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A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

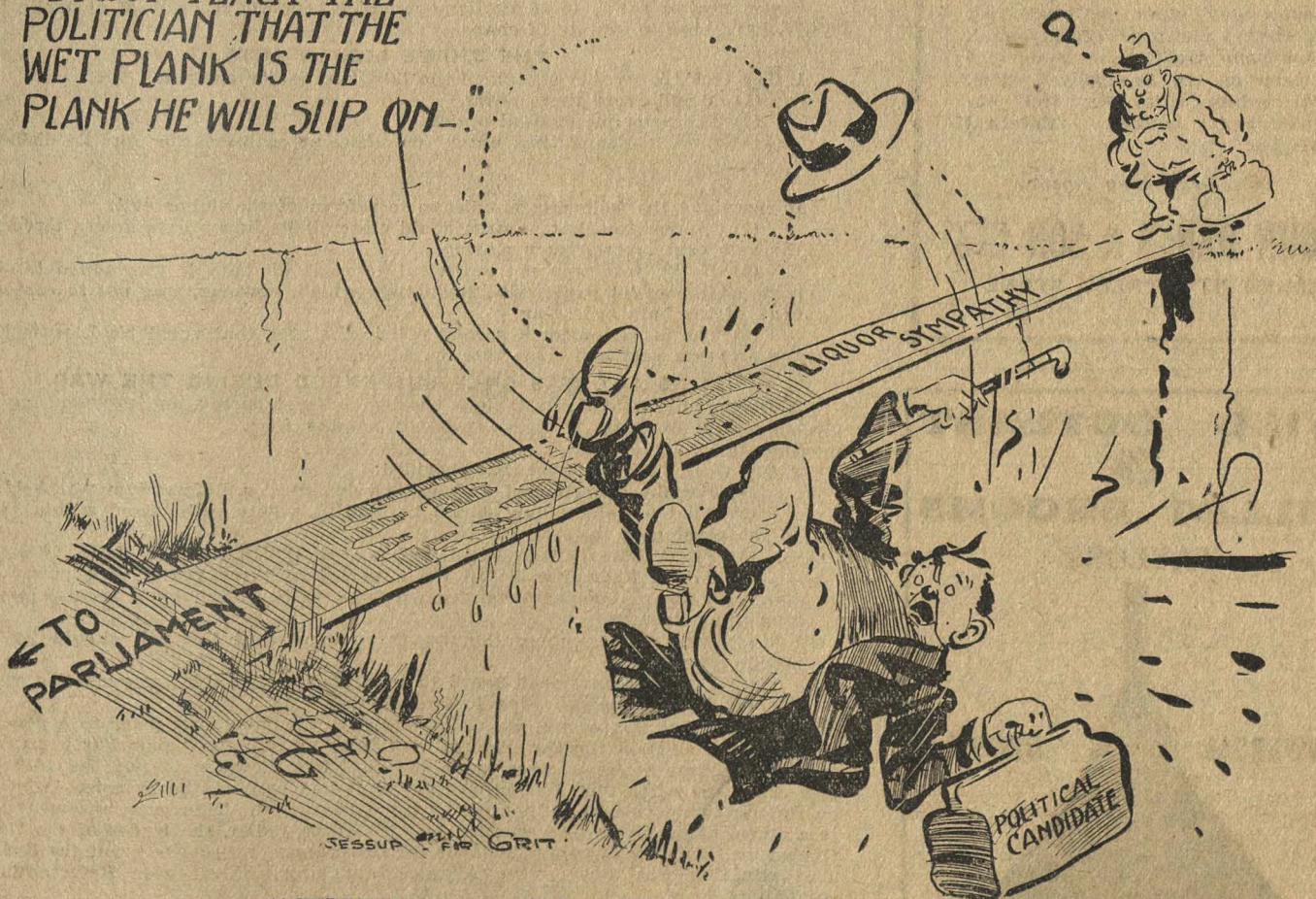
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Twopence.

SYDNEY, JUNE 5, 1924.

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"WE MUST TEACH THE
POLITICIAN THAT THE
WET PLANK IS THE
PLANK HE WILL SLIP ON—"



"THERE'LL BE MANY A SLIP—"

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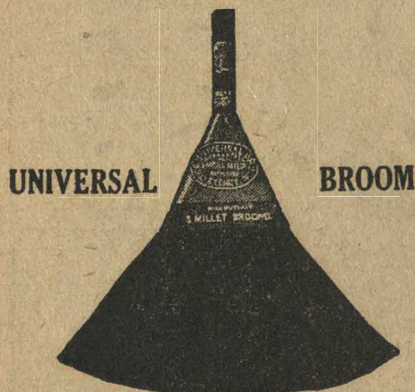
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PASS "GRIT" ON.**NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE.
FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.**

The following report for the year ended March 31, 1924, was adopted at the annual meeting held in St. James's Hall on May 27:

Humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, we now place on record our heartfelt thanks to God for His undoubted favor to us through another year.

THE ALLIANCE OBJECTIVE.

The objective of the Alliance is the prohibition of the beverage use of alcohol. To achieve that objective we are asking all Prohibitionists to sign this pledge:

"I promise to give my first preference vote to a candidate of my own political party who promises—

"(1) To vote for a Referendum providing for State and Electorate Option, the first of such polls to be taken within twelve months of the election; and

"(2) That if any concession be granted to the Liquor Trade it be by way of time notice only."

THE ALLIANCE INCENTIVE.

The convictions for drunkenness in N.S.W. are steadily growing. In 1919, 19,546; in 1920, 25,843; in 1921, 29,047; in 1922, 30,918; in 1923, 31,691, and the general opinion of the police is that not more than one "drunk" in ten is arrested. Every year's delay now costs us 75 per cent. of these 30,000 convictions for drunkenness, this being the proportion that Prohibition invariably saves. The growing intemperance on the one hand and the assured results of Prohibition on the other are our incentive to go on to victory.

COMPENSATION.

The Alliance has always opposed compensation as merely a species of blackmail on the community. It has never in any way at any time varied in this conviction. We, however, offer no objection to the people at the Referendum deciding if any compensation should be paid; rather do we welcome this democratic method of settling the question.

A REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

During the latter part of 1923 the Prohibition forces met with a decided setback at the hands of the N.S.W. Parliament.

Since the war the Acts of Parliament which regulate the sale of alcoholic liquor in N.S.W. have been in a state of chaos.

THE THREE LIQUOR ACTS.

1. The 1905 Liquor Act contained the following major clauses:

- (1) A poll every three years.
- (2) The principle of local option.
- (3) A three years' time notice as sufficient compensation for the dislocation of trade.

It contained the following handicaps to reform of the liquor evil:

- (1) A provision that no area could close all its liquor bars unless three-fifths of the vote cast favored such closing.
- (2) If the vote was not sufficient to close all bars it was added to the third issue on the ballot paper, viz., Reduction, which, however, was not to exceed 25 per cent. of the bars operating.
- (3) The provision for a second poll in the area that voted No-License BEFORE the previous vote had come into operation.

THIS ACT WAS ONLY SUSPENDED DURING THE WAR.

2. During the war the Six O'clock Closing Act was passed, and provided for 6 o'clock closing for the duration of the war and six months after.

3. Then came the 1919 Act that provided:

- (1) For the operation of 6 o'clock closing until a Referendum was held.
- (2) That a Referendum should be held at a date to be fixed within 18 months of the passing of the Act.
- (3) PROVIDES FOR A POLL ON A DAY OTHER THAN ELECTION DAY.
- (4) For a Reduction Board for a period of three years, with power to close bars and award compensation from a fund to be raised by a special levy on the remaining licenses.
- (5) For cash compensation on the ground that the poll should be effective within six months.
- (6) For an Assessment Board to estimate the probable compensation required.
- (7) It made no provision for any further vote.

The 1919 Act was passed by a Nationalist Government just prior to a general election. At the election the Government was defeated and the Labor Party was returned to office. Many requests were made to the Labor Premier to put the 1919 Act into operation, and after the 18 months' time limit had expired the Premier intimated that no Referendum would be authorised by his Government. This pronouncement gave rise to a storm of protest, which was led by Sir George Fuller, the leader of the Nationalist Opposition. In spite of public demands the Government refused to grant the Referendum. This situation was met by the Alliance launching a State-wide Referendum pledge campaign.

The State was divided into 24 electorates, each being represented by three or five members. Mr. Hammond originated the pledge, which committed electors giving their first preference vote for the candidate of their own political party favorable to our policy. The following pledge was circulated throughout the electorates:

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

In addition to this electors' pledge, every candidate for Parliament was asked to define his attitude on the question of an immediate Referendum. The result was that of the 90 members elected, 55 had pledged themselves to support a motion in Parliament which would grant an immediate Referendum.

(Continued on next page.)

The Labor Government was defeated and was replaced by a Cabinet of which every member was pledged to an immediate Referendum.

