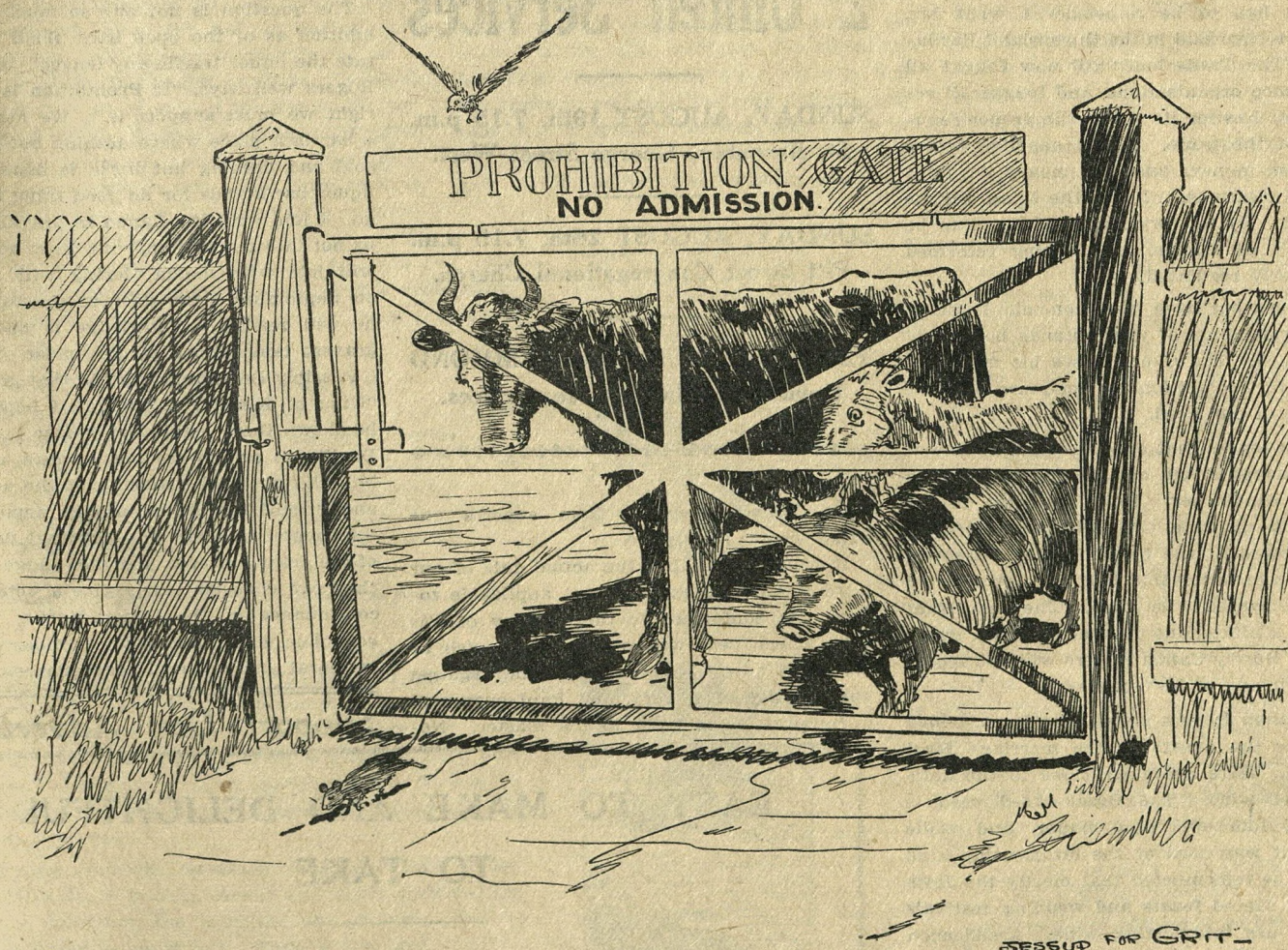


# Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

VOL. XXII. No. 24. Twopence. SYDNEY, AUGUST 16, 1928.

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



IT KEEPS THE BIG THINGS OUT.

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## A BROTHERLY CORRECTION.

### THE CANON WAS WRONG.

By REV. R. C. OAKLEY.

I have read with much interest a statement by the Rev. Canon E. J. Rogers relating to Prohibition, and all will agree that he has placed the case against Prohibition from his standpoint very moderately. It seems to me, however, that the basis of his reasoning is at fault, and therefore I shall be glad of stating the matter from another standpoint.

He states he is in favor of reform of the liquor traffic. That in itself is an indictment against the open bar. The Citizens' Rights and Liquor Reform Association has little to say under this head. Mr. Prentice, one of their lecturers, has stated from the platform that he would like to see the hotels open 24 hours in the day. That Association stood for 9 o'clock closing at the last referendum. We cannot hope for much reform from that corner. It has to be remembered what Mr. Theodore once said in the Queensland Parliament: "The Trade has until now fought all temperance organisations, and fought all reform that has for its object the proper regulation of the trade. It has supplied bribes and hush-money, and the money to fight political elections." I fear the thing will be repeated. By its very nature it seems to be incapable of reform, or of being reformed or properly regulated.

The open bar from "the economic, hygienic and moral points of view" stands hopelessly condemned. The Canon bases his main objection to Prohibition on Scripture and the example of our Lord.

(1) He states that our Lord drank wine at the Passover Feast, and His enemies called Him a winebibber. Here we come to the definition of wine. No leaven or ferment was allowed in the bread for the Passover, and it is inconceivable that the Jews would have fermented wine then. They said that He was a gluttonous man as well as a winebibber. Surely Canon Rogers will not accept the testimony of his enemies.

(2) Canon Rogers states that He provided wine for the guests at the marriage feast in Cana. Here again we come to the definition of wine. The Greek word used is Generic, like our word liquor, and while mostly it was used of the intoxicating kind it must be remembered that mostly the Jews at their sacred feasts and wedding festivals did not use intoxicating wine. Archdeacon Boyce describes a Jewish wedding which he attended, where the wine was made from raisins boiled.

(3) Canon Rogers also states that He made it a necessary part of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The Canon will know, however, that the word "wine" is never used once in the New Testament in connection with the Lord's Supper. It is "the cup," "the fruit of the vine." And as stated in (1), as it was at Passover time it would be improbable that it was fermented. Wine for sacramental purposes is provided for

under the proposed Act if the referendum goes against the liquor bar.

(4) The wines of the Scripture were mostly intoxicating apparently, as Canon Rogers states. But we are not dealing much with the wine question. U.S.A. used to consume 93 per cent. of beer; the rest was wine and spirits. N.S.W. consumes only seven-tenths of a gallon per head against a total liquor consumption of thirteen gallons. The wine industry of the Commonwealth is not worth as much as dried grapes, and is a million pounds less than rabbit skins. For every

## 2 United Services

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19th, 7.15 p.m.

St. Barnabas, George Street West.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 26th, 7.15 p.m.

Pitt Street Congregational Church.

The Rev. R. B. S. HAMMOND  
Preacher at both these services.

three pounds received from exports one penny comes from wine.

It seems to me that the actual acts of our Lord in this instance are not applicable today. He conformed to the customs of His day, when there was no open bar such as we have now. Jesus said nothing against the iniquity of slavery, and Paul even sent a runaway slave back to his master. No-

body will argue from that that slavery should be tolerated. The slavers and some clergy in America quoted Scripture wholesale for their position.

It seems rather unfair and irrelevant to refer to the "Church of Christ" in U.S.A. as being so solidly against the liquor bar. The so-called "Church of Christ" in 1916 numbered only 1,337,000 communicants of a total of 40,000,000. The Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists number over 20,000,000 communicants together, and it was mainly these three Churches that were behind the great moral and spiritual reform that swept the saloons out of the country. Commissioner Brownlow, one of the three men who govern the city of Washington, the capital city, said to a visitor that the reason why the Episcopalian Church did not make much headway in U.S.A. was because of its lack of conviction on the liquor question. Its communicants number less than those of the "Church of Christ."

The question is not one so much of Prohibition as of the open bar. Shall we tolerate the liquor traffic any longer? As Canon Rogers well says, "If Prohibition is morally right we must support it." We assert that a bar is a place where nothing but liquor is sold and nothing but harm is done. If the liquor bar stands for no good thing it should go. I join with the Canon in praying, "Lead us not into temptation," and I am hopeful he will join with me in closing with his vote on September 1 the door of the bar, which he will readily acknowledge is one of the gravest temptations in our midst.

Possibly Deniliquin has had that great film, "King of Kings"; if not yet, I hope it will be shown there before September 1. Let the Deniliquin people see that picture, and read into the physical suffering of the scourging and crucifixion so reverently depicting all the mental anguish and spiritual desolation of the great Sufferer, and then judge whether they can conscientiously give a vote for the continuance of the liquor traffic, with its economic waste, and with its miserable trail of moral and spiritual consequences.

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## THE MENACE OF THE INTOXICATED MOTORIST.

### AN ANALYSIS OF ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY POLICE COURT CASES.

By COURTENAY C. WEEKS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

I have had placed at my disposal a unique collection of newspaper cuttings, upon which this treatise is based.

The Criminal Justice Act, 1925, provides, among other things: (a) That any person who is drunk while in charge on any highway, or other public place, of any mechanically-propelled vehicle, shall on summary conviction be liable in respect of each offence to imprisonment for a period not exceeding four months, or to a fine not exceeding £50, or to both such imprisonment and fine; (b) Such conviction carries with it the automatic suspension of the license and disqualification from holding one for at least one year; (c) A person so convicted may, after three months, appeal to the Court to remove the suspension or disqualification.

