to twelve months in Bathurst Jail.

Hatcher's face was so badly slashed with a razor that 13 stitches were inserted in the wound. Judge Armstrong described the assault as "brutal."

Bye pleaded that drink had played an important part in the brawl.

On a second charge of similarly injuring William George White, at the hotel, Bye was again sentenced to twelve months, the sentences to be concurrent.

ALLEGED BIGAMY. DRUNKENNESS AS A DEFENCE.

Adelaide.—During the hearing of a bigamy charge at the Adelaide Police Court, it was alleged that Edwin Stanley Brokensha left his wife for five weeks, and in that time he married another woman and lived in Melbourne with her until their funds were spent, and then he returned to his legal wife in Adelaide. To Detective Trestrail he is alleged to have said that he had met the girl only once, and she married him when he was drunk. Brokensha was committed for trial.

SLY GROG SELLING.

Condobolin.—On a charge of having sold intoxicating liquor, without holding a license, Frank Floyd was fined £30, at the Police Court.

The police stated that Floyd had long been suspected of selling wine to aborigines, as well as whites.

CAFE RAID. PROPRIETRESS FINED £100.

A fine of £100 was imposed upon Henrietta Delboice (30), proprietress of the Rivoli Cafe, at the Central Police Court, on a charge of having sold liquor without a license.

Sergeant Russell stated that Marie McKenzie, a waitress employed at the Rivoli Cafe, sold a constable a bottle of wine for 2/9. "Delboice," he added, "is a consistent sly-grog seller."

Mr. C. R. Penny, for Delboice, said defendant was paying a £100 fine, at the rate of £10 per month. The temptation to sell liquor was too great, when customers almost demanded it with their meals.

Sergeant Dennis (police prosecutor) said defendant had paid £330 in fines for selling sly-grog since 1925.

Marie McKenzie, on a similar charge, was fined £30.

TAXI-DRIVER FINED. INTOXICATION CHARGE.

Garnett Wolseley (Mutton) (29), motor driver, who was charged at the Central Police Court with having driven a motor-car while under the influence of liquor, was fined £10, in default two months' imprisonment.

Constable Parr stated that he saw defendant leave an hotel in Cowper Wharf-road and crank his car. He staggered about for a while, got into the driver's seat, got out again, cranked the car a second time, and drove away. "I stopped him," said witness, "and ordered him out of the car. He was unsteady on his feet, and smelt strongly of intoxicating liquor. When arrested, he said he was the son of Sergeant Hickey, of the Paddington police."

Defendant, who pleaded not guilty, denied the charge. He stated that he had been a teetotaler for 16 years. The police had made a mistake.

BOYS AND WINE. CHARGE DISMISSED.

George Charles Pearson, licensee of the Good Wine saloon, in Good-street, Granville, was charged before Mr. Williams, S.M., at Parramatta Court, with having supplied wine to Harold Edgar Rochester, a boy aged 15 years.

Rochester gave evidence of having purchased a bottle of wine for 3/- from defendant's wife, after which he met two other boys. They went under a railway bridge, near Harris Park, where the three of them drank the wine.

"We left and went towards Parramatta, as far as the Western-road, where I must have gone to sleep," said witness. "The next thing I remembered was waking up in Parramatta Hospital."

Charles Lambert, apprentice jockey, said that he gave Rochester a shilling towards the purchase of the wine, and afterwards helped him drink it.

Cecil Smith, aged 12, said that he gave Rochester sixpence towards the wine, and related how Rochester went to sleep and was found by a policeman.

George Pearson said that if he had seen anyone like Rochester in his saloon "he would have booted him out," and his wife denied having served Rochester as alleged.

"On the evidence of the boys you cannot put too much trust," said Mr. Williams, S.M. He dismissed the case.

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No. 14-F

OUT OF A JOB.

BUT THE PROPHECY DID NOT COME TRUE.

By JOE LONGTON, Special Correspondent to the Sydney "Sportsman," for "Grit."

"Oh, the poor bartenders. What'll they do? They can't do anything else. They've never known anything else. The world's goin' to the dawgs. Poor bartenders! My gawd 'sawful. There'll be nobody left in America in side six months. The number uv men and wimmen it'll throw out uv work—we'll leave th' country too," said a backyard broadcaster across the alley to another lady that didn't say much. But my lands, when she did! That was before Prohibition.

Well, to take a few reefs in the narrative and boil it down to where they embraced and lived happy ever afterwards. These broken arched, flat-footed, bleary-eyed, bulbous-nosed ilk that shuffled around amidst the sawdust in the various rat holes (bar rooms), dead man's curves and devil's elbows (corner saloons), under the direction of the "Battalion of Death" (publicans) and General J. B. Korn, managed to paddle their flat feet about somehow or other, after Prohibition gave them the air. Many can now bury the maker's name on a shovel with the ablest navvy, and do the other chores in life that decent respectable citizens of both sex and all classes have always done when the impoverishing "pig pen" (liquor house) witnessed a derelict's departure for the last time through its swinging doors to "root hog or die." Prohibition soaped the barroom floor for the Battalion of Death that followed, and manufacturer, retailer and consumer that converted it into one of America's 177,000 units that give employment and happiness to the smiling folk that leave them with different packages tucked under their arms, than the cursing, maddened fiend that carried a package of "booze" tucked up under his belt. (There were 177,000 barrooms in America.) Well do I remember one of Australia's handsomest men. A beautiful character when sober; a fiend when drunk that went to Darlinghurst for life through chopping up his wife with an axe. The Battalion of Death said he should have gone to the scaffold. I believe he still lives behind the grim gray walls. The poisoners that maddened the poor fellow are at the old stand, doing a flourishing business under the protection of imbecilic wet legislators and wet newspaper editors, most of which have never seen further than a village moron.

When Australia adopts Prohibition it will not be very long before he who opens Parliament in our fair land will be able to deliver such a text as the enclosed, which 120,000,000 people, including the happy, sober, comfortable wage-earners in America, read this day 7/12/26.

My heart bleeds when I hear of Australia's unemployed and destitution. All of which can be traced back to the Battalion of Death that wreaks its fearful havoc, sneers and scoffs at its decimation.

To Australia's wet legislators, I cry shame! You traitors, you vandals, you hypocrites that are tearing the heart out of our fair land, and casting aside its body to decompose as you protect the Battalion of Death.

Read this speech of President Coolidge and ask of yourself, "What would I give for the honor of being able to deliver this message to Australia?"

Washington, December 7.—The text of President Coolidge's annual message to Congress, delivered to both Houses to-day, follows:

Members of Congress,—

In reporting to the Congress the state of

the Union, I find it impossible to characterise it other than one of general peace and prosperity.

ECONOMY.

Our present state of prosperity has been greatly promoted by three important causes, one of which is economy, resulting in reduction and reform in national taxation. Another is the elimination of many kinds of waste. The third is a general raising of the standards of efficiency. This combination has brought the perfectly astonishing result of a reduction in the index price of commodities and an increase in the index rate of wages. We have secured a lowering of the cost to produce and a raising of the ability to consume. Prosperity resulting from these causes rests on the securest of all foundations. It gathers strength from its own progress.

In promoting this progress the chief part which the National Government plays lies in the field of economy. Whatever doubts may have been entertained as to the necessity of this policy and the beneficial results which would accrue from it to all the people of the nation, its wisdom must now be considered thoroughly demonstrated. It may not have appeared to be a novel or perhaps brilliant conception, but it has turned out to be pre-eminently sound. It has not failed to work. It has surely brought results. It does not have to be excused as a temporary expedient adopted as the lesser evil to remedy some abuse, it is not a palliative seeking to treat symptoms, but a major operation for the eradication of the source of a large number of social diseases.

THE WAGE-EARNER.

The great body of our people are made up of wage-earners. Several hundred thousands of them are on the pay rolls of the United States Government. Their condition very largely is fixed by legislation. We have recently provided increases in compensation under a method of reclassification and given them the advantage of a liberal retirement system as a support for their declining years. Most of them are under the merit system, which is a guaranty of their intelligence, and the efficiency of their service is a demonstration of their loyalty. The Federal Government should continue to set good example for all other employers.

In the industries the condition of the wage-earner has steadily improved. The twelve-hour day is almost entirely unknown. Skilled labor is well compensated. But there are, unfortunately, a multitude of workers who have not yet come to share in the general prosperity of the nation. Both the public authorities and private enterprise

of this class. The Federal Government has been seeking to secure this end through a protective tariff, through restrictive immigration, through requiring safety devices for the prevention of accidents, through the granting of workman's compensation, through civilian vocational rehabilitation and education, through employment information bureaus, and through such humanitarian relief as was provided in the maternity and infancy legislation. It is a satisfaction to report that a more general condition of contentment exists among wage-earners and the country is more free from labor disputes than it has been for years. While restrictive immigration has been adopted in part for the benefit of the wage-earner, and in its entirety for the benefit of the country, it ought not to cause a needless separation of families and dependents from their natural source of support contrary to the dictates of humanity.

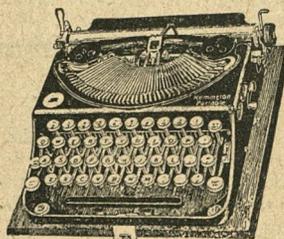
PROHIBITION.

The duly authorised public authorities of this country have made Prohibition the law of the land. Acting under the Constitution, the Congress and the Legislatures of practically all the States have adopted legislation for its enforcement. Some abuses have arisen which require reform. Under the law the National Government has entrusted to the Treasury Department the especial duty of regulation and enforcement. Such supplementary legislation as it requires to meet existing conditions should be carefully and speedily enacted.