As soon as the Government was well established a deputation from the Prohibition Party waited on the Premier with a request that the pledge to give the people an opportunity to vote should be honored. The Premier gave a non-committal reply. In spite of the attitude of the Premier, the faith of Prohibitionists in Mr. T. J. Ley was unshaken, and no fears were entertained that the pledge would be broken.

The next event of historic importance was the launching of the Seven Points campaign. The Seven Points represented the political policy of the N.S.W. Alliance, and were accepted by Prohibitionists throughout the State. A deputation, led by the Campaign Director of the Alliance, R. B. S. Hammond, presented the Seven Points to Mr. T. J. Ley. Mr. Ley was most sympathetic, and protested his abiding faith in Prohibition, but failed to definitely commit himself to adherence to the Seven Points.

The Seven Points were:

1. The principle of the bare majority.
2. A provision for a poll every three years.
3. That the poll, as provided for in Queensland and West Australia, be held on a day other than election day.
4. A provision be included to submit the question of compensation to the people upon the terms which the Reduction Board is now providing compensation for over 200 de-licensed hotels.
5. That provisions be made for preferential voting, and that the ballot paper contain the three following questions:
I vote for Prohibition without Compensation.
I vote for Prohibition with Compensation.
I vote for Continuance.
6. The bill should include the local option rights given to the people in the 1905 Act, by which the progressive localities should have the right to free themselves from the liquor nuisance. The local option areas to be as defined by the present 24 electoral areas.
7. Since law enforcement is now so unsatisfactory at present that special inspectors, like those already employed under the Factory Act and the Pure Foods Act, be appointed to see that the liquor laws are enforced.

During the whole period, from the time of the election to the time when the 1923 bill was printed, we reasonably believed that the interests of the people who had returned a pledged Government would be safeguarded. Such was not to be. When the bill was made public it was discovered that Mr. Ley had named 1928 as the date of the first Referendum. This gave rise to a storm of protest, and called for an explanation from the Minister. Mr. Ley explained that the use of 1928 as the date was only done to fill a blank in the bill, and that the date of the Referendum would be referred to the House on a non-party basis. This explanation was accepted in good faith by the Prohibition Party, but in spite of this early statement by the Minister, he later said he was solely responsible for the date, and entered upon a vigorous defence of the bill providing for a Referendum in 1928. Even more serious was the provision in the bill which, without any demand, robs us of the priceless right of Local Option and a triennial poll. The vital division in the Committee stages of the bill proved that out of the 55 pledged men only 31 were true to their pledge. The Government succeeded in carrying 1928 as the date of the first poll.

The bill as a whole is a decided setback to Prohibitionists, and has gained the whole-hearted condemnation of the Prohibition Party. In a brief statement to the press Mr. Hammond summed up the feelings of the Prohibition Party in the following terms:

"The defeat of the motion for a Referendum in 1924 was not so much a setback to Prohibition as a most serious blow at the honor of public men.

"Of 55 men who were pledged to an immediate Referendum only 31 voted for 1924—the earliest date available to them. The many and various excuses given sounded very like those given when Germany tore up the scrap of paper and trampled on little Belgium. In the history of the State there never has been such an astounding or unexpected Christmas present as the one provided by this decision which protects the Liquor Trade from a public vote for five years, guaranteeing to it a turnover of at least £60,000,000, for which they will gratefully guarantee to supply 150,000 public drunks to the Police Court, with an obligato of domestic, social and industrial discord.

"As a matter of fact, I do not expect to have to wait until 1928 for a Referendum, but I do confidently expect a great quickening of interest, which will result in a change in the personnel of Parliament.

"The first session of a new Parliament will, I believe, be faced with a mandate from the people to give them the democratic right of a Referendum, and also freedom from any conditions such as have just been imposed upon us by Ley, Liquor and Labor."

THE NEXT MOVE.

The position now is that in N.S.W. a number of politicians stand before the public in the unenviable position of having deliberately torn asunder a "scrap of paper." These men have, for the moment, served the liquor interests, and by so doing have earned the well-merited contempt of decent people, and earned for themselves the unenviable distinction of being liquor-protecting politicians. Their action will certainly injure them more permanently than it will the movement for Prohibition. The result already has been that a new enthusiasm has been created which will result in a more intense and careful campaign. The definite business of the Alliance is now to so influence the next State elections that a Referendum will be held not later than 1925.

THE CAMPAIGN DIRECTORSHIP.

For seven years Mr. Hammond filled the position of Honorary Campaign Director. Mr. Hammond's resignation was explained in the following statement to the press:

"A combination of circumstances placed compulsion upon me to act as Honorary Campaign Director of the Alliance seven years ago. Several times since then the burden has been so great, and the demands of my Church so insistent, that I have requested the Alliance to find someone to take my place.

"Public advertisements and various negotiations with suitable men failed, and I continued, under protest, to hold the position in an honorary capacity.

"I consider it has not been fair to the cause of Prohibition or to myself that so big an undertaking should only have a part of my time. So long as Prohibition is in the hands of what may be called spare-time men, who are amateurs, while the liquor interests are represented by whole-time men of undoubted ability, whose sole business it is to fight Prohibition, just so long will Prohibition be handicapped and subject to delay.

(Continued on page 10.)

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES

We have decided to inaugurate a Bonus System whereby regular purchasers of

THE FAMOUS INGLIS STANDARD BRANDS

Will receive valuable presents in exchange for labels.

The goods subject to the new Bonus are:

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INGLIS THE BILLY TEA
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CHICORY
INGLIS ESSENCE OF COFFEE AND
CHICORY
INGLIS PURE SOLUBLE COCOA
INGLIS GRANUMA PORRIDGE MEAL
INGLIS BAKING POWDER
GREER'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

and to enable you to begin the collection of coupons now and from present stocks certain labels from packets, tins, and bottles will be accepted as coupons. When present stocks are exhausted they will be replaced with coupon labels attached.

Full particulars of these labels and of how to obtain the presents are set forth on the second page of the Preliminary Catalogue, which may be obtained at your Store, or by letter from

INGLIS LIMITED, BOX 1582, G.P.O.,
SYDNEY.

The Preliminary Catalogue, however, is very incomplete. To realise the wide range and excellent quality and value of these presents we invite you to visit our Showrooms at

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New South Wales Alliance

Offices—Macdonell House, Pitt Street, Sydney. Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.
Phones: General Offices, City 157; Organising and Public Meeting Dept. City 8944.

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8.

11 a.m.: Methodist Church, Coolamon.
3 p.m.: Matong Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m.: Methodist Church, Ganmain.
—Mr. Phil Adler.

11 a.m.: Enfield Methodist Church.
7.15 p.m.: Ashfield Presbyterian Church
—Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

11 a.m.: Bankstown Methodist Church.
7.15 p.m.: Granville Methodist Church
—Mr. Charles W. Chandler.

11 a.m.: Anglican Church, Arian Park.
3 p.m.: Quondary (Union Service) Methodist Church, Arian Park.
—Mr. Charles E. Still.

11 a.m.: Baptist Church, Arian Park.
3 p.m.: Baptist Church, Kildary.
7 p.m.: Grand United Service, Methodist Church, Arian Park.
—Ex-Senator David Watson.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Workers' Conference, Temora School of Arts.
Ex-Senator David Watson.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

MR. HERBERT CARROLL.

Australia's "Dry" Comedian has now left New South Wales, and will, in future, entertain Victorian audiences with his pianoforte and vocal numbers.

Readers will regret the fact that Mr. Carroll had to cancel his last week's entertainments through illness.

We wish him success and a prompt return of health and vivacity.

Three of the Alliance Field Staff are now conducting an educational tour of Wyalong, Temora and Leeton districts, completing their tour at Narrandera.

Judging by the hearty responses of clergy and local workers to our preliminary arrangements, we anticipate a very successful time for our speakers.

When our local workers can arrange to provide accommodation for our deputation, if only for one day, the assistance is of immense value to this great movement.

Any assistance in this direction is always considered to be a generous donation to the Prohibition Cause, and is heartily appreciated by those who are endeavoring to keep the machinery going with the limited means at their disposal.

Many thanks to those who have so generously assisted.

Mr. Waters of Buradoo was in Sydney for our annual meeting, and was in communication with headquarters.

There is every prospect of a very active Branch functioning at Bowral and district.

Remembering the active and valuable work carried out by the members of the old Branch, we anticipate big things from Bowral in the very near future.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

N.S.W. ALLIANCE OF CHURCHES
AND TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.

SMOKE CLOUDS.

A writer of song once contributed the lines wherein we are told—"Smoke Clouds, they set me dreaming."

There are to-day many writers of Liquor Fiction (?), usually called "By Arrangement" publicity, whose one object is to set

the general public dreaming, rather than thinking.