This Act came into operation on June 1st, 1926. The following statements refer to the 1160 cases which came before various Courts under these provisions from June, 1926, to June, 1927:

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total number of cases analysed .....	1160
Dismissed entirely, but no criticism of police action made .....	74
Dismissed "drunk in charge," but convicted for dangerous driving .....	53
Discharged under Probation Act, or "bound over" .....	15
Sentenced to imprisonment (varying terms) ..	124
Fined .....	894

In all cases of conviction the driving license was, of course, suspended for at least one year, but in one case it was suspended permanently, in 3 for 10 years, in 8 for 5 years, in another 8 for 3 years, and in 19 for 2 years. A large number of licenses were suspended for various short periods when "drunk in charge" was dismissed, but dangerous driving or other offence proved.

Among the social classes involved were: architects, auctioneers, a banker, Army and Navy officers, air pilots, solicitors, the principal of a college, unemployed laborers, etc. Taxi drivers and lorry drivers numbered 242; commercial travellers, 72; farmers, 40; licensees and hotel proprietors, 24; doctors, 19.

For some years past the pressure upon hospital beds and hospital finances, caused by motor-car accidents, has been growing in severity. "In the hope of obtaining precise information, the Chairman of the Hospitals' Motor Accident Policy Association addressed a letter to us," says the "Lancet," "asking for details of motor accidents treated at hospitals. His invitation has been responded to by 183 hospitals, representing 14,169 beds,

and the information satisfies him that, irrespective of fees to medical men, the cost of motor accidents to the hospitals, in the mass, must be about half a million a year." At Leeds Infirmary, last year, over 1000 patients, due to motor accidents, were treated at a cost of £4399, of which only £62 was recovered from patients. Not only is there this drain on hospital resources, but a large number of beds are occupied by cases to the exclusion of the local residents, for whom the hospitals were originally built. It is a serious menace, and calls for very definite consideration in many directions, and, above all, for the regular instruction of our boys and girls in the danger of small doses of alcohol,



and the more definite education of all classes of the community as to the effect of alcohol upon the higher nervous system.

#### SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

1. These 1160 cases reveal the now well recognised menace to society of the intoxicated motorist.

2. Legally, it has been realised and accepted, as a result of medical and police witness, that a man is "drunk" within the

meaning of the Act when he is "so much under the influence of alcohol as to have lost control of his faculties to such an extent as to render him unable to execute safely the occupation on which he is engaged at the material time."

3. Medically, it has been demonstrated that medical men, while hesitating to use the term "drunk," largely because of its hitherto restricted and popular connotation, have in a great number of cases not only used the term absolutely and without qualification, but on cross-examination, or under pressure, have admitted that in their opinion "under the influence of alcohol, and therefore unfit to drive a car" did in fact mean that the defendant was drunk.

4. The statements of Chairmen of Benches and others, and the inadequate penalties and sentences passed, reveal the urgent need of greater uniformity and stringency in dealing with those cases (irrespective of social standing, past character, etc.) where the fact of alcoholic intoxication is fully proved.

5. The evidence as a whole reveals the need for the definite education of all classes of the community with regard to the general effect of alcohol upon bodily activities, and especially with regard to its essentially narcotic and inco-ordinating influence upon higher centres of the brain. It also needs to be made clear that a condition of impaired judgment and precision in action may be induced with tragic results, by the action of alcohol, though it be far short of that condition popularly known as drunkenness.

6. If the interpretation of existing Acts demands the same degree of insobriety for a motorist as for a pedestrian before a conviction for being drunk in charge of a car can be secured, then there is urgent need for amendment of the law. This is necessary not only to ensure the greater safety of the public, but to impress upon motorists that a degree of insobriety which might possibly be condoned by some at the fireside is distinctly criminal when driving a car.

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## SAVING DERELICTS.

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**THE RELIGIOUS APPEAL MORE READILY RESPONDED TO.**

**A HIGHER TYPE OF MANHOOD IS IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT.**

By ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

The McGregor Institute, founded in the City of Detroit 33 years ago, has issued its annual report for 1923.

It is a most interesting record of a very sane Christian effort to help the flotsam and jetsam of a city with a population of nearly one million people.

The report opens with these words:

"When the open saloon was a part of the life of Detroit over 90 per cent. of the homeless men who sought shelter at McGregor Institute and other charitable agencies were victims of its influence."

This is also true of the homeless men of Sydney. This Institute was thorough. It

provided shelter, clothes, food, medical attention, religious opportunity and work.

They sought to meet the needs of the whole man.

### THEN PROHIBITION CAME.

Detroit is in the State of Michigan, which is about one-sixth the size of New South Wales, but contains a population of about three and a half million people, 22 per cent. of which are foreign-born. On the first of May, 1918, Prohibition came into force, and 3825 liquor places were closed and 62 breweries. This was done on a vote of the people, Prohibition obtaining a majority of 68,624 votes.

In May, 1917, there were 1692 arrests for drunkenness.

In May, 1918, there were only 183.

In May, 1917, there were in Detroit 5898 arrests for felonies and misdemeanors, while during May, 1918, these fell to 3123.

On April 7, 1919, "a beer and wine" amendment was defeated by a majority of 207,520 votes.

National Prohibition was carried in the State Legislature by 30 to nil in the Senate and 88 to 3 in the House.

### A FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON.

The McGregor Institute, in its annual report, takes the five-year period before Prohibition and the five-year period since, and produces a startling record. All the figures quoted are the average annual number for the five-year periods.

Before Prohibition different men seeking help, 20,923.

After Prohibition different men seeking help, 12,733.

In five years Prohibition relieved the institution of 40,950 applicants for help.

And this in spite of a big increase in population.

What they call "repeaters" fell from 3881 per year to 1577.

They gave an average of 45,286 lodgings to destitute men in each year before Prohibition. This now only averages 33,042.

A saving in five years of 61,220.

### A THREEFOLD BLESSING.

In the department where men were allowed to pay for slightly better shelter three very striking improvements are noticed.

First—The money left for safekeeping overnight used to average 7 dollars (28/-); now it averages 25 dollars (£5).

Second—The requests for old clothing fell from an average of 2757 per annum to 1065.

This means self-respect on the one hand and good business for tailors, etc., on the other hand.

Third—Certain likely men were trusted to pay when they earned it. The increase in the number who justified this trust rose from 5 per cent. to 12 per cent.

### RELIEF OF SUFFERING.

The report says: "A decided improvement in the health of the men is shown since Prohibition. From 1913 to 1917, inclusive, the average number of men per year applying to the Institute physician for special medical treatment was 5247, and from 1919 to 1923, inclusive, it was only 1706."

If you have any feeling for those who suffer, if you have any imagination you surely must take off your hat to Dr. Prohibition, who prevented an average of 3541 sicknesses.

The report goes on to say: "Records of separate illnesses are not available for the entire period covered, but a comparison of December, 1917, the last month of the pre-Prohibition period, with December, 1923, the last month of the post-Prohibition period, reveals a decrease in venereal cases from 18 to 6; a decrease in gastrointestinal cases from 46 to 12; a decrease in skin troubles from 199 to 56; and a decrease in minor surgery from 280 to 24.

### THE EFFECT OF RELIGION.

The report says: "The most striking immediate effect of Prohibition on the work at the McGregor Institute has been in its religious department. Total chapel attendance for 1919, the first calendar year after Prohibition, was 10,000 less than for the year 1918, although there were more men in the building."

This would be disquieting to those who expect Prohibition to be the handmaid of religion, but the report goes on to say: "It is Institute experience that most men seek religious aid only when shattered in body and purse—hungry, poorly-clad, nervously weak, penniless—and this condition was intensified and widespread previous to Prohibition.

"Accustomed to think of religion as something for material relief only, it was natural that the transient man, at first, should avoid it as his acute need for physical aid lessened.

"With the removal of the saloon gradually the deadening effect of alcohol on the minds and hearts of men has been lifted, and religion now appeals as a broader and more spiritual aid. There is evident a more alert and less spoiled outlook on life, and sober men with clear minds make more intelligent and more permanent decisions than those under the influence of alcohol."

In 1919, chapel attendance, 14,439.

In 1923, chapel attendance, 29,293.

This is encouraging, but even more so is the report of the religious work director, who states that the number of men who sought for instruction in Christian living has risen from 397 to 1330.

So the claim that Prohibition is the handmaid of religion is fully substantiated.

### A WONDERFUL SUMMARY.

1. A decrease of 39 per cent. in the number of different men.
2. A decrease of 44 per cent. in daily arrivals.
3. A decrease of 59 per cent. in repeaters.
4. A decrease of 27 per cent. in destitute lodgers.
5. A decrease of 61 per cent. in requests for clothing.
6. A decrease of 67 per cent. in men requiring medical treatment.
7. A steady increase of 106 per cent. in chapel attendance.



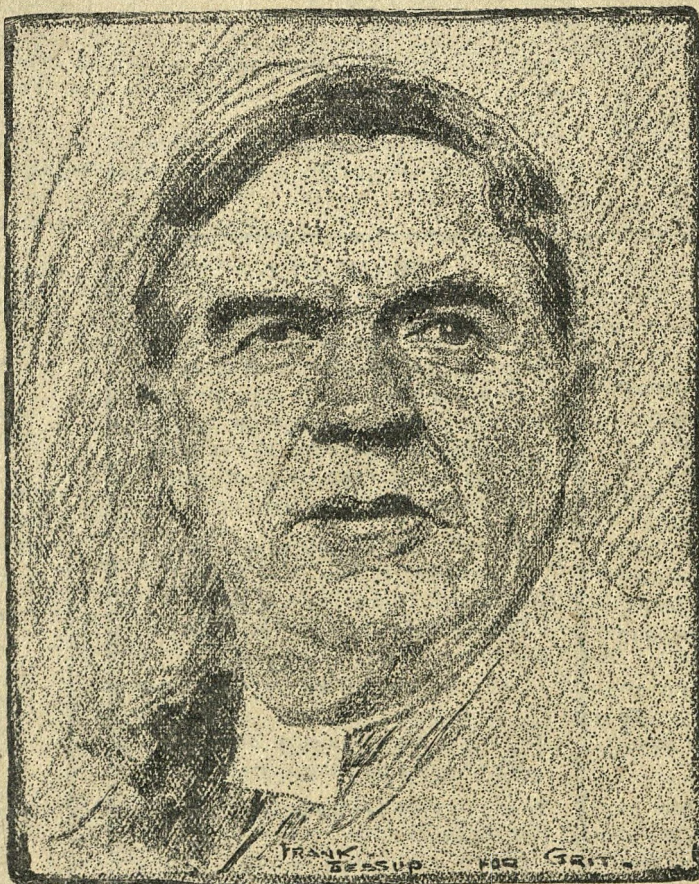
## AMERICA'S AMAZING EXPERIMENT.

By Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D.

Nation-wide Prohibition in the United States is a matter of far extended interest. I have travelled in nearly every State of the Union, in the Dominion of Canada, and in half a dozen countries of Europe since the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified. In all these widely separated regions I found many who were indifferent to the League of Nations and the World Court; in none did I find anyone who was even neutral about Prohibition. For the "Wets" of every nation it is either a tragedy or a farce; a menace to freedom, the beginning of the end for democratic rule, an odious usurpation of personal right and liberty by a blind, bigoted, pharisaical puritanism. For the "Drys" it is the moral triumph of the century, a bold, brave adventure registering marvellous advance in human affairs; a new era of commercial expansion, and of an accelerated moral and religious progress. Even had it done no more than wipe out that sink of non-social iniquities, the saloon, the experiment, we are told by the "Drys," and by not a few "Wets," would have been well worth while.

The enactment of all Prohibition measures is based upon the right of the community to rank above the individual wherever the general welfare is at stake. As to whether social control of the drink traffic is either wise or expedient, there is much difference of opinion and an equal confusion of data. It cannot be too strongly stated that the so-called facts circulated by the "Wets" are frequently highly colored, or only partially significant and very inconclusive. It must also be conceded that the publicity materials of the "Drys" have often been compiled by inadequate methods, or upon questionable returns. Of course the "Drys" have the law upon their side. Nor can there be any serious debate about Sir William Osler's opinion that "nobody would be a whit the worse if all the liquor in the country were dumped in the Atlantic and all the tobacco in the Pacific." Many worthy citizens would probably experience some temporary discomfort, and a few might suffer actual privation. But within a couple of decades Americans as a whole would have gained beyond words in health of body, soul and circumstances. Prohibition, therefore, is lawful, sound and sensible; it forbids nothing necessary; it contradicts nothing reasonable. It is embedded in the Constitution of the Republic, from which the most enthusiastic "Wet" has not the faintest chance of dislodging it.

"McCall's Magazine" says: "Dr. Cadman will appeal to you and he will help you—he truly will go down into history as one of the greatest preachers of America, and it is a privilege to possess him as a contemporary, for he is of the immortal race of John Wesley, of George Fox, and of Phillips Brooks the well beloved."



REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D.,

President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

However, when a rumor reached London that the Eighteenth Amendment was doomed to failure in America, a millionaire liquor dealer at once ordered a rollicking celebration at his expense. The halls of a palatial and crowded club in the West End rang with the shouts of the gay revellers until dawn; champagne flowed in streams; and the joy of the bibulous was unconfined. I saw while journeying through England spacious posters prominently displayed which assured the native and the tourist that "Britons never, never shall be slaves" to the infamous tyrannies of Prohibition. Drink's paid advocates are well aware that misleading headlines and juggled statistics are an effective means for knaves to twist the truth and make of it a trap for fools. They use them abundantly, backed by the tales of foreign travellers in America who have

been horrified by the deceit and villainy of a nation cursed by enforced abstinence from liquor. The chief impression one gets from this very costly propaganda of the brewers is that Prohibition here is mainly a crusade arranged by rant, cant and humbug, and engineered by a widespread organised hypocrisy.

Nevertheless, the growing conviction finds daily utterance, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but in Germany, Sweden, Italy, France, and even Russia, that sooner or later, if not on moral, certainly on economic grounds, these nations will have to deal decisively and stringently with Drink. It should also clearly be understood that the United States is conducting the most amazing experiment in the annals of legislation of this nature. For the first time in modern history our country is attempting to change the personal tastes and habits of millions of people. Let us make it unmistakably clear to lawless sellers and lawless buyers of intoxicants that the liquor traffic has been permanently outlawed in the United States as the enemy of the general well-being. Insist that Federal and State Governments shall co-operate to end the organised resistance to the Eighteenth Amendment. It is demoralising in the highest degree that law should fail through the connivance or treachery of those appointed to execute it.

I do not say that those who honestly believe this particular law interferes with the sacred rights of the citizen have no case. Nor do I insist to legalists that sumptuary legislation is in its proper place when embedded in constitutional doctrine. But I do say that here is a valiant attempt to rid this Republic of a fearful menace. It has succeeded

to the extent that the saloon is abolished, and assuredly no man with an anti-moronic brain wants the saloon restored. For this reason, if there were no other, and there are many others, Prohibition deserves a more unanimous and cordial support.

Nor is this all. The Federal Council of which I happen to be President, while not representing all the members of its own constituent Churches, upon the issue of Prohibition does represent the vast majority of them. Its Administrative Committee heartily and unequivocally reaffirms the commitment of these Churches to National Prohibition. They do not propose to allow the results for which their devoted agencies have labored during many decades to be thrown away at the bidding of criminal bootleggers, or of corrupted officials, or of politicians in search

(Continued on page 9.)



# GRAINS OF GOLD WORTH PICKING UP!

## Cheat Yourself

### But Don't Cheat Others.

There's one game in which it is allowable to cheat. It's the game of being happy.

If you're not, pretend you are—cheat yourself. Keep on cheating until you are convinced.

Most unhappy folk are so because they don't get what they want. Most happy folk are so not because they have what they want, but because they're grateful for what they got.

Happiness is where you take it, not where you find it. You will never be happy until you think you are.

## Hurry is Waste—

### Work with Despatch.

There's a great deal of difference between hurry and despatch. Despatch is necessary, hurry should be avoided like the plague.

Things done in a hurry mostly mean so much wasted effort. They have to be done all over again in order to get them right.

The fussy fellow soon makes the other chap furious. The boisterous business man is generally a bluff. The man with despatch, not the man in a hurry, is the one that gets things done.

Besides, the man who is on the run all the time misses things along the way. He arrives at the end (of Life) still lacking them.

## Hating Hurts the Hater More than the Hated.

Don't waste time hating people. Pass them out. Forget them. Hating them will not harm them in the least. It will only harm you.

Hate makes you gloomy, brooding and irritable. It leaves you looking old. To be happy it is not necessary to like all men, but it is necessary to forget all about the ones that make you unhappy.

If you hate, you destroy—yourself. If you forget, you leave room for something better. No man or woman can grow bigger and better while constantly harboring hate.

## The Pleasant Word Helps Everyone.

It is the quiet worker that succeeds. No one can do his best, or even do well, in the midst of badinage or worry or nagging. Therefore, if you work, work as cheerily as you can. If you do not work, do not put even a straw in the way of others. There are rocks and pebbles and holes and plenty of obstructions. It is the pleasant word, the hearty word, that helps everywhere.

Strong reasons make strong actions.

A clear conscience is a continual holiday of happiness.

Ambition is a big factor, but without patience it might only be fireworks.

Reputation is the world's measure of a man—character is what he really is.

Determination means sticking right when you are right—and getting a new hold when you are wrong.

### BUCK UP!

Buck up! The demon of despair  
Is stronger than your strongest foe.  
Shake off the shackles which you wear,  
Stand up and give life blow for blow.  
Take failure now, to-morrow too,  
And then the next day if you must,  
But watch that chap inside of you!  
He is the one you musn't trust.

Buck up! One victory wipes out  
A hundred failures gone before;  
Heed not the little voice of doubt  
That sickly whispers, "Try no more."  
See clearly failure and success  
And all men who've struggled  
through,  
And watch that demon of distress  
Which seeks to make a wreck of you.

Your thoughts are stronger than your  
foes,  
They'll drive your dearest friends  
away—  
They'll weaken you and they'll impose  
New fears upon you, day by day.  
Who gives his mind unto despair  
Lodges a foeman in his brain.  
Buck up! To-morrow may be fair,  
For cowards only hope is vain.

—Edgar A. Guest.

Disappointment subdues the small man—  
it spurs the big man on.

Lose money and you lose much—but lose  
your courage and you lose all.

Many fools cannot get angry—wise men  
won't.

Delay puts out the fire of purpose in all  
men. Big men do things—little men delay  
them.

## Campaign Meetings

### Rev. R. B. S. Hammond

SUNDAY, 19th—

4 p.m.: Baptist Church, Marrickville.

7.15 p.m.: United Service, St. Barnabas,  
George Street West.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd—8 p.m.: Ryde.

SUNDAY, 26th—

3 p.m.: Granville.

7 p.m.: Pitt St. Congregational Church.

8.30 p.m.: Newtown United Service.

MONDAY, 27th—8 p.m.: Lindfield.

TUESDAY, Aug. 28—Wollongong.

WEDNESDAY, 29th—8 p.m.: Chatswood.

THURSDAY, Aug. 30—Goulburn.

### Mr. R. J. C. Butler

Director, W.A. Prohibition League.

August 14 to 19—Wagga.

August 22 to 31—Broken Hill.

### Father and Son Welfare Movement

Patron: His Excellency the Governor,  
Sir Dudley de Chair.

President: Hon. Richard Arthur, M.D.,  
M.L.A., Minister for Health.

Vice-Presidents: Ven. Archdeacon Charlton;  
Rev. R. B. S. Hammond; Dr. Harvey  
Sutton, Principal Medical Officer, De-  
partment of Education; Dr. J. S. Purdy,  
Chief Metropolitan Officer of Health; Mr.  
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Father and Son Welfare Movement,  
11th Floor, Manchester Unity Bldg.,  
160 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

### POST-MORTEM VISIT.

Dear Old Soul (visiting her very sick  
brother): "I've had a very nice letter from  
Emily. She says she's so sorry she ain't  
able to come and see you, but she hopes to  
be able to come to the funeral."