Failure to support the Constitution and observe the law ought not to be tolerated by public opinion. Especially those in public places, who have taken their oath to support the Constitution, ought to be most scrupulous in its observance. Officers of the Department of Justice throughout the country should be vigilant in enforcing the law, but local authorities, which had always been mainly responsible for the enforcement of law in relation to intoxicating liquor, ought not to seek evasion by attempting to shift the burden wholly upon the Federal agencies. Under the Constitution the States are jointly charged with the nation in providing for the enforcement of the Prohibition amendment. Some people do not like the amendment, some do not like other parts of the Constitution, some do not like any of it. Those who entertain such sentiments have a perfect right to seek through legal methods for a change. But for any of our inhabitants to observe such parts of the Constitution as they like, while disregarding others, is a doctrine that would break down all protection of life and property and destroy the American system of ordered liberty.

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FROM AN OLD FRIEND.

REV. ALLEN JOB IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. H. Allen Job, so well known in this State, where he was for nearly two years a lecturer on the staff of the Prohibition Alliance, writes from Manchester, at which centre he is superintendent for the United Kingdom Alliance.

He reports all well with himself and family, and takes an encouraging view of the movement for liquor reform in England. In Scotland too he sees reason for satisfaction. In the last contest there they not only held their own, but showed an advance, especially in Glasgow. He anticipates that the next big move will be in Scandinavia, where there is likely to be joint action between Norway and Sweden, with Finland, for total Prohibition. The recent setback in Norway was another proof of the futility of half measures. It would always be useless to ban spirits without taking in wine and beer as well.

In England the most encouraging sign was in the attitude towards Prohibition. It is not now openly sneered at as formerly, being regarded more generally as a practical proposition. The Alliance there, while having Prohibition as their ideal, are advocating Local Option as the immediate objective. The Local Option Bill now before the House of Commons is not likely to have the enthusiastic support of temperance people.

A big educational programme is being run by the Alliance, preparatory for next election, when they hope to return many members pledged to an effective Local Option Law.

LEO BURING MAKES ANOTHER MISTAKE.

Mr. Leo Buring, the Governing Director of Lindeman's Wines, has repeated the allegation that Ontario's experience showed the effectiveness of a wine and beer policy, as opposed to Prohibition. If Mr. Buring repeats this story often enough he will begin to believe it.

Ontario never enjoyed complete Prohibition. Native wines containing up to 20 per cent. of alcohol were never on the prohibited list, and brewers and distillers were always allowed to manufacture under the Federal law, and liquor could be freely transported through the Province.

From 1910 to 1925 by referenda of the electors, Ontario enjoyed No-License excepting for native wines. In 1925, without referring this matter to the electors, the Fergusson Government introduced by legislation 4.4 per cent., or as it was called, four disappoint four per cent. beer, alleging that this concession of light beer would allay the thirst for stronger alcoholic beverages, and stop bootlegging.

Here, then, were Mr. Buring's ideal conditions of light wines and beers, and it is this ideal that the Ontario Government has now repudiated. So far from allaying the thirst for spirits, the concession of wine and beer to the "wets" only increased the demand for strong stuff, and encouraged bootlegging to such an extent as to give the Government the excuse for a wide-open liquor policy.

Further, Mr. Buring might be reminded that even the reactionary Fergusson Government has not dared to restore the saloon, and any idea of the return of the liquor bar and wine shop, as we know them in Australia, is scouted by all parties in Ontario.

The only effective way of securing effective Prohibition in Canada is to make it a Federal issue, for it must be remembered that the Canadian provinces do not enjoy

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Mr. Piggott's organising trip to the North Coast resulted in a rallying of our workers in several centres. At Kempsey, Mr. Robert Mackay is president of a new committee, and Miss A. E. Jones acting secretary. Mr. E. B. Suters, who for many years has represented the movement in Wauchope, will continue to carry on. At Taree Mr. P. G. Saxby is president, Mrs. Trotter hon secretary, and Miss F. Billingham hon. treasurer. There has been a committee in Wingham right along, with Mr. W. G. Cross as secretary. They are still doing the work.

The Field Drive through the same district in the next two weeks will add to the interest in the campaign work. Our lecturers will be visiting most of the centres between Bellingen and Wingham, preaching in the churches, addressing open-air meetings, or giving lantern lectures. Some places have had to be omitted from the Sunday programme owing to the area to be covered, and a week-night meeting held instead. This is not nearly so valuable, as fewer people are reached. We propose to supplement it with a broadcasting of leaflets, a work which is being undertaken by the committees.

The first part of the Mountain programme was continued last week-end by Messrs. Piggott, Vaughan and Macourt, who visited the towns from Mt. Victoria to Springwood. Mr. Piggott gave his lantern lecture at most of the centres. His personal observations in No-License areas of New Zealand make an impression.

Rev. H. Putland made many new friends at Lewisham and Belmore. Mr. Still was at Lidcombe and Rozelle and Mr. Richards at Leichhardt.

This week Mr. Vaughan is visiting Parkes, Forbes, Orange and Bathurst in connection with the organisation of the political campaign. Conferences have been arranged at each place, and open-air meetings follow. His programme should be an effective means towards mobilising our forces to guard six o'clock closing, and for the election and referendum campaigns.

Petitions are being circulated in the interests of six o'clock and law enforcement. These should reach ministers during the next few days, if not already to hand. Those who can give additional help in this connection are asked to communicate with us, and their assistance will be gladly availed of.

With a view to a better understanding of our plan of campaign and the needs of our work, country Methodist ministers attending their annual conference have been invited to meet the Campaign Committee of the Prohibition Alliance at tea on Tuesday next. There will be a personal aspect to this, for many of these men have shown a most brotherly spirit towards our lecturers when visiting these towns.

sovereign powers, as do the States in U.S.A. and Australia. Thus the control of breweries and distillers is a Federal matter under Canadian law, while in Australia these come under State statutes. This makes all the difference in the administration of local Prohibition enactments.

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This page is devoted to the activities of the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance—Edited by Henry Macourt, Publicity Officer.

THE FIGHT AGAINST LICENSES.

APPLICATIONS FOR PALM BEACH AND LONG BAY REFUSED.

Appeals against the Licensing Bench's refusal to grant two applications for hotels at Palm Beach came before Judge Edwards in Quarter Sessions Appeal Court. Both were dismissed with costs against the applicants. Mr. Treatt, instructed by Miss Byles (an enthusiastic Prohibitionist and a lawyer), appeared for the objectors. This should settle the matter of licenses for Palm Beach for some time. One of the applicants, Gow, had previously had an application for a spirit merchant's license refused.

The applicant for the publican's license at Long Bay, who had been refused by the Licensing Bench, put in an appeal. Subsequently he gave notice of his intention to withdraw. Costs were given against him by the Court.

The application for the removal of the Birkenhead Hotel from Bridge-street, Drummoyne, to Lyons Road, Drummoyne, was granted.

McDonald's application for a new license in Drummoyne is before the Court.

The application for a hotel at Chullora and the Lakemba appeal are to come on immediately.

The Lane Cove petitioner appears to be having a difficult task on hand. Little has been heard of his petition lately.

FIELD APPOINTMENTS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

8 p.m.: Open-air, Goulburn.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27. Rev. H. Putland.

11 a.m.: North Goulburn Meth. Church.

3 p.m.: Thurlow Methodist Church.

7.30 p.m.: Goulburn Methodist Church.

Rev. H. Putland.

11 a.m.: Orange Methodist Circuit.

3 p.m.: Orange Methodist Circuit.

7.30 p.m.: Orange Methodist Circuit.

Mr. O. A. Piggott.

11 a.m.: Thirroul Anglican Church.

7.30 p.m.: Thirroul Anglican Church.

Mr. C. E. Still.

7.15 p.m.: Granville Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Eyan Richards.

7 p.m.: Eastwood Presbyterian Church.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5. Mr. H. Macourt.

8 p.m.: Open-air Meeting, Kempsey.

Rev. H. Putland.

8 p.m.: Open-air Meeting, Taree.

Mr. H. Macourt.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6.

11 a.m.: Kempsey Presbyterian Church.

3 p.m.: Country Methodist Church.

7.30 p.m.: Kempsey, Methodist Church.

Rev. H. Putland.

11 a.m.: Smithtown Anglican Church.

3 p.m.: Kinchela Methodist Church.

7.30 p.m.: Gladstone Methodist Church.

Mr. O. A. Piggott.

11 a.m.: Beechwood Methodist Church.

2.30 p.m.: Wauchope Methodist Church.

7.30 p.m.: Port Macquarie Meth. Church.

Mr. C. E. Still.

11 a.m.: Wingham Methodist Church.

2.15 p.m.: Tinonee Methodist Church.

7.30 p.m.: Taree Methodist Church.

Mr. H. Macourt.

7 p.m.: Enmore Tabernacle.

MONDAY, MARCH 7. Mr. Paternoster.

8 p.m.: Methodist Hall, Kempsey.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8. Rev. H. Putland.

8 p.m.: Rally at Wauchope.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9. Rev. H. Putland.

8 p.m.: Methodist Hall, Taree.

Rev. H. Putland.

Other meetings on North Coast are being arranged.

NEW SOUTH WALES PROHIBITION ALLIANCE

Headquarters: 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Our Objective: The Abolition of the Liquor Traffic.

Our Weapons: Education and Legislative Action.

This Page is devoted to the activities of the Prohibition Alliance—Edited by Henry Macourt, Publicity Officer.

CONFERENCE OF LEADERS.

SOME IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN DECISIONS.

Rev. H. C. Foreman, M.A., presided at a conference of representatives of affiliated organisations with the State Council of the Prohibition Alliance, held to consider the campaign for guarding Six O'clock Closing and obtaining better enforcement of liquor laws.

Mr. Crawford Vaughan outlined the position as it had developed from the demand of a section of the liquor traffic for longer trading hours, the action of the Prohibition Alliance in prosecuting certain liquor sellers for infringements of the law, and the recent Liquor Amendment Bill which would have permitted the serving of liquor with meals in hotels up till 9 p.m. That the bill should have been introduced without any public demand having been made for it was the remarkable thing about the whole sorry business, and lookers-on could be allowed to draw their own conclusions.