The "By Arrangement" articles are turned out by endless yards like sausages from a sausage machine, but, unlike the proverbial Chicago pig, which loses its squeal in the process of transportation, the Wet "By Arrangement" articles based upon sensational trivialities of doubtful importance do not even lose their squeal, for there is usually someone quite prepared to do the hilarious squealing calculated to draw public attention whenever any of the articles appear in print.

The liquor interests by means of extended and distorted "By Arrangement" publicity endeavor to cloud the issue before us by creating their smoke screen between the general public and the tragic traces and records of liquor demoralisation.

Our aim must ever be to clear away the smoke clouds which are being liberated day by day throughout the whole of the State and to do so we feel sure that the most effective method is a house to house visitation by earnest workers who are prepared to leave suitable leaflets and where possible supplement the leaflets with their spoken word.

By this method we could be reasonably sure of dissipating the mistaken ideas which many of our fellow citizens are possessed of to-day, largely through the misapplied printers' ink and mistaken purpose of many of our newspapers, which are spoken of by a notable writer in a current magazine of exceptionally good standing, and who sums up the average newspaper thus:

"... Yet the very newspapers most vehement in their outcry are notorious for belittling matters of grave concern to the public while their front and middle pages are strewn with bloated reports of sensational trivialities containing only a modicum of general interest."

The writer further asserts if reporters were prevented inserting garbled reports of strictly private interest, and made to report genuine matters of public interest in a true and impartial manner, most of our newspapers would be faced with financial embarrassment, and many with oblivion, and concludes thus:

"Would that be a national calamity?"

What about a propaganda committee in your district? Can you arrange one? Will you try? What about yourself? Write to Field Secretary, N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

"THE DAWNING OF THAT DAY."

Everybody should read "The Dawning of That Day"—an inspiring and arresting book, dealing with the world's fast approaching and most stupendous crisis. Send 1/7 to your bookseller for a copy, or to the author, Rev. H. G. J. Howe, Rectory, Gladesville, N.S.W.



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MASS DEMONSTRATION

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TUESDAY, JUNE 17th, 8 p.m.

(DOORS OPEN 6.30 P.M.)

TO LAUNCH

The Victory Pledge Campaign

"We enter this campaign with a tremendous faith in the loyalty and enthusiasm of our people,"
says our leader, R. B. S. Hammond.

Chairman: The Rt. Hon. D. GILPIN, Lord Mayor of Sydney.

Speakers:

R. B. S. HAMMOND Mrs. JAMIESON WILLIAMS. Miss PRESTON-STANLEY
W. P. J. SKELTON, M.L.A. Dr. RICHARD ARTHUR, M.L.A.

Grand Concert Programme

6.45—8 P.M.

Combined Choir under baton of Mr. G. B. McKENZIE (of C.M.M. Choir).

THE VICTORY PLEDGE.

This meeting will witness the signing of the first "Victory Pledge." It will be an historic occasion. The challenge of the Liquor Traffic will be accepted. The spirit of the old-time enthusiasm will prevail. YOU must be there.

GET YOUR TICKET AT ONCE.

ADMISSION FREE (by Ticket). Doors open 6.30 p.m.

Come early and get ready to enjoy the best music, the best speeches, and be with the best people of Sydney.

Further information or tickets, N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.

A DRY DINNER.

WILL THE PHILISTINES REJOICE?—AMERICAN SKIPPER CHAMPION LEG-PULLER.—POLICE METHODS IN CRIME DETECTION.

There are indications that some of the "eads" (as they are known in polite circles) are developing a sense of prudence. Not so long ago our esteemed friend Inspector-General Mitchell expressed an opinion to the effect that it would be plainly absurd for the police to prosecute the Premier or himself for taking something stronger than water with their dinner in a hotel after hours. Since then, however, Mr. Gates, S.M., has decided that a person who books a room at a hotel merely in order to be able to ply his guests with wine is not a bona fide lodger, but merely a humbug. We don't know what effect this decision has had upon the habits of Mr Mitchell, but it is quite evident that the Premier is not taking any chances. The recent Carlton case showed how averse Sir George Fuller is to appearing in the witness box, and we felt so sorry for him over the more recent motor car affair.

A DRY DINNER.

Well, the other day, as some few people may have gathered from the newspapers, Sir George journeyed to Wagga, there to open the electoral dance by delivering an alleged pre-sessional speech. Now, it appears that Sir George invited a number of local grandees to dine with him at the hotel, but, by inadvertence no doubt, he forgot to order and pay for the booze before six o'clock. The result was a dry dinner. Yes, sir, nothing stronger than water was served at that meal, notwithstanding the fact that Sir George and some others had booked rooms and actually slept in them that night. Surely never before was a dry political dinner thus imposed on a Government's supporters. It may explain the dry comment on the speech itself which appeared next day in most of the newspapers. But what could poor Sir George do? One of his guests was a member of the local licensing bench!

HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL.

But, stay. The Philistines may yet rejoice. All is not, perhaps, yet lost. An appeal was lodged last week against the decision of Mr. Gates, S.M., and was heard in Chambers by Mr. Justice James, who was asked for a rule nisi for a prohibition directed to the magistrate and the police prosecutor, restraining them from proceeding on the order of the magistrate. His Honor granted the rule on the ground that the magistrate ought to have decided that the hotel proprietor was justified in permitting the giver of a dinner in the circumstances shown to have liquor served with the dinner. The Judge also decided that an intention to obtain liquor to be consumed at a dinner is not inconsistent with the character of a bona fide

lodger or inmate within the meaning of the Act. Unless the Crown can show that this decision is wrong, the position will, therefore, be "as you were." A loophole for wholesale evasion of the plain intention of the law will exist.

IS IT COMMON- SENSE?

Now, we do not propose to argue with Mr. Justice James about the interpretation of our statute law. But, if his decision is sound, then the sooner the law is amended the better. It is obviously an outrage upon common-sense to hold that a person who books a room and sleeps in it for no other purpose than to be able to have liquor served at a dinner to his friends is a bona fide lodger. He may be so in law. In fact, he is what

A SYDNEY POLICEMAN.

"I have been 22 years in the police force," said a sergeant of police the other day. "Ninety per cent. of all the cases I have ever had have been due to drink. Many a person on other charges is due to their neglect by drinking parents. Australia would respond wonderfully to Prohibition."

we have already called him—a humbug. The dinner itself may only be a pretext, for, obviously, if no booze were obtainable the chances are that there would be no dinner and no lodger. There certainly ought to be some other test of bona fides than the mere occupancy of a room for one night, because, as everybody with the slightest knowledge of the world knows full well, the booking of a room merely as a qualification for obtaining booze after hours is evidence not of good but of bad faith—of a plain intention, in other words, to evade the law.

FORBIDDEN SPOTS.

When it comes to unearthing idiotic stunts, the "Evening News" is out on its own. No other newspaper in the world can, or wants to, approach it. The other day its Newcastle correspondent appears to have boarded an American ship in search of a free drink, and this is what the skipper said to him: "I cannot offer you a drink, old man, because it's all under seal. If I were in American waters now I would have no trouble in getting a supply out, but not so in Australia—the only British country in the world to cut our supplies off." The "News" man describes this as "startling information." Well, it may startle the benighted denizens of Newcastle, but the position it describes has been known to everybody else in Australia for years. The skipper added that he could not "for the life of him" understand why this was

done; he considers it hard on a ship's company.

CHAMPION LEG-PULLER.

That skipper must be very dull of comprehension, if he means what he says, but it looks as though he was pulling his visitor's leg—never a hard thing to do when the visitor happens to be a "News" man. In the first place, it is untrue to assert that he could get a supply out in American waters without any trouble. He could do no such thing without committing a breach of the law. In the second place, we do not cut off supplies in this country. They do that in his own country, and a good job, too. What we say is this: "You visit our ports for your own profit. What's the matter with spending a few American dollars here?" That skipper could have shouted the pressman a dozen drinks within a hundred yards of his ship if he had wanted to, but perhaps it was just as well that he did not. "News" writers are silly enough without booze. At the same time, it seems to us that the skipper had some of the blood in him of the Scotsman who was horrified when "bang went saxe-pence."

POLICE METHODS.

The other day, as most of our readers no doubt gathered from the newspapers, the licensee of one of the biggest hotels in the city was acquitted at Quarter Sessions on a charge of perjury in connection with a betting transaction in which Constable A. H. Chuck, of the Dandaical Sect, and a barmaid were the principals. The case would not deserve notice here but for the fact that it throws some light on police methods. It seems that Chuck ingratiated himself with the barmaid with a view to inducing her to commit a breach of the law by booking a bet, the object being to secure a conviction against the licensee of the hotel for keeping a common gambling house. In the course of evidence, Chuck admitted that he prevaricated in order to gain his end, and he declared that in doing so he was merely obeying instructions. Counsel for the accused, Mr. Shand, K.C., contended that this sort of thing was highly objectionable and unjustifiable.