EVERY THURSDAY, MACQUARIE PLACE, 1.15,  
REV. R. B. S. HAMMOND WILL SPEAK.



## THE AUSSIE WHO KNOWS U.S.A.

### JOE LONGTON, THE FAMOUS SPORT WRITER.

Joe Longton's articles in "Grit" have carried conviction because he is an Australian, a sport, a sports writer, the Aussie who knows more of U.S.A. than any other Aussie. He knows drink from A to Z, and living in a Prohibition country converted him to a belief in Prohibition. He says:

"Get Prohibition, and you get at 75 per cent. of what you are trying to get at via the Church, for Prohibition itself will eliminate 75 per cent. of the world's evil."

#### WHAT PROHIBITION DOES.

Prohibition raises the happiness, the health, wealth and prosperity of those made lowly and oppressed by alcohol. Prohibition elevates your moral, mental, physical and financial standing to the plane from which humanity is expected to look up, not down. Prohibition is the advocate of the friendless unfortunates that have suffered and are suffering from the curse of alcohol. Prohibition is the greatest single reform the world has ever known.

#### A MORAL AND ECONOMIC REFORM.

Prohibition is a moral and economic reform and a national machine that enables individuals to mould character, gain courage and become fearless in righting public as well as private wrongs; Prohibition prompts humanity to chronicle facts, combat false rumor, diseased thought and perverted opinion; Prohibition kills poverty, crime, insanity, immorality and depravity; Prohibition is the foe of filth, perversion, degeneracy, decimation, hypochondria and the carnage of war; Prohibition is the nemesis of the poor-house, prison, lunatic asylum, white plague, white slavery, bludger, harlot and brothel; Prohibition slays the penitentiary, parenthood that mothers murder, rape, arson, robbery, shackles, condemned cells, dark dungeons and the gallows; Prohibition is the minister of the truth that makes mankind sober,

sane, prosperous, free and content; Prohibition brings happiness beyond the imagination of those not already related to Prohibition, and it is the remembrancer of only the old and successfully tried; Prohibition is the herald of what is to come, upholder of civil liberty, strengthener of loyalty, the pillar and stay of government; Prohibition is the upbuilder of the church, school, industry, sport and their adherents; Prohibition is the defender of the devoted father, the proud mother and the infant babe nursing at her breast; Prohibition is heaven to women and children and hell to the liquor murderers who reach out for their souls.

#### PROHIBITION IN AUSTRALIA.

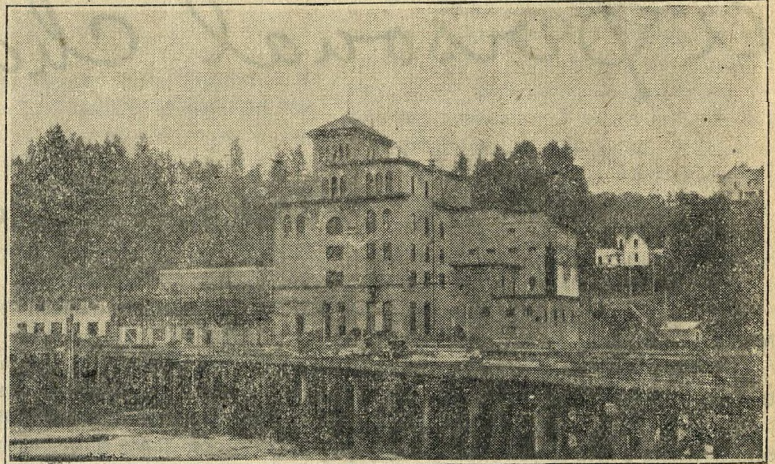
Prohibition is the medium through which my native land, Australia, will prosper individually and collectively, and which will enable Australia's Treasury's wealth to be the "like that begets like," as Australia's gold passes from Australia's banks to Australia's manufacturers, merchants, consumers and vice versa. As matters now stand in Australia, with the endorsement of political imbecility and some degenerated and perverted "wet" newspaper, supported by voters too old and too addicted to alcohol to care, or too young and inexperienced to understand, Australia's wealth, wasted on alcohol, finds an outlet through Australia's sewers—as excreta—to the sea, or to that human junkpile. "Potter's Paupers' Graveyard," in

wrecked and broken Australian homes and blasted Australian humanity; Prohibition is the greatest law of all great laws; Prohibition is God's best friend and the devil's worst enemy.

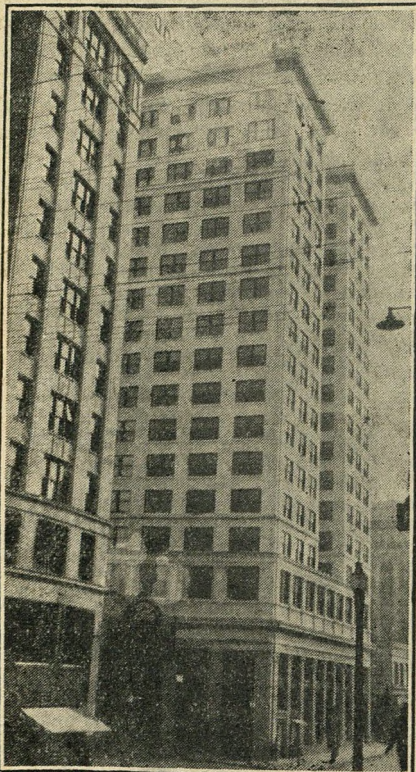
#### SUICIDE SYRUP.

It is the dregs of society only who, in America, constitute the violators of the Volstead Law, and they get keyed up on "suicide syrup," which, well shaken before taken, is much more palatable than "undertaker's cocktail," the principal ingredients for which are in demand by junkmen who have sent the price up since rags in America are scarce and the flavoring impossible to obtain. If you ever come to America and see an habitue of an American merry mucilage parlor double up like a jack-knife, he hasn't been dining off donkey stuffed with dynamite. The chances are that he's only impregnated with a concoction made out of sheep-dip, Blakey's boot blacking, embalming fluid and essence of mad dog.

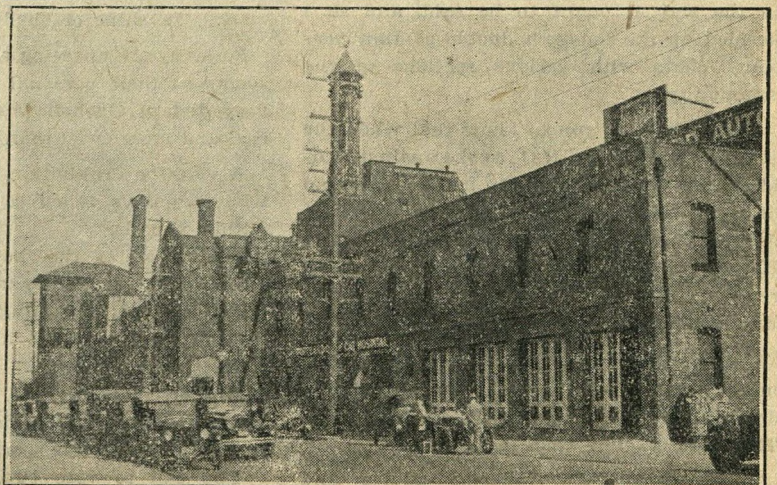
(Continued on page 10.)



The Gumwater Pulp and Paper Mill in Olympia, Washington. In June, 1927, it began with eleven hundred new employees. It is one of the largest paper mills in the world. It was the Olympia Brewery. It is located on the exact spot where the first "Covered Waggon Train" settled down in Washington. Like your residential sections in Australia that are haunted by a bar room, the brewery started up right away! Like the saloons, the breweries got the best business locations. Here is an instance of what will happen in Australia.



Here is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Bank Building in Tacoma, Washington. It was erected since Prohibition on the site of "Monty" Montgomery's Saloon, the largest in Tacoma. On the corner is a men's furnishing store. This was before Prohibition "The Puget Sound Bar."



The Weinhard Brewery is broken up into factories, etc. It also makes fruit juice and hop beverages. It also stores thousands of tons of food.



# A Personal Chat with my readers

## MY LETTERS IN THE DAILY PRESS.

It will interest my readers to know how great the problem of publicity is. Knowing the opponents of Prohibition were taking whole pages in practically every paper at a cost of about £40,000, and that it was utterly impossible to compete with them, I was faced with the following problems:

First: How much could I dare spend in publicity?

Second: Which of the many papers would I take space in?

Third: What would be the most effective way of appealing to the public?

Fourth: Were the newspapers the best medium for informing people of the truth?

After every appeal of which I was capable I decided that the response did not warrant my spending more than £2000 in August. Of course I had not this sum; but I was determined if I had to pawn the buttons on my shirts I would raise that sum. Having decided on the amount to be spent, I was then faced with the question of which papers.

There are 220 country newspapers. There are six city daily papers. There are a dozen weekly papers that had to be considered. There are sectional papers like the religious, radio, motor, women's, sports and farming papers. There are monthly papers of great importance. The question of price, circulation and duplication added to my difficulties.

When it came to effectiveness I decided that as we could not do it with bigness of emphasis it had to be done with distinctiveness. It was impossible to say all that one ought to say; it was impossible to say it in the way it ought to be said, and so I decided on the ten-inch double-column personal chats with various sections of the community.

It will interest you to know that when the Hon. W. A. Holman, K.C., spoke against Prohibition it was necessary to make some kind of reply. I decided to take a twelve-inch double column in the "Sydney Morning Herald" at a cost of £20 to make my brief reply. When the "Herald" saw my letter to Mr. Holman they demurred.