It was decided to crystallise public opinion on the matter, and present this in an adequate manner to the House and the Minister in charge of the liquor laws. The fullest co-operation of churches and temperance bodies will be sought in the carrying out of an effective campaign for law enforcement and six o'clock.

There was considerable discussion upon the action of members of the Legislative Assembly as regards the Liquor Amendment Bill, and emphatic utterances as to the need for strong action. The following resolution was carried:

"That in the opinion of this Conference every effort be made to defeat the selection within their respective parties or for elections at the polls of those Parliamentary representatives who voted for the third reading of the Liquor Amendment Bill, or, who being absent from the third reading, voted for the second reading. Also to oppose any candidate who refuses to give the people the right to vote on Prohibition without monetary compensation and the restoration of the right of local option."

An expression of appreciation was made regarding the members of the Assembly who voted against the third reading of the Liquor Amendment Bill, also of thanks to the Legislative Council for rejecting it. This was followed with an appeal to the public to safeguard six o'clock closing and to protest against the lack of proper law enforcement.

Archdeacon Boyce introduced the matter of the Federal Capital Territory. To keep this "dry" was the most important matter before them, and he hoped no steps would be neglected to secure this condition in the capital of the Commonwealth for all time. He moved:

"That this Conference strongly approves of the decision of the Federal Government to take a poll of the permanent residents of Canberra on the question of No-License so soon as conditions have become stabilised, and it opposes the attempt of interested parties to take the poll during the construction period."

The resolution was carried unanimously. The resolutions, with campaign associated with them, will be communicated to organisations and branches throughout the State.

GUARD SIX O'CLOCK CLOSING.

A PERSONAL APPEAL.

There is some parallel between the disastrous cyclone which desolated North Queensland last week and the storm which overtook the Legislature in connection with the Liquor Amendment Bill. The feature of a cyclone is the complete calm when the centre is reached. This is but a prelude to its greatest fury. Some of our good friends are already inclined to imagine that the liquor storm has blown itself out, but we have really reached the centre of the political cyclone. The liquor interests will assuredly renew their attack on six o'clock closing next session, if not this. In the meantime, the Government may allow the law to go by default, as they have admitted doing all along.

The lull in the storm affords us the opportunity to organise our forces. If we do not take advantage of it, we shall throw away all that we have already gained.

The widespread indignation of the electors aroused by the Government's attempt to overthrow a law which has been wholly beneficial and to remit to the liquor interests some £200 000 per year extra pocket money, convinced Parliamentarians that the Temperance forces cannot safely be ignored. The current of public opinion was overwhelmingly with us in trying to save government by the people from government by the liquor interests. It is with us in our efforts to make six o'clock closing safe. It is further with us in demanding impartial law enforcement.

Beyond those issues looms the question of Prohibition. With proper publicity, and by activity now, we can direct the current of public thought in favor of the greatest measure of practical Christianity of our day and generation.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

The real Temperance reformer is one who does something for Temperance, and never did the Movement require your help and active partnership as much as now.

Isolated Temperance men and women ask, "What can we do to play our part in this great historic struggle?" Our reply is: "Get in touch with the Alliance immediately. Inform us what literature you can effectively distribute. Form a local committee in your centre. See your minister, and get his co-operation. Interest your trades people in the economic necessity of saving six o'clock closing and securing Prohibition. Arrange drawing-room and open-air meetings, and call upon the Alliance to send speakers. Make Prohibition a practical expression of your religion. Serve God and Humanity." That is our answer.

To expect the whole responsibility of developing this great campaign to be effectively shouldered by the Alliance is to expect the impossible. An army which has no adequate support from its base is in a perilous condition. One reason why the Prohibition Cause has not made greater headway is because the individual has too often slacked on his or her job. To the people who sometimes enquire, "What is the Alliance doing?" the best answer is, "You are

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN'S AUXILIARY.

FORUM LUNCHEON TO MR. J. K. HEYDON.

One of the most striking and valuable contributions to the discussions on Prohibition was made by Mr. J. K. Heydon at an inaugural luncheon tendered to him by the Auxiliary at the Church of England Men's Cafe, George-street, on Thursday, 17th instant.

Mr. H. M. Hawkins presided over a full attendance every seat being occupied.

Mr. Heydon dealt with the Prohibition issue from the point of view of a Roman Catholic layman, and dealt with "Fundamentals in Prohibition" with a clarity of expression and keen logical incisiveness that made his address one of the most convincing to which we have listened.

A feature of his presentation was that he confined himself almost wholly to fundamental principles, rather than dealing with the effects of Prohibition and No-License experiments.

He combated the conclusions of many eminent Roman Catholic opponents of Prohibition, not questioning their sincerity, but challenging their logic, and urged that there was nothing antagonistic in Prohibition to Roman Catholic teaching.

The control of the liquor traffic admittedly came within the proper sphere of Government, which, like the Church, derived its authority from God. Prohibition was an expression of Government control, and was well within the ambit of determination by the people. If any less drastic measure of dealing with the liquor evil could successfully accomplish the purpose, he for one would welcome it, but so far the opponents of Prohibition had not been able to offer any adequate alternative to the abolition of the traffic.

It was true that if a law could not be successfully administered, it was likely to be more injurious than beneficial. That argument, however, could no more be offered against Prohibition than against the existing liquor laws.

A full text of Mr. Heydon's address will shortly be published in pamphlet form, and will be made available to those who desire to review a masterly presentation of the case.

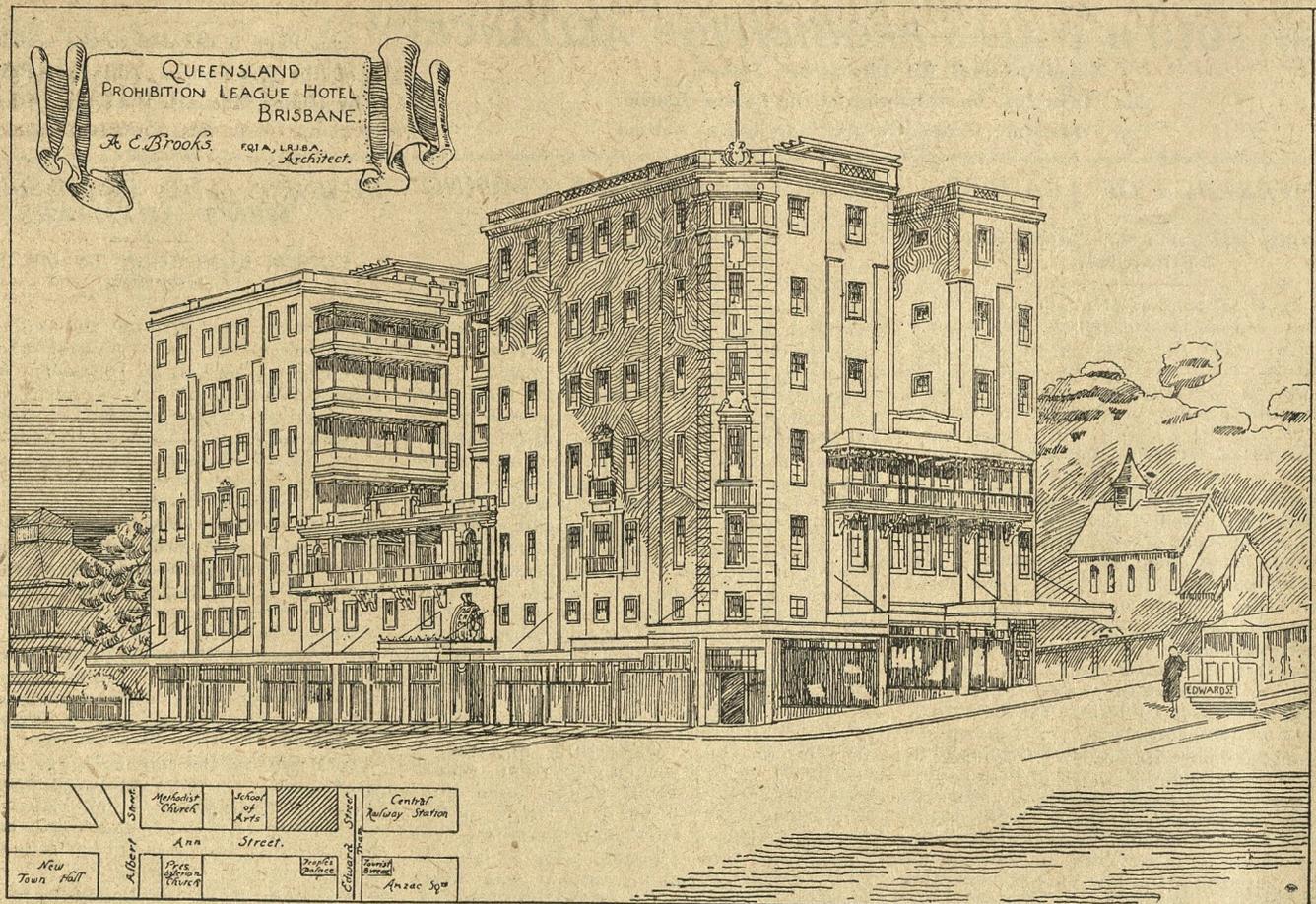
A vote of thanks was moved by Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, who expressed his deep appreciation of the speech, and was carried with acclamation.

It is intended to follow up this meeting by devoting a luncheon, to be held on 31st March, to a discussion of Mr. Heydon's address.

part of the Alliance, what are you doing?" The Alliance looks to you to give it strength to carry its great mission to a victorious conclusion. Without your active partnership and the co-operation of men and women like you each doing their all, we are but beating the air. What do you mean to do about it?

PASS "GRIT" ON

VOTE PROHIBITION BEFORE PARTY



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BAKING POWDER
MAKES LOVELY SCONES
TRY IT

What Started It?