(Continued on page 7.)

THE BEEHIVE NOVELTY STORES

CARNIVAL AND FETE DECORATIONS

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Streamers ... 2/6 doz.	Lanterns 9/- doz.
Caps 1/6 doz.	Moustaches... 9d. each
Masks 1/- each	Confetti 2d. box
Gold Paint... 1/3 box	Fairy Bells... 1/- doz.
Etc.	Etc.

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455 Pitt St. 3 Macquarie Place
172 King St. (opp. St. James)

LLOYD GEORGE ON PROHIBITION.

WHAT U.S.A. GOT OUT OF WAR.—A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

Speaking at Brighton on March 4, on his return from the United States, Mr. Lloyd-George said:

"The country that got most out of the war was the United States of America. How? I am not talking of the gold they have got. It is not very much use to them.

"The United States of America got Prohibition out of the war. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

"I saw a little of it. I went there with the usual European prejudice against it, hearing that it was demoralising America, and that there was more liquor than ever. It is not true, not in the least. There are some men who get it. I believe, thank God, it is very bad. (Laughter.) Some of them have been poisoned already, and the others are getting frightened for fear it will be their turn next.

"Some are drinking from swagger, some because they are not going to be interfered with, and some because they like it. (Laughter.) But that generation will disappear.

DISTILLERY'S NEW ROLE.

"The vast majority are not drinking. What is still more, the others are getting less than they ever did, and wherever I went, when I heard people saying this was a monstrous law, I turned round and said, 'I suppose it will be repealed soon.' 'Oh,' they said, 'no.' 'But you would vote for repeal?' 'Ah, no; I don't think I would now.'

"The worst form which repeal took was that you must go back to a period where they will only drink light wine, but they will never have the public house back again. Those are the repealers.

"Driving through a town, I said, 'That is a fine building.' They said, 'That is an old distillery.' I said, 'I suppose it is empty.' 'No,' they said, 'it is full of woollen goods.' (Cheers.) I drove along again and said, 'What is that?' 'That is another,' 'Empty?' 'No, motor cars for workmen.'

ONLY JAILERS UNEMPLOYED.

Mr. Lloyd George, in relating the social improvements which he had been informed had been brought about by Prohibition, said the jailers were the only unemployed class in America, while the children in America had never had such a time since the days of Eden. (Laughter.)

As an afterthought he added: "I am not sure whether there were any children there, but if there were not, well, they are making it up by establishing one of their own in America. (Loud cheers.)

"I have heard men laugh at Prohibition, to treat it as a great joke," said Mr. Lloyd George. "Believe me, the children of America are laughing at Prohibition, and they regard it as the merriest joke of their little lives."

"I am not advocating Prohibition," he went on; "that would be politics. I am just giving you a few facts."

Continuing, he said that political parties were improving their machinery. "I see the Conservative Party has got a new agent; the Liberal Party is talking about reorganising, and I see the Labor Party is preparing for a fight."

There was considerable applause from the public gallery when Mr. Lloyd George made his reference to the Labor Party, and he turned to them with the observation: "That is all right, my friends; that is the very good fight I want in this country. There is no bloodshed in that spirit.

"But believe me," he concluded, "it is not new machinery we need, it is a new spirit, a new temper. Will you be shocked if I tell you we want another war; not against foreigners, but against enemies at home?"

"A war against poverty, wretchedness, intemperance, vice and all the ugliness that mars human life and happiness. (Cheers.)

"Above all we want a war spirit, courage, endurance, devotion and sacrifice." (Cheers.)

A Dry Dinner—

(Continued from page 6.)

But here we find ourselves on the horns of a dilemma. **A DILEMMA.** It is the duty of the police to detect crime, and it is the peculiar and natural function of the criminal to deceive the police if he can. It would, obviously, be wrong for the police to try and induce law-abiding people, whose complete respectability was not in question, to commit breaches of the law and then prosecute them for doing so, but what are the police to do in the case of persons who are suspected of habitually breaking the law? Is it not their duty to find out whether that suspicion is well-founded or not? A person who is not disposed to break the law is not likely to fall to the blandishments of a Chuck. On the other hand, if a suspect readily accedes to a suggestion to do something forbidden by law, is not that a fair inference of a predisposition to do so,

YOU MUST ATTEND THE MASS DEMONSTRATION.

See Page 5.

and does it not go to confirm a pre-existing suspicion? So long as persons are not forced to do wrong, we fail to see wherein the police are to be blamed.

PUBS AT GRIFFITH.

The townspeople in Griffith, in the Irrigation Area, are up in arms. They want two pubs in Griffith, and the Irrigation Commission is opposed to granting them. The reason alleged for establishing pubs in the town is that the present boarding accommodation is disgracefully inadequate and of the roughest and most insubstantial description. That may be true. No doubt it is. But it will occur to most people who do not spend their lives dreaming about booze that good accommodation houses can be established without bringing liquor shops into the district. If there is a real need for good boarding houses in the town, some enterprising business person will provide them sure enough. There are no pubs in America, but it is quite easy to get decent and even luxurious accommodation there. There are few people who will not conclude that the agitation in Griffith derives most of its life from the local boozers who want pubs to drink and not to live in.

A £10 PRIZE.

Ten pounds (£10) is one of the 36 prizes offered in connection with a Limerick Competition organised for the benefit of the babies in St. Margaret's Hospital, where over 10,000 tiny Australians have been born and where 1/- a day keeps a baby a day. The Limerick should refer to the work of the Hospital, and each attempt must be accompanied by 1/- (for 1/- a day keeps a baby a day) and 3d. for the "Life Saver" (the Hospital Magazine) containing the printed result. Alternatively readers are asked to complete the following Limerick and forward it with 1/3 to the Secretary, St. Margaret's Hospital, Desk Q, Box 2755, G.P.O., Sydney. The incomplete verse is—

A shilling a day in St. Margaret's way
Will fit any babe for the fray;
So make you your vow
To send your bob now

PASS "GRIT" ON.

A personal chat with my readers

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Alliance was the biggest that I have known in the 20 years I have been associated with it. There is something about annual business meetings that is unattractive, and there is usually no exception to the rule of small attendances on such occasions. This meeting, however, was an exception. A vigorous attack was made on myself which quite ignored the fact that others were equally responsible with me in all the matters associated with the passing of the Liquor Bill. I never had a free hand, and consequently should not be called upon to shoulder all the criticism levelled at our failure to persuade a hostile Government to make any concessions to the Alliance ideals.

The criticism is quite to be expected; all unsuccessful efforts are subject to vigorous criticism, and rightly so. However unjust some of it may be, however irritating the manner in which it is directed, the fact remains that such criticism is essential to a better effort in the future. The one disquieting thing is that so much distrust and readiness to suspect the sincerity of responsible leaders is evident.

We have in the Alliance those who will apologise for Mr. Ley and Mr. Bruntnell, and unsparingly condemn their own President. They are prepared to deal with their President with the gloves off, and declare that to leave the control of their cause in his hands would be a calamity. And yet I have never failed to stand for the Alliance policy, and never failed to beggar myself to back it. Their tender concern for those who betrayed us is beyond my comprehension.

The curious thing is that the previous year was harmonious and progressively successful, but last year some members of the Executive supplied the distrust and introduced a spirit of suspicion, often hampering undertakings with additional committee meetings, and treating the President as a hostile witness in all debatable questions, and while in the minority always enjoyed the privileges of the opposition to the fullest extent, criticising and seeking to reverse or nullify previous decisions. If you look closely at my request you will see that I ask for no autocratic powers. I ask for the right to appoint my own Advisory Committee from among those selected by the annual meeting and the State Council.

This committee would be advisory, having no power, but merely ensuring better plans to be subject to the decisions of the Executive. Those who fear this and distrust so reasonable a request are incomprehensible to

me. They cannot understand that I would as soon go to bed with a porcupine as sit on a committee with some folk.

It is impossible to make some people believe that I refrained from personally, or through my friends, influencing the selection of the Executive. It was unnecessary, because of any 15 people, chosen from among Prohibitionists, there would be a majority of those who trust me and sufficiently appreciate me to give my plans an unprejudiced consideration.

My second request was for control over the staff. This I do not really like or want, but am willing to undertake because, however imperfectly I may do it, the fact remains that the best and most harmonious year the Alliance ever had was the year when I exercised more staff control than at any other time.

There must be one controlling person, and it is impossible to expect a staff to accept the control of any person who has had no previous history in the movement. In my judgment such an outsider would fail to inspire loyalty and confidence. There is no one on the staff, nor has there been, who could make the most of the situation; hence my willingness to again tackle this job until, and only until, the right man comes along. The annual meeting, by an overwhelming majority, decided to recommend that the incoming Executive agree to my two conditions.