I then offered it to the "Sun," and that it might come under the notice of the public I decided that it must go on the editorial page. This cost £27/10/- cash in advance.

While I honestly welcome advice and criticism I would even more heartily welcome some real money.

Space in the papers varies from eight shillings an inch to three pounds an inch, so it is no longer correct to say "talk is cheap."

My daily talks in the press must not be judged by any single talk, but in the remembrance that there are to be some thirty different talks, and they will, in spite of the very severe limits imposed upon me, convey the essentials of our case to the public.

\* \* \*

## WHEN MOTHER CALLED.

Surely we can all recall those more or less numerous occasions when "mother called"; how impatient we were at the interference with our pleasure or our programme; how we resented being forbidden to do a thing in which we could see no harm. It never dawned on us that just as a hen can see the distant, silent, dangerous hawk and call her unseeing, unafraid chicks to her, so mother was not exactly a fool and had reasons born of experience for her call.

Do you remember, dear, years long ago,  
When in the fields you played, a tiny maid,  
I called you from the sunshine's glowing heat  
Into the shade?

I feared for you the summer's lavish heat,  
The golden beams, that cheered your childish feet,

You knew not why but, in obedience sweet,  
At once you came.

My child, I know how sad your heart has grown,

And how, too often, bitter thoughts find rest.  
'Tis hard to walk life's narrow way alone,  
But God knows best.

He is your Father, you can trust Him still,  
So great His love, you need not be afraid,  
Content to walk, obedient to His will,  
In shine or shade.

So many are unseeing and unafraid at what seems in their personal experience to be a very distant alcoholic menace, but it's more real and more cruel than ever was the hawk.

A vote for Prohibition is a vote to prevent what we have failed to cure or even keep within bounds.

It is a vote on the "better to be sure than sorry" plan. It is like taking your umbrella when the sun is shining; it is a wise precaution; and, anyhow, any fool would take it if it was raining.

Mother, in young life, ever stood for disinterested love and wide experience. That is why her call was worth heeding.

The call to vote Prohibition also comes from those who are disinterested, and who have had a very wide and real experience.

# 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.  
Office: Room 712, 160 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.  
Phone: MA1355.

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

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1928.

THE POOR! At once you think of physical hunger and bodily discomfort.

It is a very great mistake to limit the poor in this way. There are poor rich people and rich poor people. Money is the least useful remedy for poverty.

Friendship, beauty, opportunity, protection and, above all, religion are the riches the poor of the world need. You can be quite sure the availability of drink never relieved any kind of poverty.

Pity the poor. I do not mean The poor in wealth, for those who lean On wealth are leaning on a reed That always breaks in time of need. The sky has so much more of gold Than all earth's treasures can hold, Yet gold to which the poor are blind, Pity the poor, the poor in mind.

Pity the poor who never shed A tear because a dog was dead; Who never saw their friend to be, God, walking on a wintry sea; Who passed a singing robin by And knew not what he sang; nor why; Who walked across an autumn moor And thought it empty—pity the poor.

Pity the poor, who sadly try A little noisy joy to buy, Who seek their pleasures in the street, Poor fools for smarter fools to cheat. Pity the poor, who spend and spend For things they cannot comprehend A man in any ditch can find— Pity the poor, the poor in mind!

The Editor



## A GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

### PROHIBITION IS A BLESSING.

GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT, OF  
PENNSYLVANIA, WRITES FOR  
"GRIT."

Legally and morally the United States is "dry"; practically most of it is "dry." The overwhelming majority of our people are for the Eighteenth Amendment and for its enforcement, and that fact is proved conclusively by the increasing majorities which support "dry" legislation in Congress. That is the real test.

#### The Saloon has no Friends Left.

Even the advocates of light wine and beer, who make far more hubbub than their numbers justify, do not stand for the return of the saloon. Nobody wants it, and it will never come back. That is a huge gain.

Theoretically, everybody is for law enforcement. Practically a very considerable percentage of the great newspapers, and an equally large percentage of the rich people of the country, are against it. But the mass of the people want the law enforced, and want it more and more strongly.

#### Labor Steadily Becoming "Dry."

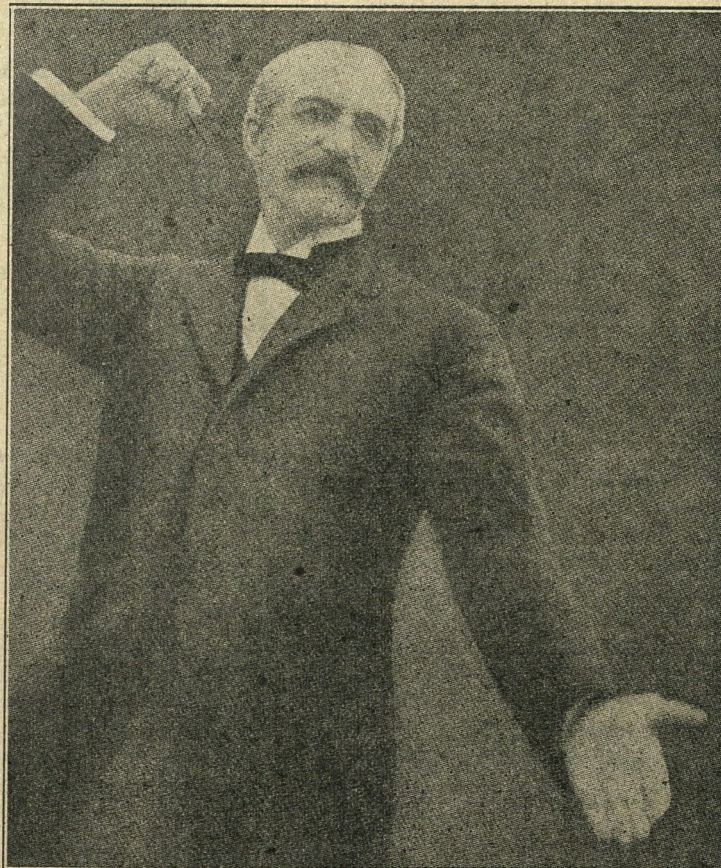
Labor used to be almost unanimously "wet." Convinced by the actual results of Prohibition, a steadily increasing percentage of organized Labor is "dry." Practically all of the women are "dry," and there is half of the population on the "dry" side at once. All of the church people are "dry," and that adds an enormous contingent. Good citizens everywhere — outraged by the failure of certain authorities to enforce the law — are more and more confirmed in their opposition to bootlegging and in their support of the Eighteenth Amendment. Public sentiment moves steadily toward support and enforcement of the law.

#### Quiet Progress Makes Few Headlines.

In spite of the bootlegging, in spite of the flagrant failure of officials to enforce the law and of influential citizens to obey it, in spite of all the talk and propaganda, the total effect of the Eighteenth Amendment in the United States has been vastly beneficial to our people. On the average, our women and children are better clothed and better fed because of it; our towns are more orderly, our prison populations smaller. Notwithstanding all the handicaps, all the treachery, all the lawbreaking, Prohibition is a blessing to the people of the United States.

#### The Noisy Few.

One discontented man makes more noise than a dozen who are satisfied. The opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment who want a change are comparatively few in number, although they make much more noise than the great mass of American citizens who believe in Prohibition and want the law sustained. We are making steady progress, and nothing can be more certain than that Prohibition has justified itself and is here to stay.



With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

*Gifford Pinchot*

Harrisburg, Pa.

## America's Amazing Experiment—

(Continued from page 5.)

of place and pay. But drinking is a moral problem, and especially is it requisite that we should rededicate ourselves to the religious instruction of youth and adults which lies behind moral efficiency.

Those who know the history of Temperance movements are aware that some form of Prohibition has existed in America for three-quarters of a century, indicating that after a prolonged experimental stage, National Prohibition was established by a swift, clear registration of the popular will. In the last analysis law depends for its support upon the public opinion which sustains it and the conscience of those who live under it. There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that any legislation can relieve us of the necessity for training our youth in habits of temperate living, self-control, and the practices of disinterested citizenships. To foster such habits and to cultivate such practices is the special and peculiar responsibility of the Churches—to be ignored only at the peril of the nation.

Charming Carissima, lady of mine,  
Smile on my suit with red lips divine;  
Let me but bask in the blue of your eye,  
Bid me to love as the dear days slip by;  
Perfect and peerless one, when we are wed,  
What shall we do for a cold in the head?  
Flu, coughs, and sneezes will surely be fewer  
If we both take Woods' Great Peppermint  
Cure.

## LET ME DO IT!

WHY? Because I am trained to do it; it is my business.

I can save your time and increase your business.

TYPING, DUPLICATING,  
MULTIGRAPHING.

*Lu Southwell*

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## A HAPPY EXCHANGE.

### THE HOMES AND CHILDREN OF THE PEOPLE.

(By JOHN BRERETON, Congregational Minister.)

Writing from Oakland, California, under date of June 1st last, Mr. Brereton says:

Replying to the question of your friend in Australia regarding the working of the Prohibition law here in the U.S.A., I would say that it is so satisfactory as to be almost universally accepted, and so well established that no party of consequence ever attempts its abolition. I have been interested in such matters over forty years, and know conditions under several license systems, and think the present law handles it well. I have lived many years in great cities—Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, and smaller places, so know from personal experience both sides of the question.

Here in San Francisco I lived adjoining "Barbary Coast," the best known, wide open district in America. Sixteen years ago, under the old system, I have gone down about midnight into the midst of it, and seen the streets and alleys crowded with sightseers, everything in a glare of light, with drunks and "rooms" full of women and maudlin men, while the crowd drank and laughed at their pleasure. A few months ago I went down again with a friend to see how conditions were under the present law. The lights were mostly gone, streets and alleys were almost empty, the houses being occupied by small stores and cheap rooming houses. The crowds were in the movies, or out driving in their autos, or at home listening to their radios. Though mostly foreigners, they were living in another and better America.