We are frequently asked who originated the one-half of one per cent. standard of alcoholic content. Mr. Hugh F. Fox, formerly Secretary of the Brewers' Associations, says that this standard originated in connection with the Civil War Revenue Act of July 13, 1868 (14 stat. 164, Sec. 48), and was adopted by the Treasury Department. Treasury decisions covering this were recorded in 1871, 1904, 1905, 1908, 1916, and 1917. A number of States adopted the same standard as a matter of practical administration.

PROHIBITION.

"BOON TO WORKING MEN."

Washington, February 9, 1927.—After calling upon President Coolidge, Henry Ford said: "I won't say what we talked about, but I would like to say how much good Prohibition has been to our industry. It is the world's greatest boon to working men."

A BIRTHDAY GIFT.—"The Southern Cross," by Fairlie Thornton. 1/6. Wm. Tyas, 558 George-street, Sydney. Better than a birthday card.

IT DOES PROHIBIT.

This is going to be a short editorial on a big subject. Fifty years ago the city of Topeka, Kansas, had fewer than 25,000 inhabitants, and forty saloons. The day after Thanksgiving that year the police blotter listed the names of more than twenty-five men arrested for drunkenness and misdemeanors due to the revelries indulged in on the day of Thanksgiving.

This year the police station blotter, the day after Thanksgiving, recorded one arrest, and that was for speeding, not for drunkenness. Topeka has 55,000 people at present and no saloons.

To make it short, we will stop right here.
—Dr. C. M. Sheldon.

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PASS "GRIT" ON

DUSSELDORF AND THE NEANDERTHAL MAN.

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON THE FIGHT AGAINST THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN GERMANY.

By WILLIAM E. ("Pussyfoot") JOHNSON.

Some years ago there was dug up near the city of Dusseldorf, Germany, a skull and some bones which scientists restored into a low-browed, stoop-shouldered creature that they called the "Neanderthal man." Pictures of this "Neanderthal man" are now nearly as common as those of George Washington and Julius Caesar. This creature represents the beginnings of human culture, we are told, when there were no troubles about "personal liberty," for the strong ruled the weak and everybody looked out for himself.

This year, there is being held in this same city a remarkable human "Welfare Exposition" for which the name "Gesolei" has been invented. The exposition, purely German in character, covers every form of achievement in human welfare activities from model houses down through the gamut to contagious diseases and sports. Nothing is omitted. It is shown how mankind suffers and heals, seeks and finds, struggles and triumphs; one of the most remarkable and significant expositions ever staged.

And nothing attracts more attention than does the problem of drink, attacked and defended from so many angles in the various exhibits. In Dusseldorf is now centred the struggle that is being waged around the drink throughout the whole of Germany. It crops up in every direction.

The brewers lead off with their 200,000 mark exhibit, almost in the centre of everything. They show up-to-date brewing machinery. They have an exhibit showing the horrors of Prohibition in America, gotten up with material furnished by the American "Association against Prohibition." They have an exhibit showing the dangers of drinking water, because cholera epidemics come from drinking water, and to be safe from cholera, one must drink beer. They have taken possession of every eating place in the exposition except one. Of the 24 "restaurants," 23 are beer gardens and little else. In the department of nutrition, they show how, before any great effort, one must take a drink of liquor. Then, to cap the climax, they present a huge panorama of Christ hanging on the cross in the middle of a hop yard!

But the German "drys" come back with the most terrific onslaught of facts and figures that I have ever met in the 64 years of my life. Here are some of them:

One exhibit shows that the people of Germany, last year, spent 3,500,000,000 marks for beer; or 1000 marks for every letter in the Bible. Another exhibit shows that in the six days of the October festival of 1921 the people spent enough to build a garden city for 2000 people.

Another exhibit shows that on last New Year's night, in Berlin alone, there were 450 arrests, 11 attempts at suicide, six killed and 353 wounded in drunken brawls—that happened in Berlin, not Chicago.

Another exhibit shows that while 100 marks will keep one man busy at brewery work, it will keep two tailors busy or it would keep four builders busy.

It shows that of 100 marks spent in wages, brewery workers get 15 per cent., tailors get 30 per cent. and builders get 60 per cent.

Another graphic exhibit shows that there are now 500,000 people in Germany supported more or less by private and public charity. These concerns are divided as follows: 1597 hospitals, 220 sanitariums, 811 convalescent homes, 2042 homes for the aged, 138 asylums for cripples, 219 asylums for feeble minded

(with 34,537 inmates), 154 homes for babies, 1379 schools for dependent school children, having 82,394 children in their care, 523 homes for young people who have left school and not employed, 84 industrial homes, 535 lodging houses and 70 farm colonies. No attempt is made to calculate the factor of drink; that is left to the imagination.

Another exhibit shows 133 different German cities maintain municipal departments for looking after drunkards. In 1925 these departments cared for 28,500 drunkards, and 2182 of them were sent to inebriate homes for treatment.

Another smashing exhibit shows that in one year in Berlin, out of every 1000 brewery workers, 412 met with accidents, while out of the same number of builders only 65 met with accidents. A thousand stone workers had 46 accidents and a thousand glass workers had 37.

The numerous German inebriate cures have formed themselves, mostly, into a "Union." Statistics shown in an exhibit by this "Union" show that in 1913, the last year before the war, the concerns of the Union treated 1767 patients. In 1919, when the war restrictions on beer were still on, they treated only 133. Last year (1925) they treated 1312.

One of the most startling exhibits is a chart prepared by Prof. Hecker, Inspector of Public Schools of Munich, Bavaria, the greatest beer-drinking centre in the world. Prof. Hecker examined and investigated 4462 school children of that city. He found that 1380 drank occasionally, 1906 drank once a day, 659 drank twice a day, 211 drank as much as half liter of beer or whisky each day, and 638 were abstainers.

Then, with true German thoroughness, Prof. Hecker analyses the school record of each of these five classes of children. The record shows that the record or credits for the total abstainers was very much higher than that of any of the other sections, being nearly five times as high as the heaviest drinkers. The record of credits decreased heavily in each case in proportion to the drink consumed.

On the other hand, the record of demerits was lowest in the case of the abstainers and kept rising in proportion to the volume of drink that they consumed.

Then, as if to rub salt into all of these sores, another chart takes up the question of smuggling and moonshining. In Germany the spirits is a Government monopoly. The "monopoly" complains that, during the year 1923-24, the bootleggers cheated the monopoly out of 11,330,000 marks through their operations, and also cheated the Government out of 3,700,000 marks in unpaid taxes. Wallowing in this slough of despond, prosecutions by the wholesale against bootleggers and moonshiners and smugglers have been taken into the courts. It is shown that there are now pending in the German courts 5940 different cases against the illicit liquor operators, these cases representing more than 8000 different persons.

In desperation, the brewers hung up on the walls declarations of Bismarck, declaring that he drowned his cares in drink. The drys retort by exhibiting on large placards Bismarck's famous declaration, "Das Bier macht dumm, faul und impotent" (beer makes stupid, useless and lazy), very much to the disgust of the brewers.

And this is not the end of the brewery woe. On the Exposition grounds there is being operated a cinema for the portrayal of all

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sorts of items pertaining to social welfare. The drys have prepared a remarkable series of pictures showing the destructive effects of beer on the human body. This exhibit was prepared by Prof. John Gonser and Dr. Hugo Strecker of Berlin.

It is both interesting, gripping and tremendously telling. This anti-alcoholic picture show is being exhibited daily to huge crowds in the cinema, with lecturers explaining the destructive effect of the drink sold in the 23 snake holes called "restaurants" around the Exposition grounds.

The man held more or less responsible for all this concatenation of woe for the brewery overlords in the Exposition is Dr. Martin Vogel of Dresden, the Director of the German Museum of Hygiene. Dr. Vogel is no friend of drink and appears to enjoy the commotion that he has been largely instrumental in stirring up. He just looks through his spectacles and grins about it—that's all.

Of the accredited guides in connection with the Exposition, some are dry and some are wet. The drys will always lead their clients into the dry exhibit and ridicule the exhibits of the wets. On the other hand, the wet guides will lead their clients into the brewery exhibits and say disagreeable things about the nefarious dry agitators. But it all keeps the pot boiling.

The brewery exhibit cost 200,000 marks; that of the drys cost only about 16,000 marks. But the drys are getting more action out of their little 16,000-mark exhibit than the alcoholic overlords get out of their huge outlay.

Then, as a further disagreeable insult, the shops in Berlin are now selling beer steins, in imitation of a human skull. The brewmaster regards it as tough luck to be treated in this spirit of railery in Germany.

All of these activities are really but a part of the fierce contest that has been waged in Germany for more than a year against the drink traffic. The prime object of the present move is to secure a local option law in Germany. A year ago, in ten days, 600,000 petitioners were secured appealing to the German Parliament for such a law. On a second attempt, better organised, 2,000,000 persons signed the petitions, and these were laid before Parliament with dramatic ceremonies.

The brewers are very much disgusted at it all, but the myriads of German victims of the German brew vats see a ray of hope shining from above the clouds.

The "Neanderthal man" and Neanderthal ideas are being challenged in the place of his birth.

A personal chat with my readers

I have received two letters
THE 21st this week that have
ANNIVERSARY. given me unusual pleas-
ure. The first came
from a Venerable Archdeacon far from Syd-
ney. He wrote: "I enclose £1 towards a
birthday gift for the coming of age of 'Grit.'
It has been more than worthy of its name
during all these years. With all good wishes
and wishing 'Grit' many happy returns of
March 10th."

Such a cheery note from a scholar who is
also a church dignitary is indeed to be
prized.