There will be vigorous opposition to this, which I do not mind if only there be loyalty to any decision that may be arrived at. It is a curious thing that one's "friends" embarrass one more frequently than one's enemies, and one's "admirers" distrust one so convincingly. It is all very human—incompatibility of temper, clashing personalities, subtle jealousies, half-formed fears and just smallness are, and have ever been, associated with all voluntary efforts. The only hope is not in eliminating these, but rather in the exercise of a Christian spirit that will strengthen the bonds of a common devotion to a great cause.

A notable member of Parliament said to me the other evening, "What is the use of another pledge?" I replied, "What is the use of anything?" It is true some don't need it and some won't stand up to it; "but"—and this "but" is most important—fifty per cent. of those between the two extremes are to be influenced by a pledge. If we visit our displeasure on pledge-breakers that will have a wholesome effect on those who have signed the new pledge.

It seems to me essential not only to the

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.
Assistant Editor—R. J. C. BUTLER.
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321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1924.

progress of the Prohibition Movement, but also to the success of Parliament, that those who broke their pledge and degraded the standard of public honor should be rejected by the people at the next election. Those who broke a pledge at one time may be trusted to do so again. You say the new members may be no better. We have no right to be so pessimistic. If we reject the pledge-breakers, the new pledge-signers have convincingly before them the fate that awaits their failure to be true to their pledge.

The question of keeping a public promise is apart altogether from Prohibition, and is of the greatest and gravest importance to the public welfare. The candidate who will not trust me at once to vote on the liquor question has no right to expect me to trust him to vote on any question.

The Editor

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THE ANNUAL MEETING N.S.W. ALLIANCE.

The annual meeting of the New South Wales Alliance was held in St. James's Hall, Phillip-street, on the 27th inst. The Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, President, was in the chair, and about two hundred members were present.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. Howard, ex-President of the Methodist Conference.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President: Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.

Vice-Presidents: Rev. H. C. Foreman, Mr. H. M. Hawkins, Alderman W. J. Walker.

Executive Committee: Dr. R. Arthur, M.L.A., Mr. W. C. Clegg, Rev. T. Davies, Mr. B. J. Doe, M.L.A., Mr. D. H. Hardy, Mr. H. G. Harward, Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., Mr. A. B. Pursell, Mr. T. E. Shonk, Mrs. Courtney Smith, Miss Preston Stanley, Mrs. Strang, Brigadier Tindale, and Mr. S. E. Vickery.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. I. Greenstreet.

Hon. Solicitor: Mr. W. C. Clegg.

Hon. Auditor: A.J. W. J. Walker.

REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET.

The annual report and balance sheet, as printed elsewhere in this issue, were adopted.

In moving the adoption, Mr. H. M. Hawkins said the year had been a difficult one, and the Alliance had been disappointed in the way it had been misled—he was not sure that was the best word—in regard to the referendum. They had there sustained a definite defeat, and the wisest course for them was to take the lessons of that defeat to heart. It was hard to conceive how the Government could have wisely taken the step it did take. They must go on fighting for an early referendum, and see to it that a Parliament was returned willing to give effect to the will of the people. He thought they should also devote themselves to the important issue of local option as a first step towards national Prohibition.

Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., seconded the motion.

The Venerable Archdeacon Boyce, speaking to the motion, congratulated the Alliance upon its remarkable expansion in twenty years. He directed attention to the fact that local option had not been repealed but merely suspended by recent legislation. It would be in force again in eighteen months' time, and it provided for a three years' time notice without further compensation. Some slight amendments were needed, but otherwise the position was satisfactory, and he was satisfied that sentiment in favor of going for the electorate vote had increased.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ALLIANCE.

Statement by the President.

The President then made the following statement on the administration of the business of the Alliance:

"After seven years as your Honorary Campaign Director I resigned fourteen weeks ago, my reasons being that I had been for nine months without an assistant at my Church, found the machinery of the Alliance cumbersome and irritating and retarding progress, and that there was sufficient unpleasantness, suspicion and personal disloyalty to me, as leader, to suggest that it might be well to allow others the privilege of carrying the burden I had struggled under for so long. After 14 weeks, in spite of every effort, so far no appointment has been made, nor is there, in my judgment, any prospect of a suitable appointment.

"I submitted a proposal to the Executive—of whom there are 27 members—and by a vote of 8 to 4 my proposal was not agreed to. I do not accept this as evidence that my proposal is not in the best interest of Prohibition, and now submit my offer in a slightly modified form to the annual meeting.

"If I remain under the conditions that prompted my resignation no good result could possibly follow. But I am anxious to remain in the movement. I am anxious to see the Alliance in an effective condition of service. I believe a combination of circumstances have made me the natural leader, for the time being, of the forces for Prohibition in N.S.W. But, like many plants, animals and other humans I work and grow best in a congenial atmosphere, and amid harmonious associations, and this is what I seek. I may surely hope, in view of my record for Prohibition, that I can be trusted by the members of the Alliance, and ask that I be given some power to shape the conditions under which the work of the Alliance is to be carried out.

"I suggest that I act as President with—

(1) The right to select in place of a Campaign Committee an Advisory Committee, chosen from the Executive and subject to them.

(2) That powers be conferred on me such as are commonly given to any responsible manager to control and direct the staff.

That my limitation be always the policy as decided by the State Council, and such restrictions on expenditure as may be decided by the Executive.

I would immediately renew—

(1) The staff meetings.

(2) Practise every economy and increase by every means the efficiency of the staff.

I would concentrate on—

(1) Press propaganda to meet the 'By Arrangement' effort in the country press.

(2) Go after 100,000 Pledges, with a view to influencing the next election.

"Differences of opinion are inevitable and valuable, but once decisions are arrived at loyalty and confidence in the leader are essential to the success of any movement.

"This arrangement is not ideal, but I submit it to the annual meeting, believing that it will, in their judgment, be more acceptable than any alternative at present before them."

The President's statement was frequently punctuated with applause.

THE PROPOSALS DEBATED.

The Rev. H. C. Foreman moved the acceptance of the President's proposals. He said that none of them would care to contemplate what the position of the Alliance would be without Mr. Hammond's valued work. The conditions laid down by the President were very reasonable, and such as he had earned the right to ask. (Applause). The proposals would make for efficiency and could alone give the results required.

The Rev. W. H. Howard seconded the motion, and said that just as the Allies in the war found it necessary to have one man in supreme command, so they, in the Alliance, realised the same necessity. Mr. Hammond had proved himself. (Applause). He had the courage to place his cards on the table. They needed a real manager in view of the seriousness of the position, and Mr. Hammond was indicated as the Marshal Foch of the Prohibition Campaign. (Applause).

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. H. M. Hawkins, on a point of order, asked the President to rule whether, under the constitution which vested the management in the hands of an elected Executive, that meeting could make a decision such as was implied in the proposals before them.

The President ruled that the annual meeting had the power to send on the proposals to the Executive Committee as a definite recommendation.

In reply to a question as to what would be the consequences if the proposals were rejected, the President said he would have no alternative but to resign the presidency.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. W. C. Clegg moved, and Mr. Francis Wilson seconded, an amendment, "That the whole matter be referred to the incoming Executive Committee for decision."

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., delivered a vigorous and at times an excited speech in which, opposing the proposals, he made a strong attack on the President. He alleged that the position had not been fairly stated by Mr. Hammond, and so far as he personally was concerned repudiated the suggestion of disloyalty. He considered Mr. Hammond had enjoyed unrestricted powers for seven years, and had not been interfered with in any way, but he (the speaker) was satisfied that Mr. Hammond needed a firm hand to control him. He was now asking for more than the powers of a general manager, but in every business certain appointments could only be made by the Board of Directors. He referred at considerable length to the pamphlet "Pledge to Betrayal," which had since been withdrawn, as an illustration of the need for control, and he also protested against articles which he described as "vicious," which had appeared in "The Guardian" and in "The Sunday Times." Mr. Hammond's threat to resign was unfair.

(Continued on page 15)

GIVE TO GROWING CHILDREN

Griffiths Bros.'

SIGNAL COCOA

IT IS A REAL FOOD THAT IS MOST
EASILY DIGESTED

Annual Report N.S.W. Alliance—(Continued from page 3).—

"While I am resigning from the position of Honorary Campaign Director, I am happy to remain the President of the N.S.W. Alliance, and will continue to do all in my power to bring Prohibition to Australia. I know more perhaps about Prohibition in U.S.A. than any other Australian, and my three tours of investigation have shown me that it is 90 per cent. effective, and that these normal law-abiding 90 per cent. of people get no press prominence. When we submit the 90 per cent. facts it is called propaganda, while the 10 per cent. of lawlessness is, like all lawlessness, of news value, and gets an undue prominence in the press—hence much public confusion as to the real condition in U.S.A.

"Liquor lawlessness, in spite of the fact that our laws are by no means strongly enforced, is six times greater in N.S.W. than in U.S.A.