During the past ten years, since the Great War, while other nations suffer from unemployment, the United States have been living a new and prosperous life. The saloons are gone, and few want them back. A time of prosperity, such as the world has never known, is common among us. Savings banks enormously gained in deposits, building and loan organisations are doing a great business. What are known as luxuries in other countries are common among our people. We have more movies, radios and autos than all the world put together. Our present problem in every town and city is, not how to get more autos, but where to park.

Years ago Prohibition was thought of as a purely moral question, but in more recent times it is considered as an economic question. Bankers, merchants, manufacturers, educators are opposed to the saloons and drinking as a bar to progress, and a blight on men's brains in doing efficient work.

Since the Great War our laws restricted immigration, which is fortunate, otherwise our country would be flooded by foreigners, soaked with alcoholic tastes and customs, fit only to do manual labor. We prefer men with clear brains to operate machinery for heavy work.

The last and most important point of all advantages coming through Prohibition is to the homes and children of the common people. In the past ten years attendance of our young students at High Schools and Colleges has increased three hundred per cent. We feed, clothe, and educate our boys and girls instead of enriching the brewers and distillers—a happy exchange.

### The Aussie Who Knows U.S.A.—

(Continued from page 7.)

#### NO DEMAND FOR REPEAL.

Previous to a Congressional session in America, the "wets" create a hullabaloo and stamp their feet while the "wet" hirelings of the press take up the hue and cry, and with a page with a whiskey advertisement on one side and a denunciation of Prohibition on the other, your home is invaded. Did you ever stop long enough to realise that after the first week or two of Congress they curl up like mongrels on mats? Do you know that in all the Congressional sessions held in the eight years of Prohibition the wets haven't even reached first base? They have not made a run. They've got nothing but "goosers." Do you know that there has never been a man game enough to stake his political future on asking for the return of the saloon? Do you know that no political party has tried to enter the White House on a "wet" platform?

#### PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

People in increasing numbers believe in Prohibition. This is demonstrated in the referendum elections. In the 32 States which had taken popular votes prior to 1926 the aggregate net dry majority was 1,350,000. In the four States which held additional binding elections in 1926, this majority was increased by 165,000, making a net majority in two-thirds of the States of 1,515,000.

I think it significant that in the few attempted protests that have been organised against the Prohibition law, against the Eighteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, it has proved almost impossible to get any protest from those States which were accustomed to Prohibition before.

The revolt against Prohibition comes almost entirely from the States which have never tried it.—Prof. Gilbert Murray, Oxford University.

# WINN'S

## HERALD THE NEW SEASON

### WITH THESE TWO Special Bargains



Ladies' Black  
Crepe de Chene

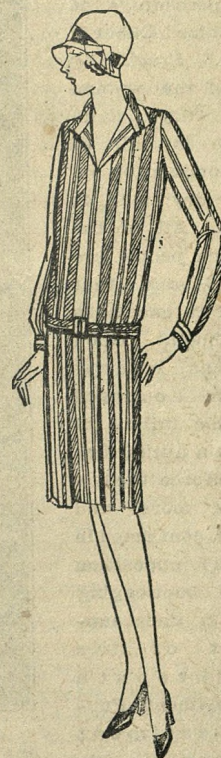
## Coats

Now

# 29/11

Ladies' nice weight  
Black Crepe de Chene  
Motor or Dress Coats.  
Rucked collar, cuffs and  
sides. Tie-over effect.  
Lengths, S.S.W., 38;  
S.W., 40; W., 42; Out-  
size, 46.

WINN'S SPECIAL 29/11



All-Silk  
Striped Fuji  
FROCKS

# 13/11

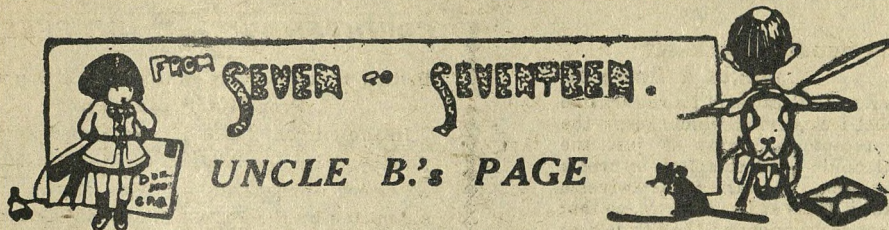
Ladies' Best  
Quality All-Silk  
Striped Fuji  
Frocks, long  
sleeves, throw  
back collar, in-  
verted pleats in  
skirt. Belt with  
buckle, can be had  
in stripes of Rose,  
Helio., Blue,  
Fawn, Pink and  
Grey. Sizes:  
S.S.W., S.W., W.,  
and O.S.

WINN'S  
SPECIAL,  
13/11

## WINN'S LTD.

"For Savings and Service,"  
16-28 OXFORD STREET,  
SYDNEY.





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

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

### FOURTEEN DAYS' HARD LABOR

The magistrates frequently sentence a person to "fourteen days' hard labor." Some of them know they deserve it and make the best of it.

Some of them resent it and make it worse than it is.

Some cheerful scallywags just smile and say: "I'll do it on my blooming head," which is his way of saying, "I can do it easily."

Now listen, all you Ne's, Ni's, honorary or otherwise, all you good ones and bad ones, and specially scallywags.

The sentence of the court pronounced by your Uncle B. is: "You are all sentenced to fourteen days' hard labor, without the option of a fine." The last fourteen days before the referendum to be held on September 1.

Everyone of twenty-one years and over must vote or they will be liable to a fine of £2.

Please turn yourselves into "human pests," and a little bird told me that that won't be a difficult thing for some of you to do.

Work, work hard; urge, urge often; tell and go on telling; your friends must vote for you; strangers must know that Prohibition is a great and splendid thing, and only two kinds of people deny this: first, the brewers whose business is in danger, and secondly those whose selfishness or ignorance has blinded their judgment. Now then, at it everybody.

UNCLE B.

### OUR LETTER BAG.

#### TWICE A WEEK.

Sylvia Gray, "Glenleigh," Eltham, writes: Last Thursday I went up to my cousin's place. We spent a very enjoyable day, playing Jacks and other games. Our inspector, Mr. Moore, came before the holidays. An ice-cream cart comes out to the school twice a week. Our vegetable garden is looking nice. The tennis court at school is nearly finished. We have eight chickens. My sweet peas are beginning to bloom. We killed a young snake last Friday. We are milking 45 cows at present.

(Dear Sylvia,—Please let me know which the two days are when the ice-cream man comes to your school, because if ever I call it will be on one of those days. I am a whale on ice-cream.—Uncle B.)

#### A BABY SHARK.

Roland Bowmer, 31 Segenhoe-street, Arncliffe, writes: Please thank Uncle Joe Longton for the two pretty postcards he sent me from America. I did not know whom the first one was from, but Mummy

thought it might be from Uncle Joe. Uncle Joe said to ask Uncle B if he has any "great-grand ne's." I am the first "grand-nephew" that Uncle Joe has ever sent a card to. I was eight years old on June 10. We all wished you many happy returns of your birthday in June, but I left it too late to send a card. Phil and I got put up after the holidays. Phil came first out of forty-three boys in his class at exam. I came second in my class. I missed first place by half a mark. I am in the big school now, and we use ink. We all went down to Cronulla for a holiday, and Phil can swim. We saw a little baby shark, and I found a little lobster under a rock, and we used to chase tiny fish round and round the rock pools.

(Dear Roland,—Your letter is very good, and I am looking forward to many more letters from you. I think it is wonderful the way "Uncle" Joe sends cards to all the ne's and ni's.—Uncle B.)

#### NAMES PLEASE.

Melva Williams, 603 Argent-street, Broken Hill, writes: Reading so many nice letters in the "Grit" I would like to put mine among them, and I hope you will accept me as one of your many Ni's. You will be glad to hear that your friend, Mrs. Harcus, introduced me. I will now tell you about Broken Hill. Broken Hill has fourteen mines. I will write about the Junction Mine. The shaft is approximately 1600 feet in depth. There is a cage which leaves the surface while one leaves the bottom, and they pass one another about halfway. They travel at about 60 miles an hour. They are used for taking men down and bringing up minerals. Our city is the third largest city in New South Wales, and has a population of 29,000 people. I am now attending the North Broken Hill Superior Public School, which is one of the largest schools in our State. I was thirteen

years of age on the nineteenth December. P.S.—Will you please give me a name for three baby kittens, two being black and one black with a white nose?

(Dear Melva,—Welcome to my big family. All you tell us of Broken Hill is most interesting. Now for the names. How would it do to call them Darkie, Nigger and Nosey? I christen many babies, but I am glad to say I do not have to find names for them.—Uncle B.)

#### A FINE FAMILY.

Keith Pryor, 161 Bismuth-st., Broken Hill, writes: I have been introduced to "Grit" by Dave Manual, and I hope to become one of your many Ne's. I am fourteen years old, and my birthday is on the 27th January. I have been a member of the Sturt Juvenile Rechabite Lodge for six years. I also am a member of the Band of Hope and the Nicholistree Methodist Sunday school. My two brothers and sister are members of the Rechabite Lodge, also my mother and father and grandfather. My favorite hobby is stamp collecting, and I have a little over a thousand. Could you let me have the address

(Continued on page 12.)

#### N.S.W. HOMES FOR INCURABLES (RYDE).

#### SUPPORTED SOLELY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Send a donation to help those who cannot, through "incurable" afflictions, help themselves.

"Weemala," a Home for Invalids.

"Moorong," a Home for Unfortunates Suffering from Cancer.

Send 1/- for Special Almanac, 12 months from 1st August, 1928. Post Free.

All communications to

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E. S. & A. Bank Chambers,  
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### PASS "GRIT" ON.

#### DENTAL SATISFACTION

IS BOUND UP IN THE NAMES

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Lifetime Desk Pen 55/- Others 21/- & 32/6  
Sold by Jewellers and Stationers everywhere.