Even more delightful is the following re-
markable letter from a gentleman I have
never had the pleasure of meeting. He
writes:

"I write you with very mixed feelings. I
owe you a great debt of gratitude for your
constant supply of 'Grit.' I love it, and
have made much use of it on the platform
and in the press. My last year's contribu-
tion to the press was 96 letters and reports
of meetings. Let me remind you that I
am merely hon. secretary of our Temper-
ance Council. I am 74 years of age. And
only an old age pensioner, dependent on one
of the best working families on earth. This
means, however, a reduced ability to subscribe
money value to the movement. The £1 en-
closed means two weeks pension. Sorry I
cannot subscribe more. May I ask you—and
I feel it hard—to discontinue sending me
'Grit.' I would not ask this if I could re-
compense you. But I don't like to cause
expense I cannot repay. I have only had
two vacant Sundays during the last eighteen
months. With many thanks and a prayer
that peace and plenty, strength and success
may crown your days.

"I am yours ever gratefully."

If the spirit and enthusiasm of this old
warrior were more general there is no doubt
that Prohibition would soon be a world fact,
and "Grit" would have a new lease of life.

* * *

On Saturday, February 12,
A SUDDEN our friend, the Rev. W. P.
HOME GOING. Nicholson, motored with
his family to Cronulla for
the day off that he and his family so dearly
love to have together.

Walking from the car to the shady spot
where they had planned to eat their lunch,
Mrs. Nicholson just leaned her head on his
shoulder, shutting her eyes to the beauty of
the Pacific Ocean. She opened them in a
moment to the glory of the Eternal City,
and to the wonder of seeing face to face Him
who died to be her Saviour, lived to be her
friend, and waited to welcome her Home.

Sad, you say! Yes, sad for us, but not for
her. Sad for those who wait in the shadow,
but not for her who has been received into

the light that dwarf the sun and moon. A
service was held on Monday afternoon in
the Baptist Church, Ashfield, where Mr.
Nicholson is holding a mission, and a re-
markable gathering united to sing, "Shall
We Gather at the River" at the grave side
at Rookwood. I do not need to point out
that this sudden Home call of this dear one
to whom Mr. Nicholson owed so much, and
whose service in the inquiry room was so
truly blessed, will add greatly to his burdens,
and we must pledge ourselves to find for
him even a large place in our prayers, and
as opportunity affords we might convey to
him the sincere sympathy we have for him.
His faith was never more triumphant, and
he gave, as all who knew him fully expected
he would, a quiet demonstration that we
Christians may sorrow, but we sorrow not as
them without hope.

Roll, funeral marches, o'er the dear one's
grave.

She lived, she died, a soldier true and brave.
Short time for grief, the conflict is not
done;

The struggle is not o'er, the victory won.

Our hearts have echoed to her voice, and
we

Are braver, stronger for the memory.

If we could hear that voice now, she would
say,

"Leave me to rest. Go forth into the fray."

* * *

Mr. Bavin points to the
ARGUMENT fact that the six o'clock
BY ANALOGY. law is being broken, and he

makes this fact an argu-
ment for extending the closing hour to 9.
Lawyer-like he hangs on to the letter of the
law, and tries to convince himself that liquor
with meals up to nine p.m. in no way inter-
feres with the six o'clock closing of the bar.

There is an old story that might have
been used in the debate on the Amended
Liquor Bill, which sought to close the bars
at six and open the dining room for drinks
"with a meal" till nine.

In the back country where the flies were
very bad, a chap coming by way of the back
garden where he had admired the pigs was
impressed with the fact that there were no
flies about the sty. He mentioned this to
the housemaid. She merely remarked,
"They are all in the dining room."

In a printed answer to a question, the Chief
Secretary said that there were 193,338
licensed motor vehicle drivers in the State
and 32,410 licensed motor cycle riders. In
1926 there were 19,329 convictions recorded
against drivers of motor vehicles under the
Traffic Acts.

Will Mr. Bavin please advance the argu-
ment that as the traffic laws are so evidently

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.
Address: Box 390F, G.P.O., Sydney.
Office: N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance, Macdonell
House, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1927.

being violated that the speed limit be ex-
tended at once, and the road hog be relieved
of tiresome, stupid and hampering restraints
on his Rolls Royce. The way of course to
safeguard the public is not to slow down the
car but to speed up the pedestrian.

That any law should compel a Rolls Royce
to observe the same speed regulation as a
second-hand Ford is of course absurd,
don'tcher know.

That any man with a large waistcoat and
a long purse should be denied the privilege
of poisoning himself at meal times is too
ridiculous, as Mr. McKell said with emphasis,
as he referred to the splendid opportunity
the visit of the Duke of York gave to the
stomach brigade.

The Editor

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN'S
PROHIBITION LEAGUE OF
N.S.W.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
of the above League will be held on
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, at 3 p.m.

at the
FEMINIST CLUB
77 King Street, City.

Speakers:

Miss PRESTON STANLEY, M.L.A.
Rev. R. B. S. HAMMOND.

THAT LIQUOR BILL. MORE SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Last week we printed extracts from some of the speeches made in the Legislative Assembly on the second reading of the Liquor Act Amendment Bill. Below we continue this record on the Committee and third reading stages of the Bill:

On clause 2, which proposed to remit the payments into the Compensation Fund—

Mr. ARKINS: It is a source of wonderment to me that the Government should seek to bring about the destruction of this very valuable adjunct to liquor reform. . . . The contributions . . . were intended to create a fund to provide compensation for persons who were dispossessed of their licenses by the Licenses Reduction Board. . . . The Minister said yesterday that there was no more work for the Licenses Reduction Board to do. . . . I agree with the "Sydney Morning Herald," which states it cannot see that there is no work for the Board to do. . . . The Labor Government sees fit to bring in an amendment of the Liquor Act which will . . . mean adding to the wealth of the three huge combines that operate in the liquor trade in this State. . . . It all gives credence to the rumor that money is being utilised to get the Bill through the House. . . . Under this clause of the Bill the Government is going to make a present of millions of pounds to the worst and most cursed monopoly of the State. . . . Every movement that makes for the betterment of mankind is cursed and reviled by hon. members opposite; but every possible privilege is given to the liquor trade by the Government. . . . I am sorry to say that young Australia to-day stands under the shadow of graft. . . . The organ of the A.W.U., "The Worker," openly stated in its leading columns that the liquor interests had the Labor Party chained up. . . .

Miss PRESTON-STANLEY: In my opinion it is the most iniquitous provision that has been in any bill passed by this House; at any rate since I have been in it. . . . I rang up Mr. Ley, and he said unquestionably that no person in this House who was not prepared to subvert the truth could say other than that . . . this special clause was inserted for the purpose of creating a nucleus for a compensation fund should Prohibition be carried in this State.

Dr. EVATT: If Mr. Ley intended that he showed conspicuous ability by not putting it in the Bill!

Miss PRESTON-STANLEY: When doctors differ patients die. . . .

Dr. EVATT: We have to interpret the position by what the Act says, and not by what Mr. Ley says!

Miss PRESTON-STANLEY: I am aware of that. . . . But I think the House ought to be prepared to agree that this is a fairly-sound argument. If it was the intention of the Legislature in regard to this fund that, after the payments had been made to those interested and entitled to trade compensation, any balance remaining in the account, after all

those obligations had been met, should be used as the nucleus of a compensation fund, then we say that this Bill is entirely wrong, and that it abrogates the spirit of the Act for the fund to be so diverted and made a present to the trade. . . . This amount of money, capitalised at 5 per cent., runs into the sum of £4,000,000, which we are gratuitously handing over to the liquor people. . . .

Mr. BAVIN: I have no recollection of any undertaking having been given. . . . It would be inconsistent with the law . . . Section 59 . . . authorises the Minister to borrow money for the purpose of compensation, or money may be appropriated for that purpose. . . . That fund will not come into existence until there has been an affirmative vote on the question of Prohibition.

Miss PRESTON-STANLEY: That means that the Temperance Party was definitely and deliberately betrayed, nothing more nor less. . . .

Mr. JAQUES: I should like the Minister to inform the House what he proposes to do with this money. . . .

Mr. McKELL: I have not any intention of doing anything with the fund. I have no authority to do anything with it!

Mr. HOSKINS: I warned the people who trusted to what they were told. They were let down, as they have been let down before, but if their eyes are now opened they will not be so easily let down in the future. . . .

Dr. ARTHUR: I am willing to accept the legal interpretation in connection with this compensation matter. . . . I want to see money appropriated for a certain purpose which the Government has in view . . . a general scheme of child endowment. . . . How better could some of that money be obtained without doing harm to industry than by increased taxation of what must be regarded as a luxury trade? . . .

The clause was agreed to by 56 votes to 23 votes.

On clause 5, which proposed to permit the sale of liquor with meals up to 9 p.m.—

Mr. DRUMMOND: As it stands the clause infringes to a great extent the principle of 6 O'clock Closing. The people of the State decided upon that principle, and at the time they so decided I do not think they intended that there should be any sale or disposal of liquor after 6 o'clock. . . . This provision is going to lead to even graver abuses than those which exist now, and which certainly will reflect very seriously upon the liquor trade. . . .

Mr. GOSLING moved an amendment to the clause, the object of which was to exclude wine bars from its operation and to restrict it to public houses where facilities for serving meals are already in existence. "For my part," he said, "I am prepared to allow those people who to-day are having their meals at hotels to have intoxicants supplied with those meals if they want them." . . .

Mr. BAVIN: I hope the Minister will accept this amendment. . . . This is not a case of trying to distinguish between one class of license and another which stands on the same footing. At the present time meals are not supplied in wine bars. . . .

Mr. D. MURRAY: In the country towns a great number of holders of wine licenses cater for the meal trade! . . .

Dr. EVATT: I have been asked by two organisations, the Federated Liquor Trades Employees' Union and the Hotel, Club, Caterers', etc., Union, to say that they are opposed to the clause as it stands. Their objection is that it involves an extension in the hours of work.

Mr. T. KEEGAN: It is most unfair to deprive one of our own industries of the opportunity to thrive, and in doing so probably throw many men out of employment.

Mr. BAVIN: You do not deprive them of any rights they now have!

Mr. T. KEEGAN: . . . The Bill will give a monopoly to one section of trade as against another. . . .