"I have repeatedly been offered a large salary to devote my whole time to the work of Prohibition, but this I do not feel disposed to do.

"The Alliance has always been most kind in putting up with me, and appreciates my voluntary efforts as much and even more than one could reasonably expect.

"The fact that my work at St. Barnabas' is unique, and while non-parochial is quite without Diocesan recognition or help, makes it very difficult for me to secure a suitable colleague, and being without a colleague for the last six months is the biggest factor at present in my insistence on being relieved from a position I am not doing justice to."

FINANCE.

We closed the year, March 31, 1924, with a debit balance of £1210/19/9. This year will make tremendous demands upon our organisation. The Victory Pledge campaign will, we believe, solve our political problems; it will also tax all our resources to conduct the campaign. The sentiment of the people of N.S.W. is favorable to our movement, but unless we have adequate funds we cannot hope to organise that sentiment into a voting force.

If the poll is taken next year the liquor people will spend at least £250,000 to save their £12,000,000 turnover, out of which they make about £6,000,000 profit; and we must face the fact that we will need a staff of at least 100 and an income of £50,000, and then Prohibition will be ours.

THE STAFF.

During the year we have had a staff of 10 speakers and organisers and 10 in the office. A special word of thanks is due to the whole of our staff for their cheerful willingness to further the work of Prohibition.

THE PRESIDENT.

The past year made big demands on the time of the President. During the year Mr. Hammond conducted 10 church services and 49 public meetings for the Alliance. These services and meetings resulted in cash and promises amounting to £2638/17/6—that is, an average of almost £45 per meeting, or more than £45 per week for the 12 months.

The political situation entailed an enormous amount of work, most of which had to be done by the President personally, and was in addition to his constant attention to details of office work. This work is done by Mr. Hammond in an honorary capacity. Our thanks are due to the office-bearers of St. Barnabas' who, because of their sympathy with Mr. Hammond's Prohibition work, make it possible for him to devote so much of his time to Alliance affairs.

Apart from his work as President of the Alliance, Mr. Hammond is President of the Australian Prohibition Council, and this office makes many calls upon his time, and often necessitates his visiting other States.

FIELD DAY OPERATIONS.

The New South Wales Alliance, having just completed its third year of active operations of the Field Day scheme (of which Mr. Hardy was the responsible officer) in the churches of this State, a comparison of results covering the three years is interesting, and is hereunder appended.

During the year just completed 419 services were held in the various churches, 385 of them being card services at which our Field Staff were allowed to make our financial appeal from the pulpits, 226 public meetings were conducted at which the appeal was made, and 153 other meetings were held without any direct financial appeal. The total number of recorded addresses delivered by the Field Staff was 798, and the total number of the audiences addressed aggregated 60,079, showing a falling off from the numerical total of the previous year, due principally to the fact that the open-air meetings in Martin Place were discontinued. The number of promise cards collected at the services and meetings totalled 4898, and the amount collected and promised totalled £8497/15/8, which is over £1150 increase on the previous year's total.

The average value per meeting of the previous year (1922-23) was £10/8/6.

The average value this year (1923-24) shows £13/18/- per meeting.

Of the total number of services and meetings, 10 services and 49 public meetings were conducted by the President, with a total attendance of 7543, and 1101 cards, totalling in promises and collections £2638/17/6.

(Continued on page 12.)

BOOKS THAT YOU NEED.

Jerry McAuley: An Apostle of the Lost...	5/-
The Dry Dock of a Thousand Wrecks	6/6
Down in Water Street	7/6
The Wisdom and Wit of T. De Witt	
Talmage	7/6
The Christ We Forget (Whitnell Wilson)..	8/6
Nine Thousand Miles in the Track of the Jew	6/6
The Promise of Life (C. Harrington Lees)	3/6
Failure and Recovery (C. Harrington Lees)	3/6
Scotfield Reference Bibles, various bindings	11/6 to 84/-
Christian Life Series, S.S. Lesson Helps for Teachers (issued quarterly), 2/6 year Sunday School Reward Books—Large Variety. Also Full Stock	
OUTLINE SERMONS FOR PREACHERS. HYMN BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.	
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THE
MASS DEMONSTRATION.

See Page 5.

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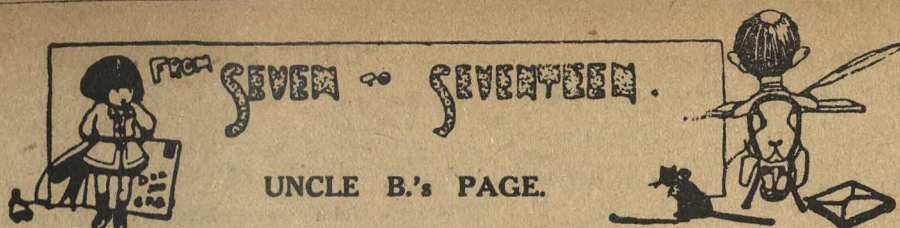
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PASS "GRIT" ON.



UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

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 390 G.P.O., Sydney.

THE MOST WONDERFUL BOOK IN THE WORLD.

I wonder how you treat and what you think of the most wonderful Book in the world? Millions of people for thousands of years have been reading it in hundreds of languages.

This can be said of no other book but the Bible. Now how do you treat your Bible? Let us reverence it.

Let us read it daily.

Let us always pray before we read it.

Let us bend our energies to practise it.

Let us help to send it to others.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

THE FLAG.

Albert Gerlach, 15 Brentwood Avenue, Mt. Eden, Auckland, writes: We have had a great railway strike, as you know, but it is off from twelve o'clock last night. It lasted for one week and one day. The middle division struck, and they called themselves the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, or A.S.R.S. One man on a country station who acted as gatekeeper refused to strike when the others wanted him to, and so their wives threw stones at him. Once, too, when the trains started a foolish youth greased the lines on a rise, but the train was only delayed six minutes. To-day at school we had to write an essay on the British Flag. The child who wins receives a gold flag cup medal. The school that wins receives the flag cup. I am in Std. 6 now. The Thursday before Good Friday we went to Brown's Bay, and returned on Easter Monday. I had four swims. Last Thursday, 24th, my father and I went down to Brown's Bay, and I helped him fencing, and also scrubbed out the place. My Uncle Fred. has been in Sydney, and has just left for Melbourne, where he is now. His wife is with him, and we have their little boy Cedric staying with us. His sister Daphne is at Brown's Bay. We are looking forward to the arrival of the Special Service Squadron and the Imperial Service Squadron of British battleships next week.

(Dear Albert,—Your letter is most interesting. If it is possible will you send me a copy of the winning essay on the Flag? I

would like to publish it in "Grit," if it is not too long, as it ought to be both of interest and value.—Uncle B.)

* * *
SOME QUESTIONS.

Gwenyth Hall, The Rectory, Mulgoa, writes: When I last wrote Uncle A. was in your place, but that was a long time ago. My father takes "Grit," and in the last "Grit" you asked some of your Ni's and Ne's to ask you some questions. Well, Uncle, here are my three: (1) Captain BBBB took his CCCC to the DD and fed them on potoooooooo. Now, Uncle, see if you can read that one. What is this one, Uncle? (2) Bed. Do you know it, Uncle? (3) What happened to the consumer of the Great Australian Bight, and did the consumer have indigestion after? Well, Uncle, I will have to close, as it is getting late. Hoping that you are well.

(Dear Gwen,—I think I must hand those questions over to your cousins and just ask you to find out for me about a draught horse. If it takes a bandy legged cockroach with his boots off three and a half minutes to climb a greasy stick seventeen inches long, how much slippery tripe will it take to make a double breasted waistcoat for a white draught horse?—Uncle B.)

* * *
THE WONDER OF WIRELESS.

Ken. Pilcher, 115 Alt-street, Ashfield, writes: I do hope you will let me become one of your Ne's. I do not get "Grit" myself, but I see it every week. I am eleven years and 10 months old, and I shall be twelve on the 15th July. I am in the fifth form at school, but next year I am going to the King's School at Parramatta. We are making a wireless at school, and it's all beautiful, except the aerial. We got it fixed in the afternoon, but when we came back in the morning it was all broken down. I must stop now. With kind thoughts for yourself.

(Dear Ken,—I am glad to have you in my big family. It looks to me as if you would be my first wireless expert. Wireless is such a wonderful thing that we will all be interested in anything you can tell us about it.—Uncle B.)

* * *
A BIRD LOVER.