### This handiest desk-set makes a fine gift

Handiest? Because of its remarkable ratchet-lock device which keeps the pen receptacle always at just the right angle—and therefore insures a moist nib. In raising the swiveled socket it looks at fixed angles, so that the set looks trim and the pen is kept in right position for ready service. Nothing askew! No dry nibs. A faithful pen, for instant use—and at the slightest touch on the paper. Built like the finest mechanisms, it is an ornament of real beauty for any desk—a time and trouble saver for any home or office. It makes a fine gift.

Bases are made of beautiful Carrara, Crystal Glass and Radite. The barrels of the pens are of beautiful unbreakable Radite.

Distributors: Excelsior Supply Co. Ltd.  
160 George St. West, & 282 George St. Sydney.

### From Seven to Seventeen—

(Continued from page 11.)

of a stamp collector in Australia so that I could exchange him some stamps?

(Dear Keith,—You are welcome to my family. Anyone with such a splendid temperance family record is warmly welcome. I will send you some stamps, and I hope some of your new "cousins" will exchange with you.—Uncle B.)

### A PLEASURE.

William Henry McWilliams, 3 Dudley-st., West Marrickville, writes: For the last few weeks I have been going to the Prohibition Campaign Rooms at the Royal Arcade, and have taken away some literature and "Grits." I distribute the literature in the houses around this way. It is a great pleasure for me to help in the great army of Davids against the poisonous Goliath. Since the beginning of the year I have been attending evening school at Tempe, while I go to work by day. We had a debate on Prohibition at our school last Thursday night. I began the debate for Prohibition, and I quoted from the Sydney "Sun" and "News" of that date, which said that five million gallons of booze were exported from other countries into the United States of America. The paper, however, mentioned that this was nine million gallons shorter than the year before. No one could dispute that. Unfortunately for me, however, I could only get through one-tenth of my oration.

(Dear William,—It is fine that you find it a pleasure to lend a helping hand. I am very pleased to hear of your debate, and hope you will keep it up till you qualify to address public meetings.—Uncle B.)

### SEED SOWING.

Ronald Stephenson, 47 Atchison-st., Crow's Nest, writes: In reference to your "Grits" which I get every week I am giving them away personally, making a habit of knocking at their door. Dad has given me £1/1/- to give to you to do whatever you think best. I am getting on alright at the Tech. Dad says I could have done better. I am also

looking forward to Prohibition on the 1st of September, as it is also my birthday. I will be 13 years old this September. A new hotel is being erected at Crow's Nest, and I am hoping that Prohibition will be carried. They will get a big shock when they find that they can't get any beer.

(Dear Ronald,—I am very grateful to your father, and very proud of all you are doing to help win Prohibition.—Uncle B.)

### BURNSIDE.

Joan Harrison, Eskdale, Burnside Homes, Parramatta, writes: I am writing this letter telling you about the homes at Burnside. We have quite a happy time up here. I turned 14 on the 16th of May. The three homes of the girls played Vigoro, and our home, "Eskdale," won the cup. I am in fifth class. The Superintendent of the Burnside Homes is Doctor Macintyre. We have a nice big school and a nice place to swim in. We will be starting swimming in August. We have 43 girls in our home, and about 600 in all at Burnside. Miss Bennett is my matron, and she is good to me.

(Dear Joan,—We are all interested in hearing of the wonderful Burnside Homes. I am sorry I could not reproduce in "Grit" the little sketch you made of me. I have been promising to come to see your homes some day. Then I hope to meet you.—Uncle B.)

### NORWAY.

In virtue of the new Norwegian liquor law the electors in the cities have the right to pronounce on the introduction or suppression of the local sale of alcoholic beverages. The first polls will take place this autumn. Eighteen towns will avail themselves of their right. In three towns where the sale of spirits is at present permitted, Arendal, Bodo and Tromso, the question of its suppression will be raised. In 15 towns now "dry" the friends of spirits demand that the sale of strong liquor be authorised. According to the law, only towns of over 4000 inhabitants have the right to grant licenses for the sale of distilled liquor.

### CREDITED WITH GOOD EFFECT

British Industrial Delegation Says Dry Law Promotes Prosperity.

In the current issue of the "Labor Review" published by the United States Department of Labor appears an analysis of the report submitted by the British industrial delegation which visited America in 1926. The report pointed out the reasons for the industrial prosperity in the United States, and the Department of Labor's account says: "Prohibition is mentioned as having affected prosperity by diverting large sums into the purchase of commodities and by having increased regularity of attendance at work."

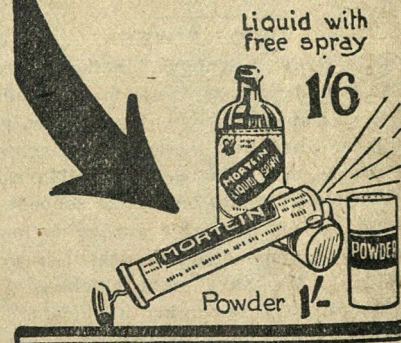


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An elderly man approached one of the attendants in the travelling menagerie.

"Can you tell me what the hump on the camel's back is for?" he asked politely.

The keeper scratched his ear.

"What it's for?" he murmured.

"Yes, what use has it?"

"Well, it's pretty useful, sir. The old camel wouldn't be much use without it, you know."

"But why not?"

"Why not?" exclaimed the keeper in surprise. "Well, you don't suppose people 'ud pay sixpence to see 'im if 'e 'adn't got an 'ump, do you?"

Doctor (meeting patient's hubby): I don't suppose she suffered any after-effects of her illness? Husband: No, but everybody else did.

They tell of a salesman of "giggle water" who insisted that he had genuine pre-war stuff. A prospective customer demanded a sample and was accommodated.

"Omigosh!" cried the taster, as he swallowed down the usual variety of embalming fluid. "I thought you said you had pre-war stuff."

"Well, there's going to be another war some day, ain't they?" came back the indignant bootlegger.

A chesty ex-sallor named Penny  
Whose habits eccentric were many,  
Put a leak in the roof  
Of his house to give proof  
That storms didn't bother him any.

An old offender, being tried before the Bench, was accused of assaulting his wife. "Liquor?" asked the magistrate. "No," answered the prisoner, gloomily, "she licked me!"

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## TIME TO FIND BETTER JOBS.

If carried on 1st September next, the poll does not take effect till 1st July, 1930. Thus the liquor employees have one year and ten months in which to find better and healthier jobs, and the Brewery Companies have that time to adjust their plants to turning out things that supply homes with necessities, instead of robbing homes of necessities.



**Wade's**  
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Manufactured by Clifford Love & Co Ltd Sydney



## A BISHOP ON PROHIBITION. IS PROHIBITION A CHRISTIAN UNDERTAKING?

By GILBERT, formerly Bishop of Willochra.

The Right Reverend Gilbert White, formerly Bishop of Willochra, one of our saintly Bishops who is a pioneer and an indefatigable worker, writes:

"As one not ashamed of being nicknamed a 'teetotaller,' of more than a quarter of a century's standing, and as one who has rather slowly, and much later, come to the conclusion that Prohibition is on the whole the most practicable remedy for a gigantic evil, I should like to say a word in self-defence. A churchman says that 'teetotallers have adopted the ascetic ideal with regard to the use of alcohol.' Now, sir, I for one have never done anything of the kind. I have never thought or said that the use of alcohol was wrong either for myself or for others, but I did think that a great many people were abusing it and that my example might be of some slight help here and there to others. That I was preaching asceticism by making such a very small sacrifice of inclination, which had the additional advantage of saving me much trouble and sparing a very slender purse, never dawned upon me. Until I read the 'Church Times,' which I have not always done, I did not realise that I was in this respect a very wicked person, and a Manichaean and several other things. Now I am quite ready to admit that a great many advocates of Prohibition use some very foolish and wrong-headed arguments, but a thing is not necessarily untrue because some people use false arguments for it, or where would much of our theology be? I confess that I am getting tired of the efforts constantly being made to fix the stigma of heresy upon its advocates, whether or not they advance any heretical arguments. I am content to appeal to the general spirit of our Lord's teaching, and only plead that fair inquiry should not be stopped by an ecclesiastical ban."

### WORK.

#### A PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

Work is the only interest that never permanently palls. It's a game with a perpetual thrill. The only happy man is the busy one.

If a man isn't bending his back in honest farming he'll be breaking his neck in sowing a wild-oats crop. He must have something to do. Without a legitimate energy-outlet, he'll find an illegitimate one.

Trying to amuse yourself is harder work than chopping rock or scrubbing floors. The man or woman with a job should be congratulated—not pitied.

Busy people keep well because they haven't time to be sick—that's why hard-workers are long-livers. The folk who fill sanitariums and enrich nerve specialists are rarely the hard-working fathers and the hard-driven mothers; they can't spare the time to be sick—so they're not!

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### PROHIBITION PADLOCKS TIE UP CHICAGO PROPERTY.

#### VALUE TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley, on March 9, ordered thirty-five places in Chicago, charged with violation of the Prohibition law, to be padlocked for one year. The value of the property involved is estimated at 2,000,000 dol. This is one chapter in a law enforcement serial that is being enacted in the metropolis, and is seriously interfering with its "night life." For several months the Federal officers have been gathering evidence against suspected resorts, and their efforts culminated some weeks ago in numerous raids and temporary injunctions. These cases will be tried as rapidly as the Court's crowded calendar permits.

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## THE URGE TO PROHIBITION.

### WE HAVE A RIGHT TO PROTECT OURSELVES.

Day by day the Press records the sordid, the dangerous and the callous side of the liquor business. Here are a few samples of its doings this week.

#### DRUNKEN DRIVERS TELL OLD STORY.

"It's the same old three lagers again. We get them every time someone is charged with having driven while drunk," said Sergeant Moore at Burwood Court.

Ernest Isaac Harrison pleaded guilty to having ridden a motor cycle in Croydon-road, Croydon, on August 4, while under the influence of liquor. He was fined £10, or two months, and the S. M. ordered the cancellation of his license until its expiry next March.