Mr. ANDERSON: . . . Every hon. member knows how these wine shops are conducted. I think it will be generally agreed, if every hon. member is honest to himself, that the wine shops of the city are little short of brothels. I am not prepared to grant them permits to sell liquor after 6 o'clock. . . .

Mr. O'HALLORAN: . . . I regard this differential treatment as a gratuitous insult to numbers of honest people in the city. . . .

Mr. FOSTER: . . . If evils result from people holding wine licenses supplying liquor with meals it is perfectly obvious that the same evils will result from the sale of whisky or beer with meals. . . .

Miss PRESTON-STANLEY: . . . Any sane man or woman must acknowledge that, bad as hotels may be, if a comparison is made the difference between the hotel bar and the wine bar is as darkness compared with light. . . . If we pass this clause and give the wine bars the right to serve wine with meals up to 9 o'clock we will be doing something which in my opinion is infinitely worse than interfering to the extent we are with 6 o'clock closing. . . .

Mr. STUART-ROBERTSON: . . . In my opinion, the clause should be redrafted so as not to give people the privilege of breaking the law. . . . I am not a temperance man. I have always tried to make that plain, but I am strong on the 6 o'clock closing of hotels. I stand just as firmly by that principle as I do for the closing of all shops at 6 o'clock.

Mr. BRUNTNELL: . . . The proprietors of oyster saloons, whose main business is the supplying of meals, hold wine licenses, and it would be absolutely unfair to exclude this class of traders from the privilege of selling wines with the meals they provide. . . .

Mr. ARKINS: . . . If this Bill be passed there will be still greater difficulty than at present in policing the liquor traffic. . . . We should be specially careful what we do in regard to these infernal wine shops, into which unfortunately girls are lured and are used by unscrupulous men for their own dire purposes. . . .

(Continued on next page.)

ANNUAL SOCIAL QUESTIONS DEMONSTRATION
OF THE
NEW SOUTH WALES METHODIST CONFERENCE
WILL BE HELD ON
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, at 7 p.m., in the LYCEUM.

Speakers:

Rev. R. B. S. HAMMOND (President of Australian Prohibition Council).

Rev. V. C. BELL, B.A.

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Defectives. Infantile Mortality. Venereal
Disease.
King Alcohol and Wine Saloons. Criminality and
Moral Depravity. The Milk Muddle. A Nation on
Crutches. The Church and Social Problems.
Compiled by A. J. RUTH, Dulwich Hill, N.S.W.

Price, 1/6.

That Liquor Bill—

(Continued from page 9).

Mr. BENNETT: . . . The most ardent advocates of temperance would not be wrong in agreeing to permits being given in the case of reputable refreshment rooms licensed to sell only wine. . . .

Mr. CANN: . . . Men like Mr. Arkins and Mr. Lane serve up the stuff they give us because they believe that a certain class of people like such highly colored stuff. There should be no differentiation between trades and traders.

Mr. McKELL: I have decided to accept the amendment moved by Mr. Gosling.

The amendment was then agreed to by 61 votes to 17 votes.

After some further discussion the clause as a whole was agreed to by 46 votes to 29 votes, and the Bill, as amended, was reported.

During the discussion in the Assembly, Mr. McKell gave an undertaking to have an amendment inserted in the Bill in the Legislative Council defining what would be deemed a bona fide meal.

On the motion for the third reading, Dr. Arthur twitted the Minister with ignoring the protest of the liquor trade workers, what time he was "showing the utmost tenderness to shop assistants by proposing to relieve them of three hours per week."

The third reading was agreed to by 45 votes to 27 votes, the division list being as follows:

IN FAVOR OF THE BILL:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Alldis, S. D. | Jaques, H. V. |
| Anderson, D. M. | Keegan, T. |
| Baddeley, J. M. | Kelly, C. A. |
| Bavin, T. R. | Kilpatrick, M. |
| Bruxner, Lt.-Col. | Lang, J. T. |
| Burke, Frank | Lazzarini, C. C. |
| Burke, Michael | Loughlin, P. F. |
| Cahill, J. J. | Main, H. |
| Cameron, W. | McClelland, A. |
| Cann, G. | McKell, W. J. |
| Chaffey, Capt. | McTiernan, E. A. |
| Connell, Major | Mutch, T. D. |
| Davidson, M. A. | O'Halloran, R. E. |
| Dunn, Capt. | O'Hearn, W. F. |
| Ely, W. T. | Quirk, J. |
| Fitzgerald, J. J. | Ratcliffe, W. J. |
| Gillies, R. T. | Scully, W. J. |
| Goodin, V. W. E. | Stokes, P. V. |
| Greig, R. J. | Tonge, A. |
| Hoad, K. O. | Tully, J. M. |
| Holdsworth, W. | Walker, R. B. |
| Horsington, E. M. | |

Tellers: Booth, G., Murray, D.

AGAINST THE BILL:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Arkins, J. G. D. | Hoskins, T. J. |
| Arthur, Dr. R. | Jackson, J. |
| Bagnall, W. R. C. | Jarvie, Major |
| Bate, H. J. | Levy, D. |
| Best, E. C. | Missingham, W. T. |
| Bruntnell, A. | Ness, J. T. |
| Buttenshaw, E. A. | Preston-Stanley |
| Doe, B. J. | Reid, A. A. E. E. V. |
| Drummond, D. H. | Sanders, E. L. |
| Fitzpatrick, J. C. L. | Shand, Major |
| Foster, W. F. | Skelton, W. P. J. |
| Fuller, Sir G. | Wearne, W. E. |
| Hill, T. H. | |

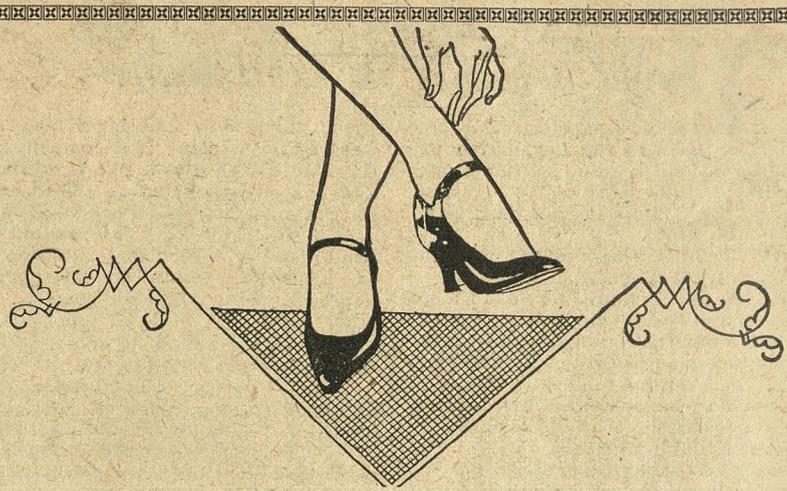
Tellers: Lane, A., Thorby, H. V. C.

NON-VOTERS:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Ball, The Hon. T. R. | Lee, J. R. |
| Bennett, The Hon. W. | Lysaght, A. A. |
| Clark, J. A. | McGirr, J. |
| Davies, W. | Minahan, P. J. |
| Evatt, H. V. | Murphy, C. H. |
| Fell, W. Scott | Stuart, P. W. |
| Flannery, Hon. M. M. | Stuart-Robertson, |
| Gosling, M. | Vincent. |
| Henley, Sir Thomas | |

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

OPPOSITION.

We are generally resentful of opposition. We think it a shame, a nuisance and "pretty rotten."

You cannot have a game of cricket unless you have some one on the other side. Some fellow will scare you with swift ones or puzzle you with googlies. The only cricket victory we are proud of is the victory that overcomes stubborn or clever opposition. When you fly a kite, do not forget the kite rises against, not with the wind.

The stronger the wind, that is the opposition, the quicker and higher will the kite rise.

It is the wind that tears round the tree and threatens to uproot it that is responsible for the roots going deep down, and this enables it to get moisture that defies the dry season.

The easy way is so seductive, so plausible, so pleasant that it is no wonder we feel like taking it, but don't forget—FOLLOWING THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE IS WHAT MAKES MEN AND RIVERS CROOKED.

UNCLE B.

* * * *

RIDDLE-ME-REE.

I have no head, and a tail I lack,
 Yet legs I boast, and arms and a back;
 I dwell in the palace, I dwell in the cot,
 'Tis a very poor dwelling where I am not.
 If a monarch were present (I tell you no fable)
 I still should be placed at the head of the table.

—A chair.

* * * *

OUR LETTER BAG.

SOME DINNER TABLE.

Lillian Evans, "Devon Dairy," Liverpool Road, Enfield, writes; I suppose by this time I am on the scallywag list many times, but please cross me off. Did you go anywhere for Xmas? I went to Queensland for six weeks. I arrived there on Saturday, and it started to rain on the Monday, but it was in need of it, for it was terribly dry. The cattle were dying for want of food and water. I have been home for a week now. I was staying at a place called Kingaroy, and I came home around by Brisbane, but going

up I got out at Toowoomba, and my uncle came to meet me. It had been raining very hard, and going over the mountain was very slippery. We are going to a new school on Monday. It is in Croydon. We were to go last week, but it was not quite finished. It is called Burwood Intermediate High School. It will be further for me to go to school. On Xmas Day we had to prepare for thirty-five for dinner. On Anniversary Day we went to La Perouse, and we had a lovely time. Well, Uncle this is all the news this time, so I will close with love to you and all the "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Lillian,—My, I am glad I did not have to wash up after the 35 had finished dinner. It must have been a jolly gathering, and it is good to read about such good times. Poor old Queensland is having floods on top of droughts, and I can't keep wondering if people realise that God has a purpose in all these things.—Uncle B.)

* * * *

KEEP ON TRYING.