Elsie Arnett, "Ferndale," writes: I think I must nearly be queen of the scallywags, as it is so long since I wrote to you. I think one of my brothers has written to you since we have been here. I would have written before but we have been so very busy. The weather keeps very dry on the North Coast, and dairying is very slack at present. We are milking twenty-seven cows. Three of my brothers are away from home at work. Austin, who was so long in the hospital, has been home nearly twelve months, and his leg

is nearly all right again. I have a small flower garden and a fernery. We have also had a nice lot of vegetables. There are plenty of birds in our bush close by, and some of them are very quiet. They come right to the door to pick up crumbs. There was a strange little bird came and sat in a tree close to the house the other morning, and for some time it was mimicking so prettily some of the other birds; it was worth listening to. What did you think of the Fleet? They say it was lovely. I should have liked to have seen it, but I suppose everybody can't see these things. There was a big fire in Bellingen the other day, and burnt down 13 shops. They have started a Band of Hope here, but we have not yet been able to attend. It is trying to rain here to-night, and we need it. I am sending with this letter three questions. I think that this is all the news this time. So good-bye, Uncle, with love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Elsie,—I am interested in that little bird. If you are a lover of birds they soon find it out and grow so trusting, and they are such lovely friends. Thank you for your splendid questions. I hope some others send them, because I will be so glad to answer them.—Uncle B.)

* * *
SOME CHIMNEY.

Sylvia Waters, Holly-road, Burradoo, writes: It is a long time since I wrote to you last. We have had our Easter holidays, and I did not go away but stayed at home. One Saturday afternoon mother, auntie and my brothers and my small sister and myself went up on Oxley's Hill for a picnic. There were wire-netting fences to climb over, and it gave us trouble, but we enjoyed it very much. We found some watercress, and we picked it and brought it home. We got a lovely view of Burradoo, and we went round further and got a view of Bowral. At the brickworks in Bowral they have built a chimney 150 feet high. They finished it to-day, and they put the Union Jack up on the top of it when it was finished.

(Dear Sylvia,—Am glad you have wiped yourself off my black list. That must be "some chimney." What is it for? Why is it so high? Do not be so long in writing your next letter.—Uncle B.)

* * *
PICKING PEAS.

Owen Waters, Holly-road, Burradoo, writes: I have been very busy picking peas. I hope my name is not on the scallywag list. We went up on Oxley's Hill on Saturday and got a good view of Burradoo; we went up further and got a view of Bowral. The chimney at Bowral brickworks was finished yesterday. They had the Union Jack on top of it.

(Dear Owen,—So you are a pea picker. The thought of it gives me a backache. I wonder if you would tell us something about peas. How long does it take them to grow? How long do they go on bearing after the first one is picked? What do the pickers get paid for picking?—Uncle B.)

Annual Report N.S.W. Alliance—(Continued from page 10)—

The denominational record of services conducted during the period April 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924, is as follows:

Methodist.	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Cong.	Baptist.	C. of C.	S. Army.	Services.	United Church
152	114	59	27	10	7	2	14	
Total Church card services: 385.								

Comparative record of services and meetings, with card results, held during the period of three years of Field Day operation:

Church Card Services.	Attendances.	Sunday School and Other Services.	Attendances.	Public Card Meetings.	Attendances.	Other Meetings.	Attendances.	Total Meetings and Services.	Total Attendances.	Card Promises.	Amount Promised and Collected.
April 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924.											
385	19,593	34	2,468	226	21,736	153	16,292	798	60,079	4,898	£8,497 15 0
April 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923.											
432	—	—	—	273	—	335	—	1,040	77,554	4,121	£7,346 0 0
April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922.											
579	—	—	—	222	—	608	—	1,409	114,334	6,881	£12,829 0 0

The figures disclose a satisfactory position when reviewed with last year's totals. Whilst a lesser number of meetings and services were held, the average financial value from each meeting showed an increase of £3/10/- per meeting; and when consideration is given to the many changes made in our Field Staff during the past year, the present figures should prove satisfactory to all concerned.

BRANCH ACTIVITIES.

The activity displayed by the Branches scattered throughout the State has been well up to the standard of the previous year, and has been maintained against extremely adverse circumstances, principally due to the set-back through the deletion of local option, the unsatisfactory atmosphere created by political Prohibitionists, and the extraordinary amount of "by arrangement" misstatements published in the press throughout the State.

In view of the complexity of the situation a more comprehensive canvass of the State is essential. This can only be carried out through a co-ordinated, complete State-wide chain of Branches and Sub-Branches operating in every useful centre.

We would, therefore, strongly urge upon all the members of this Alliance of Christian Churches the immediate necessity for the carrying out of a decentralisation scheme of five districts under the control of district organisers, resident in some central part of their districts, which has long been planned, and will, it is hoped, soon be put into operation.

In addition to Field Day work, the proposed district organisers should organise and form up District Councils and Sub-Branches so that delegates may be appointed annually from each District Council to attend at an Annual Conference, in conjunction with delegates from all affiliated societies and organisations which are working in conjunction with the New South Wales Alliance.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The past year has been a busy one for the Women's Department. The following summarised account of the work gives a fair idea of the wide scope of this Department. It is a far call from the lunch-hour meeting at the factory to the drawing-room. Miss Preston Stanley, who directs this work, not infrequently goes from the one to the other on the same day.

During the year Miss Stanley has addressed and attended:

- 93 Drawing-room meetings.
- 30 Factory meetings.
- 37 Branch meetings.
- 25 Business Girls' League meetings.
- 11 Representative Women's Central League meetings.
- 24 Girls' Club meetings.
- 3 Conferences between women's organisations regarding Prohibition.
- 15 Prohibition tea parties.
- 17 Sunday meetings in Church, etc.

In addition, 37 Branches of the Representative Women's Prohibition League were formed, and each Branch is in a flourishing condition.

The Representative Women's Prohibition League promises to be a big factor in all future campaigns. At present the League is conducting a Penny-a-Day effort with the object of raising £250 towards the Victory Pledge Campaign. The organisation of this League has made it possible to get the facts about Prohibition into social circles which previously we did not touch, and under the leadership of Miss Preston Stanley the League is attracting the sympathy and help of many influential women.

THE BUSINESS WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The B.W.P.L. continues to do good permanent work for our Movement. The Secretary, Miss E. M. Andrews, is untiring in her devotion to the work, and she reports a steady, healthy progress. Our thanks are due to many members of the B.W.P.L. for the ready help they have given at the various functions in connection with our work during the year.

(Continued on page 15).

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 30/5/24, and where not mentioned the amount is 10s.:—G. Eddy, £1 (30/12/25); Mrs. C. C. Walker (1/3/25).

The following are paid to 30/12/24:—F. Beard, H. Biggers, Geo. Kemp (£1), W. J. Payne, John Sharpe, Mrs. Wenham (6s. 8d.), J. Pascoe (£1), W. H. Winn, S. W. Horner (£1), H. G. Payne, C. B. Byles, Mrs. G. Pearce, Jas. Ronald (10s. 3d.), W. J. Spence, Miss G. Bailey, Mrs. Curtis, C. W. Lord, Dr. W. M. Phipps (7s. 6d.), Mrs. R. B. Trindall, A. H.

YOU MUST ATTEND THE MASS DEMONSTRATION.

See Page 5.

Marks, Rev. J. Woodhouse, Mrs. Chard (8s. 2d.), A. Jones, W. C. Dixon (N.Z., 11s. 6d.), P. P. Outridge, Rev. E. Panelli, S. R. Scott, R. Barlow, Alf. Hulme, W. Palmer, Dr. Richardson, F. W. Warley, L. Lepastrier, Miss E. J. Walker, A. W. Earl, Miss McKern, H. M. Earl, Geo. Parker, Mrs. Parkes, W. Scott.

HEADACHES, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, &c.

Nervous headaches, backaches, neuralgia, and a hundred and one other ailments, which afflict people of all ages, are attributed to poorness of blood and exhausted nerve tissues. An advisable treatment in such cases is to purify and enrich the blood, and to nourish the system by using Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts, which are compounded according to the prescription of an eminent nerve specialist. The way in which Nerve Nuts tone up the system and dispel neurasthenic aches and pains is most gratifying to the users.

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"A bachelor," said the cynic, "is one who looks before he leaps, and then stays where he is."

* * *

A familiar figure in the political world stalked through the lobby of the St. Francis. "What party does he belong to?" asked the Chatty Guest.

"Shush!" warned the Wild Wag. "He would be offended to hear that question. You should ask what party belongs to him."

* * *

Mother: "Dorothy, you have disobeyed mother by racing around and making all that noise. Now you shan't have that piece of candy."

Father (entering a few minutes later): "Why so quiet, little one?"

Dorothy: "I've been fined for speedin'."

* * *

Ronald domineered over his little sister and made her fetch and carry for him quite a lot. When she was going away for the entire winter with her aunt, Ronald started bawling.

"Why are you crying, dear?" asked his mother. "You are always fighting with Muriel and don't seem to love her."

"I-I-d-don't love her," sobbed Ronald, "but I need her."

* * *

"Can't yer go any faster?" roared the angry traffic cop to the fellow who had delayed a string of autos several blocks long.

"Yes," calmly replied the driver of the antiquated flivver, "I can. but I don't want to leave the car."