#### "TOO FULL."

#### SO FRIEND DROVE VAN. FINED £25.

"He was with two other men in the motor lorry; all three of them were under the influence. Grant told me that the others had asked him to drive, as they were 'too full.' He had no license."

Stanley Grant, 37, a removalist, was charged with driving a motor van in Carra-bella-stret on August 7 while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and with being unlicensed.

Mr. Perry, S.M., imposed a fine of £20, or three months' imprisonment, for driving under the influence, disqualified Grant from holding a license for three years, and fined him £5 for driving while unlicensed.

#### \* \* \*

#### ASLEEP IN DUST.

#### WOMAN METH. DRINKER.

"She was so dirty she could not be distinguished from the brickdust in which she was lying," said a constable, referring to a shabbily-dressed woman, who appeared at the Central Court on a charge of vagrancy.

The officer added that he found defendant, who was a drinker of methylated spirits, asleep in a partially demolished house in Lower Campbell-street, City, about 8 p.m. She said to him, "I have been having a few drinks. Go away and let me sleep."

Defendant, who it was stated was in receipt of a pension, was discharged.

#### \* \* \*

#### WIFE GETS DIVORCE.

"My husband used to drink and gamble a lot," said Edith Alice Jackson in the Divorce Court, "and sometimes remain away for four days, and on his return told me he had been too drunk to come home."

Of late years, she said, quarrels had been frequent owing to her husband's irregular habits, and his drinking and gambling. In 1923 he left home for five weeks, and came back as though nothing had happened. In October, 1924, he left for good, and had not supported her since.

Mr. Justice Halse Rogers granted Mrs. Jackson a decree nisi returnable in six months.

#### \* \* \*

#### DRUNKEN ORGIES.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

#### WIFE GETS DIVORCE.

Catherine Ada Hughes (formerly O'Sullivan), a good-looking and stylish woman, was granted a decree nisi by the Judge in Divorce (Mr. Justice Owen) against Joseph Sidney Hughes, public accountant, of Sydney.

Mrs. Hughes informed Mr. Dovey that at one period of her married life her husband was in a flourishing way of business as a public accountant.

She complained that her husband used to arrive home with drunken companions who took possession of her apartments. On one occasion she had to leave her compartments

and sleep in the garage with her children. Eventually she left him.

#### \* \* \*

#### WILD DRIVE.

#### KATOOMBA.

A new car, owned by Mr. G. M. Simpson, who has been staying at Mount Victoria, received a very rough handling during the week. The repair bill, it is estimated, will run into the vicinity of £250.

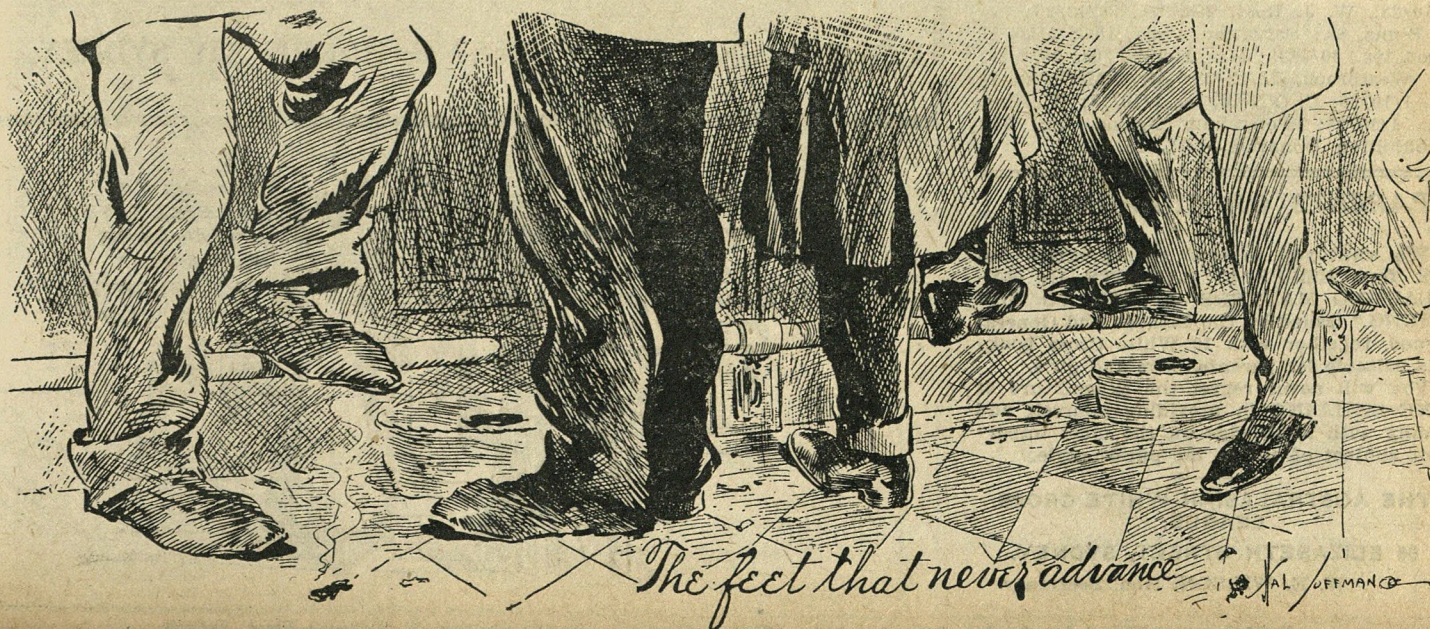
Cyril Beaumont pleaded guilty at Katoomba Court to a charge of having used the car without the permission of the owner.

Constable Tuckwell, of Mount Victoria, stated that Beaumont, who was employed as a driver by Mr. Simpson, took the car out of the garage. He had a companion with him, and both were said to have been under the influence of liquor. Near Medlow, Beaumont, who was driving, swerved to avoid a collision, and ran into a bridge pier, damaging a wheel. Driving into the Hydro at Medlow Bath, the car collided with the rear of another car.

In addition to imposing a fine of £20, or three months, the magistrate ordered Beaumont's license to be suspended for the remainder of its currency, and disqualified him from holding a license for a further six months.

General Alvaro Obregon, the only surviving presidential candidate in Mexico, is on the right side of the Prohibition question, judging from these words:

"We must eliminate from our social order the drones called 'card sharps' who live on honest men's work. We must cultivate a public opinion which shall arraign at the bar of judgment all those who encourage the consumption of alcohol, since it atrophies mental faculties and morals and destroys all the foundations of an enlightened and progressive social order. Alcohol is a cancer. It is eating into the vitals of national well-being. We must destroy it or it will destroy us."



*The feet that never advance*



### THOSE WET FIGURES.

Senator Bruce quoted on the floor of the Senate certain statistics compiled by the Moderation League of New York in regard to the arrests for drunkenness in various cities and towns of the United States.

The insincerity of these figures is clearly indicated by two facts: First, they take no account whatever of the increase in population of these various cities; second, they take no account of the present changed police policy in dealing with drunkenness.

### SEES DRINK DANGERS.

Addressing the congress of Communist youth, N. Bukharin, editor of "Pravda," at Moscow, deplored the increased use of alcohol, which, he said, confronts the country as a great social danger. Some cities, such as Leningrad, had, he said, more drunkards now than before the war. The increase in crime Mr. Bukharin attributed to liquor.

### GRIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"Grit" subscriptions received to 10/8/28, and where not mentioned the amount is 11s.: Per Miss D. Brown, 5s.; per Mrs. W. H. Johnston, 11s.; M. G. Pope, 22s., 30/12/28; sales, Ida Southwood, 20s. (2 weeks); E. Veness, 20s., extra copies; Mrs. Geo. Worthington, 30/6/29; Rev. F. Barclay, 10s.; Mrs. Ford, 6d., extra copies; F. Osborn, 30/7/29; Maroubra C.E. Society, 6s. 3d., 30/8/28; Mrs. Beattie, 27/9/29; Miss L. Hall, 3s. 8d., 30/10/28; Miss U. Pearson, 1s. 3d., 11/10/28; E. Hurlstone 1s. 3d., 11/10/28; C. Jensen, 1s. 3d., 11/10/28; per I. Grainger (3 copies), 3s. 9d., 11/10/28; Mrs. Lipscomb, 2s. 6d., extra copies; W. J. Newman, 12s., 30/12/28; S. H. Paine, 12s. 6d., 30/12/28 (1s. 6d. extra copies); C. W. Parker, 30s.; Rev. R. H. Rickard, 21s.; per A. Strudwick, 2s.; Mrs. Dunn, 30/12/28; Miss M. C. Hunter, 12s. 6d., 30/7/29; per C. A. Stewart, 5s.; Mrs. R. Job, 5s., 30/12/28; Mrs. Kline, 30/12/28; Mrs. Dwyer, 6s., 30/12/28; Eric Robinson, 8s. 6d., sales; W. Southwell, 1s., 1/10/28; Rev. S. Bennett, 5s., extra copies; J. H. Cope, 9/8/29; Master Frank Gordon, 9s., sales; J. R. Heckley, 30/6/20; W. Simon, 1s. 3d., 1/10/28; Miss Osborn, 1s. 3d., 1/10/28; W. Jordan, 1s. 3d., 1/10/28; Mrs. A. Boot, 1s. 3d., 1/10/28; W. J. Ross, 25s. 8d., 30/12/28; per F. Binns, 8s.; Salvation Army, 10s.; Miss E. Foot, 10s., 30/5/29; Mrs. Hobbs, 30s., 28/2/28; H. Westbrook, 30/12/28; Mrs. McGuinness, 1s., 1/10/28; C. O'Neill, 1s., 1/10/28; W. King, 1s., 1/10/28; Petersham Friend, 2s. 6d.; Prohibition Donation, L.P., £5.

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