Daisy Penny, Public School, Tareutta, writes: I think it is time I was writing to you again. Since I last wrote I have had a lovely trip to Sydney. I was very sorry I was not able to go and see you. I tried very hard, but each time some other Church seemed to come our way. Never mind, if I keep trying I shall get there some day. We went to Cronulla for two weeks and had a beautiful time swimming, etc. During the first fortnight we were in Sydney Dad bought (and learned to drive) a Morris Oxford car, so that we had many beautiful drives. We came from Sydney home in the car. We had lovely weather all the way, and the scenery was also lovely. The weather has been very hot since our arrival home, but fortunately we have the creek where we can have a dip after tea. I passed the entrance to High School Exam., so I am going to the Presbyterian Ladies' College at Goulburn. I prefer cold weather to hot, so Goulburn ought to suit me in that line. Well, Uncle, I must get to my work, so will close, hoping you and all "Grit" cousins are well.

(Dear Daisy,—I am indeed sorry not to have seen you. It is always a pleasure for me to have a visit at the office or at the Church from a Ne or Ni. So please, as you say, keep on trying and we will meet some day.—Uncle B.)

* * * *

MISSING THE EXPLOSION.

Chris Rigney, "Walenore," Clanville Road, Roseville, writes: I know I am on the scallywag list again. Well, please cross it off. It's queer how I always seem to be getting on that black list despite all the good resolutions I make. Well school went back last

Monday; only that seemed such a nightmare to me that I decided to become sick and didn't go. However, I am sorry now, as I missed all the excitement of the big explosion at Chatswood, as the store where it took place is not a hundred yards distance from the school. And had I attended I would have been just opposite where it took place. The street must have been crowded with school children at the time (as it always is at that time on a school morning), and yet none of the children were hurt. Mum and Dad have just returned from a trip abroad, and what a lot of wonderful things they have brought back, and there is more to arrive from Italy yet in the way of sculpturing, etc. Well, I think that is all I can scratch up, so I will ring off.

(Dear Chris,—It has occurred to me that I might compensate you for missing that explosion by giving you a special Uncle B. explosion, reserved for extra bad scallywags. It will raise the dust in your pants, and be followed by a brief period when you will yield to the inclination to take your meals standing. Of course things have to get pretty bad before this actually happens.—Uncle B.)

* * * *

OUR ANIMALS.

Arnold Passlow, Linburn, writes: I am glad to be one of your "Grit" Ne's. I would have written before, but we went on such a long journey I did not have time to write, so I left the letter for when I came back. I saw two emus, a kangaroo and also a native companion in the Orange Park. I spent part of my holiday in Adelong, and the rest at Cranbun, and had a good time. Santa Claus brought to me a little steam engine, a top, two motor cars, a man working a windmill, a gun, a box of soap, two ties, two hankies, a box of colored pencils, and a mouth organ. Don't you think I was a lucky boy? I saw Neil Gerrand's letter in "Grit" to-day. I am in fourth class at school this year, and was eight years old on the 18th of September. I hope I am not a scallywag.

(Dear Arnold,—So you had a long trip, and saw three of the animals that are peculiar to Australia. They all make nice pets if you are gentle and patient with them. I once had a kangaroo rat that was a dear little chap, and a kangaroo of course is something I would love to have.—Uncle B.)

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

We want you to send to our office and ask for "HELPS TO PARENTS IN EXPLAINING MATTERS OF SEX TO THE YOUNG," issued by the Bishops and General Synod, together with 10 White Cross booklets suitable for parents, boys and girls.

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HOW IT PAYS.

Roger W. Babson, the well-known economist, declared in a recent address that Prohibition figures directly in the prosperity of the United States in at least five fundamentally significant ways, each with far-reaching ramifications. This is a summary of these benefits:

1. Approximately 2,000,000,000 dollars which was formerly spent for drink every year is now diverted into genuinely productive commerce and industry.
2. The productive capacity of labor is increased at least 10 per cent, thereby the earning power of labor is increased to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars annually.
3. This doubly augmented buying power—that is, the money formerly spent for liquor plus the increased earnings of sobriety—is greatly enlarging the markets of new and old lines of constructive business.
4. Likewise through the larger incomes, and consequently increased buying power, a higher standard of living is established.
5. Millions of working men have become able to establish a credit and so to enjoy added purchasing power and added comforts of living through credit buying.

"Great heavens! Where did you get that scar?"

"Poker."

"Cheating?"

"No, flirting with the cook."

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The Prohibitionists' Dilemma.

(From the "Montreal Witness," Dec. 14, 1925).

A correspondent who holds, with the "Witness," that Prohibition is an issue to which all others are subordinate writes that, in his riding, there is no likelihood of any of the candidates being favorable to Prohibition. Where in former times Prohibitionists have put up their own man they have simply lost their deposits. How then can the temperance vote be brought to bear in this constituency? The "Witness" can only repeat its previous suggestion as to seeking pledges of the candidates and publishing the results. Politicians will begin to take Prohibition seriously only when they see that the voters do likewise. The best way of forcing this home is to show that some of the voters already consider Prohibition an issue of greater importance than the tariff or the railways. When, and only when, the politicians see that the Prohibitionists are in earnest they will begin to consider it along with other factors in nominating Conventions. All this does not, of course, help our correspondent in deciding for whom he will vote. When nothing is to be gained for Prohibition by voting for either candidate, the sensible thing to do would seem to be to decide the choice on the other important issues of the day.

PROHIBITIONISTS!

TAKE NO RISKS REGARDING THE STATE ELECTIONS.

See that the right candidate is **SELECTED** for your constituency.

Then give him the fullest support so that in the new Parliament the right of the people to a vote on the liquor evil may be provided without the handicap of com-

A woman is never really old until she begins to speak of the time when she was a girl.

* * *

Fortune-teller: The stars I see to-night tell me you have quarrelled with your wife.

Henpeck: The stars I saw last night told me the same thing.

MAKE TOTAL ABSTINENCE ATTRACTIVE!

Educate those around you in its favor, and at the same time **IMPROVE** the FINANCES of your State Executive, your local Union, Church Guild, Scout Troop, Guides' Company, Sunday School, Band of Hope, Loyal Temperance Legion, or other character-forming organisation by arranging a performance of the Dramatic Pageant—

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Columbia, 1388—Bells of St. Marlo; Weymouth Chimes. Bells.

Zonophone, 951—For unto us a Child is Born; Four Favorite Hymns. Band.

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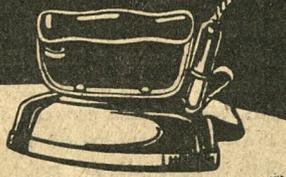
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A NIP OF SCOTCH.

Lord Dewar said the other day that men do not awake to find themselves famous. They dream they are famous and then wake up. It will be remembered that the Dewar boys have made a good deal of the stuff on which this is done.

* * *

GUILTY.

Counsel: "Now, sir, tell me are you well acquainted with the prisoner?"

Witness: "I've known him for 20 years."

Counsel: "Have you ever known him to be a disturber of the public peace?"

Witness: "Well—er—he used to belong to a band."

* * *

THE BEST SIMILES.

A New York writer has prepared a list of the best similes. They include:

He played the King in "Hamlet" as if he momentarily expected somebody to play the ace.—Anon.

Modern feminine dress is like a barbed-wire fence around a farm; it protects the property but doesn't obstruct the view.—Anon.

Crowded as a bathroom medicine chest.—Max Lief.

A costume like a siren's whistle.—Anon.

Love had come into his life like a shell into a fortress.—Arnold Bennett.

Punctual as an eclipse.—"Herald-Tribune."
Unimportant as a new scratch on a four-year-old car.—"Ohio State Journal."

Flutters gently, like whiskers dropping on a barber's shop floor.—Anon.

His moustaches look like handle bars on a bicycle.—Bugs Baer.

A Scotchman says that a moth is his favorite household pet, because it eats nothing but holes.

* * *

WHY WORRY?

After listening to the cooking school teacher until it made her dizzy, the little woman wearing literary spectacles arose and without introduction recited:

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate,
And never as people do now,
Did he note the amount of the caloric count—
He ate it because it was chow.
He wasn't disturbed, as at dinner he sat,
Destroying a roast or a pie,
To think it was lacking in granular fat,
Or a couple of vitamins shy.
He cheerfully chewed every species of food,
Untroubled by worries or fears
Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy dessert—
And he lived over nine hundred years!

* * *

THE ALIBI FOR ED.

Two backwoodsmen in Maine knocked at the door of a house at the edge of the forest. "Hello, Ed!" said one of them to the farmer who came to the door. "Say, we come across the dead body of a man over there in the hollow an' we kinda thought 'twas you."

"That so? What'd he look like?" asked the farmer.

"Well, he was about your build—"

"Have on a gray flannel shirt?"

"Yep."

"Boots?"

"Yep."

"Was they knee boots or hip boots?"

"Let's see. Which was they, Charley, knee boots or hip boots? Oh, yes, they was hip boots."

"Nope," said the farmer. "'Twasn't me."

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

SUNDAY.

"God did tempt Abraham."—Gen., 22, 1.
"God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth He any man."

I think this word would have been better translated, "God did test Abraham." Tempting and testing are very different things. When we pray, "Lead us not into temptation," we know God can never lead us into evil. We mean, prevent us from going into temptation. "Deliver us from temptation." "Every man when he is tempted is drawn away by his own lust and enticed."

Every man is tested in the Christian life. God is always testing him. The Christian worker's motives may be tested in this wise. He is engaged in a little corner of God's vineyard where he thinks his motive is only love for the Master's cause. Another worker comes along and offers to share his plot and help him with his work. He is tested, but knows it not. The first impulse will show whether he is prompted by self-love, or love for the spread of God's work. If it is self-love, he will be unwilling for another to share the work which he imagines is his own peculiar property. His egotism prompts him to believe that the other will take his place. If it is real zeal for the Master controlling his heart, he will be willing AT ONCE for another to share, or if need be, to step aside, so the work be done. After his first refusal, he may seek a sign as to which shall be the one, and after thwarting it himself, profess that God has done so. He wants to TEST God, instead of God testing him. Such is the deception of the human heart. Many who think they are working for God are working out of self-love. When the great testing day shall come, their work will prove "wood, hay, stubble," fit only to be burnt up.

MONDAY.

"If any man's work abide . . . he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss."—1 Cor., 3, 14.

When I pass the pearly portals and with rapture enter in
To the holy land of angels, freed at last
from all my sin,
Shall I find my work all vanished, burned
to ashes in the flame?
Or passed safely through the furnace, bringing
glory to Thy name?

Let my work abide, Lord Jesus, for I ask
for no reward,
All I ask is that my labor shall not be in
vain, O Lord.
Thine, O Lord, shall be the glory, only let
some fruit be seen,
And I ask no other guerdon, let self never
come between.

TUESDAY.

THE INTIMACY OF CHRIST WITH HIS PEOPLE.

"I have loved Thee with an everlasting love, therefore with loving kindness have I drawn Thee."

The intimacy of Christ with His people is so close and tender that every figure of speech which can convey to our minds the closest fellowship and most loving relationship is taken to represent or illustrate it in Scripture. We should not have dared to use such familiarity ourselves with One so infinitely above the creatures He has made. Faber enters the Holy of Holies in many of his hymns. Charles Wesley comes very near in some of his, especially in the one which has found an echo in so many hearts:

"Jesu, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly."
Whittier ventures just within in his beautiful hymn:

"Who fathoms the eternal thought."
But is afraid he has gone too far, and ends up with:

"Forgive me if too close I lean
My human soul on Thee."
While Faber goes further and says:
"Let all I lean upon give way,
That I may lean on nought but Thee."

Kebble also comes very near in his lines:
"Be my last thought how sweet to rest
For ever on my Saviour's breast."
And again Charles Wesley craves this intimacy when he says:

"Oh, that I could, with favored John,
Recline my weary head upon
My great Redeemer's breast."

WEDNESDAY.

Who does not envy St. John the title "That disciple whom Jesus loved"? Yet it is equally true of all His disciples. We may all be favored Johns, if we will. We can never lean too closely upon Him. Like frightened sheep, we scarcely dare venture near, and so He gives us every encouragement to come closer and yet closer to His heart of love. He says, "How often would I have gathered you as a hen gathers her brood under her wings, and ye would not." Who would ever have dared to compare the King of kings to a hen! He compares Himself again to the sheep-fold with its protection and shelter. All we have to do is to venture within, instead of standing shivering just outside. There is shelter and warmth within.

"Souls of men, why will ye scatter
Like a crowd of frightened sheep?
Foolish hearts, why will ye wander
From a love so broad and deep?"

THURSDAY.

He compares Himself again to an eagle. "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him." This is true of all the Israel of God. "For"—mark the condition—"there was no strange god among them." Again He says, "Ye have seen how I bare you on eagle's wings." An eagle is very strong and very swift. Just as the eagle carries her young when they are too weak to fly of themselves, so the Lord carries His feeble, tired ones far out of reach of all the foes which would molest them, if they will let Him. One is struck in going through the prophecies with the yearning, pleading heart of God over His wayward, straying children. "He is FULL of compassion, and of great kindness." He would draw us with the cords of love to that human, yet divine heart of His. "They who trust Him wholly find Him wholly true." He went forth to redeem His children, that they might be a PEOPLE NEAR UNTO HIM." Those who get nearest to His heart know Him and love Him best. It is this intimacy He craves from each of His own. I think that will be the greatest reward reserved for those who have been nearest to Him on earth, to be "nearest the Throne and the Lamb" in heaven.

FRIDAY.

Jesus called a little child, and He took him in his arms, telling His disciples that whosoever should not receive the kingdom of God as a little child he could not enter therein. The oldest of us are but little

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children to Him, and the most childlike spirits are His favored ones. "The Lord is round about His people even for evermore." "Underneath are the everlasting arms." If we could but get a glimpse of His marvellous love, and get rid of Satan's caricature of him, as should no longer want to choose our own way, knowing that His way was far better than our best, we should love to obey His commandments, knowing they were all traced in letters of love, and given for man's benefit, life would be one long thanksgiving "for the love which over and around us lies," and the peace which passeth all understanding would be ours.

"Oh, that I as a little child
Might follow Thee and never rest
Till sweetly Thou hast breathed Thy mild
And lowly mind into my breast,
Nor ever may we parted be
Till I become one spirit with Thee."

SATURDAY.

What's the use of feeling grumpy,
What's the use of looking grim?
What if even's shades are falling,
And the light is growing dim?
Just beyond the hill top yonder
Soon another day shall rise,
And the splendor of the morning
Flood with glory all the skies.

What's the use of feeling bitter?
What's the use of turning sour
Just because some hopes you cherished
Bloomed and withered in an hour?
There are flowers which are immortal,
Buds of promise which shall bloom
When all mortal things have perished,
And are buried in the tomb.

Oh, to grasp the things eternal,
Things which cannot pass away,
Things which live and last for ever
When has ended this brief day.
Oh, for faith so strong and mighty
That the unseen be more real
Than the things we touch and handle—
Faith alone can this reveal.

FAIRELIE THORNTON.

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HATS OFF TO THE PIONEERS.

By RICHARD ARTHUR.

I wonder how many of us as we travel at our ease on the present railway system of this State realise all the romance, the endurance, the privation, and even the death that went to the making of it.

The other day as I passed over the line which has been carried along the cliffs overhanging that great cleft in the hills, by which access has been gained to Valley Heights and beyond, some faint gleam of what it meant came to me. And I took off my hat to those unknown conquerors of the wild, the surveyors, the engineers and the navvies who had wrought so valiantly to make our Australia what it is. These are men, not of words, not of the forum or the market place, but men who do things, see that their work is good, and then pass on and are forgotten.

First go out the surveyors. Theirs often the task to achieve seemingly the impossible. Carry a line, they are hid across that range of rugged hills and frowning peaks, and they set out to do it. For weeks, it may be for months, they bring all their lore and the cunning of their hard-won experience to bear on difficulties that appear insuperable. They face storm and cold and heat as all part of the day's work; they and their helpers dwell solitary in places remote from men; they are confronted often with the bitterness of finding plans awry and labor wasted, but in no wise daunted they refuse to accept defeat and blaze the trail that brings them at last to victory over the citadels of Nature and the rage of the elements.

After them follow their peers—the engineers. They too are of the silent elect, carrying without comment "the message to Garcia." They can grasp that the difficulties ahead of them may be almost overwhelming, however carefully the surveyors may have chosen the best possible line to follow. There are innumerable problems to solve, innumerable calculations to make, feats of bridging and tunnelling to decide upon. They have to organise labor, to arrange for supplies of material, supervise plans and drawings, bear with unworthy criticism and complaint, and their only recompense a hard and poorly rewarded living, and a knowledge of work well done. And linked inseparably with them the railway workers, the navvies, those whose skill and endurance as well as their brawn have hewn ways through places where the foot of man has hardly trod.

As you travel north, south or west from Sydney, leave for a little your book or paper or the chatter with your fellow-traveller, and turn your eyes outwards. These immense cuttings through the Hawkesbury sandstone, these walls of rock that show themselves above you, these tunnels into which you plunge, and from which you gladly emerge, these all stand as monuments to the faithful toil of the men who once labored here for awhile, and who gave—many of them—their health and even their lives to the doing of it.

They are nomads, these workers, and after the work is done they, like the Arabs, fold their tents and steal silently away, content if they may be chosen to labor elsewhere.

And with many of them go their wives and children. He who would know how other men live should visit a navy's camp. One life is reduced to its elements. In tents that shelter poorly from the rain and the cold, or in huts rudely built of clay and iron, dwell the navvies with the women and children.

There is no settling down for them because at any time may come the word to move up the line; not for them the comforts of a home, or any of the pleasures which the city can offer. Work and then rest, and then work again. But murmurings are few, except it may be against the weather which hinders work or against illness, which is a grievous thing in such surroundings. These wives and mothers of the camp are splendid. Let their sisters who live in comfort and luxury in their city homes spare a thought for the discomforts and hardships that the women folk of the railway camps bear with such cheerfulness and patience, and the solicitude that they display for the welfare of their children.

I am glad that the children in the camps I have seen appear mostly healthy and happy, though the problem of their education is a difficult one. But there they are, and it is our duty to do the best we can for them.

Some day someone with an abler pen than mine will write the epic of the making of Australian railways, and of their makers, but meanwhile I would again say, "Hats off to the unknown men to whom we owe so much, and whom we have praised so little."

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Industrial Education Will Reduce Crime.

The Minneapolis "Tribune" editorially declares that crime is our country's most expensive luxury. It quotes statistics charging that crime costs the United States about 10,000,000,000 dollars a year. Loss in loot alone is about 3,500,000,000 dollars. Loss in diverted man power is 6,500,000,000 dollars more.

Each year crime costs America a sum equal to the entire war debt owed our country by Europe, or twice what it costs to run the Government. In any one year we spend ten times as much for crime as we have spent on highways. Reducing crime one-half would in five years wipe out the national debt, costing each inhabitant 83 dols. a year. The Chicago Crime Commission says that city has 30,000 crooks and criminals costing the city 20,000 dols. a year apiece.

What is the remedy? Is it play or work? Does any nation spend more money on college and high-school sports like baseball and football than ours? Do the children of any country play more and work less than our children? A genius proposes spending millions in every State on more playgrounds for the children.

What is more conducive to crime among the growing generation of boys and young men than idleness and spending money they never earned? Nebraska is considering a department of higher education to relate the student with and prepare him for an honest-to-God job for life best fitted for him. San Mateo-Burlingame Union High School has more than half its boys working, learning trades, as well as making their grades.

Is it not time to ask our schools whether industrial education of our youth is not the solution of the problem? Are not habits of industry and earning money before you spend it a good way to reduce the national crime burden?

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