* * *

EGGS IS EGGS.

Mrs. Newbride (telephoning): "I'm afraid you sent me duck eggs this morning instead of hens' eggs."

Grocer: "Duck eggs, ma'am. I don't keep any duck eggs."

Mrs. Newbride; "But I tested them. I dropped them in water and they floated."

* * *

GETTING THE EVIDENCE.

The editor was frightfully busy. When an old friend sent up his card he sighed and decided not to see him.

"Look here," he said to the office boy, "you must tell this gentleman I'm out. I can't see him and I wouldn't offend him for the world. So be sure to convince him that I really am out, you see?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy. "Don't you think I'd be more likely to convince him you are out if I went to him smoking one of your best cigars?"

Fond Mother (to Schoolmaster): "And above all I want my little boy taught to be an innate gentleman."

* * *

Boy Scout (small but polite): "May I accompany you across the street, madam?"

Old Lady: "Certainly you may, my lad. How long have you been waiting here for somebody to take you across?"

* * *

CREDIT.

"How does Owens manage to keep up his extravagant mode of living?"

"He has credit."

"How does he get it?"

"By pretending to be greatly worried over the income tax."

Barrister (suffering from brain-fag): "I wished I lived in Sweden; divorces are almost unknown there."

Friend: "Perfectly natural, my dear fellow—the land of safety matches, what?"

* * *

The Cadger: "I ain't never 'ad a chance. No matter where I go or wot I works at, my unlucky number bobs up and does me in, some'ow."

The Householder: "What do you mean? What's your unlucky number?"

"Thirteen, lady. Twelve jurymen and a judge."

* * *

A TREACHEROUS MEMORY.

A story with a moral is told of a lecturer on astronomy who, noticing that one of his audience was allowing his attention to wander, asked him suddenly what was the composition of the corona.

The startled student blurted out: "I did know, sir, but I've forgotten."

The professor's face sank. "What a misfortune!" he exclaimed. "Here's the only man in the world who ever knew the nature of the corona, and he has forgotten."



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DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON.)

SUNDAY.

"Having obtained help of God, I continue unto this day."—Acts 26, 22.

"Unto this day" He hath guarded and guided,
Unto this day He hath graciously planned.
Unto this day He hath sweetly provided,
Yea, hath provided with bountiful hand.

"Unto this day" He hath well undertaken,
Unto this day He hath kept by His grace.
Why then should spirit or mind be now shaken
Though future pathways one now may not trace?

"Unto this day," both through joy and through sorrow,
He hath been near with His tenderest care.
Will He not then, through life's unknown to-morrow,
Sweetly and safely His trusting child bear?

"Unto this day" shall we sing it with gladness?
God hath been faithful right "unto this day."
Thus shall we be saved from sigh and from sadness,
Though now unknown and obscure is life's way.

—J. Dawson Smith.

MONDAY.

"Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel."—Ps. 73, 24.

In the olden times God guided His people by the sacrament of a beautiful rainbow, by the pillar of a cloud of snowy whiteness, and by a fire which paled the brightness of the midnight sky. These methods suited those times, but other and better methods have been adopted in these latter days. God now guides the "sacramental host" by His Providence, which, like Himself, is "too wise to err, and too good to be unkind"; by His Word, which is "a light unto their feet and a lamp unto their path," and by His Spirit, which guides not only into all truth, but into all virtue and holiness. What marvel that "the ransomed of the Lord return and come to Zion with songs of everlasting joy upon their heads."—Dr. Davies.

TUESDAY.

"He will be our guide even unto death."—Ps. 48, 14.

All unseen the Master walketh
By the toiling servant's side.
Comfortable words He talketh,
While His hands uphold and guide.
Grief, nor pain, nor any sorrow
Rends the heart to Him unknown;
He to-day and He to-morrow
Grace sufficient gives His own.

Holy strivings nerve and strengthen,
Long endurance wins the crown:
When the evening shadows lengthen,
Thou shalt lay thy burdens down.

—Mackellan.

WEDNESDAY.

"The time is short."—1 Cor., 7, 29.

To us one day may seem a thousand years; to God "a thousand years are as one day." A little more or a little less of pain and pleasure, a life longer or shorter by a few years, are differences which disappear at once in the presence of eternity. Say, that at some time within these last hundred years two friends died, the one twenty years before the other. To the survivor that interval seemed long and tedious; to us now looking back upon the whole it seems trifling; and more so to them: they are met again, and no trace of it is to be seen. A sick man who

passes a night without sleep thinks that night to be without end; but the night in reality is no longer than another, and when it is gone he himself will be convinced of it. Life rolls along like a torrent—the past no more than a dream; the present, when we think we have fast hold of it, slips away through our hands and mingles with the past; and let us not vainly imagine that the future will be of another quality; it will glide by with the same rapidity. You have seen the waves of the ocean passing each other to the shore. You then behold an emblem of human life—days and months and years crowd forward in like manner. Yet a little while, yet a few moments, and all will be at an end. "The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal."—Bp. Horne.

THURSDAY.

"We spend our years as a tale that is told."—Ps. 90, 9.

They are slipping away, these sweet swift years,

Like leaves on the current cast;
With never a break in the rapid flow,
We watch them, as one by one they go,
Into the beautiful past.

One after another we see them pass
Down the dim-lighted stair;
We hear the sound of their heavy tread
In the step of the centuries long since dead,
As beautiful and fair.

There are only a few years left to love;
Shall we waste them in idle strife?
Shall we trample them under our ruthless feet

Those beautiful blossoms, rare and sweet,
By the dusty way of life?

There are only a few more years—ah, let
No envious taunts be heard;
Make life's fair pattern of rare design,
And fill up the measure with life's sweet wine,
But never an angry word.

FRIDAY.

"He is faithful that promised."—Heb. x., 23.

It is the everlasting faithfulness of God that makes a Bible promise "exceeding great and precious." Human promises are often worthless. Many a broken promise has left a broken heart. But since the world began God has never broken a single promise made to one of His trusting children. "He is not a man that he should lie." When God promises pardon to a believing penitent here and glory thereafter He does it in the full view of all the risks that we can possibly encounter; when He promises to take care of His children He knows perfectly well how much it will cost Him to maintain so vast and necessitous a family.—Spurgeon.

SATURDAY.

"With God all things are possible."—Matt. xix., 26.

God never says "Impossible!"

To the expectant soul
Who comes sin-laden to His feet,
And asks to be made whole.
But filled with tender pitying love
He cleanses all the sin,
Restores the soul, and makes it whole,
A child of God again.

God never says "Impossible!"
When earthly healers fail;
He draws us to the secret place,
To Him within the veil.
We feel His touch, we trust His might,
And faith leaps forth to prove
The healing of the seamless dress
Worn by the God of love.



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Oh! God of the impossible,
I worship Thee to-day,
And bless each testing hour that makes
The barriers break away.
That tore the earth-props from my grasp,
And bade me rise to see
The Christ of the Impossible
Still lives and works for me.

—Mrs. L. A. Snow.

"All things are possible to him that believeth."—Mark ix., 23.

"I'm Feeling Gay!" and wish to say
That night or day in every way
The worst of weather I endure
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From bronchial colds I used to dread,
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The Australasian White Cross League,

56 ELIZABETH-STREET, SYDNEY.

W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.

Annual Report N.S.W. Alliance—(Continued from page 12)—**LICENSING.**

During the year 103 cases have been dealt with under the Liquor Act, and the results are as follows:

- 69 Primary cases won, or withdrawn owing to our opposition.
- 11 Primary cases lost.
- 12 Primary cases not contested after investigation.
- 9 Appeals won or pending.
- 2 Appeals lost.

The majority of the cases have been heard in the city or suburban courts, and strong support has generally been given, but in a few cases apathy was noticeable. Wherever we had the solid backing of the local residents we seldom failed.

The 1923 amendments caused a slackening in the work for just a brief period, but judging by the number of cases now coming forward the work promises to be as heavy and costly as before. Credit is due to Mr. P. Adler for this work.

FETES.

Seven Fetes were held during the year at the following centres: Hurstville, North Shore, Chatswood, Botany, Hornsby, Goulburn, Bankstown.

The work of organising Fetes is now being done by the Women's Department, and we hope for good results from this year's efforts.

THE CONFERENCE.

The first big representative Conference of Prohibitionists held in this State met in the St. James' Hall, Phillip-street, Sydney, on Monday, October 1 (Eight-Hour Day), and Tuesday, October 2.

The Conference was preceded by devotional services held on Sunday, September 31. A special service for young people was held in St. Barnabas' Church at 11 a.m. A public demonstration was held in the Lyceum, under the auspices of the Central Methodist Mission, at 3 p.m., and the official Conference service was held at St. Barnabas' Church at 7.15. Mr. Hammond was the preacher at the morning and evening services, and Senator Millen (Tasmania), Miss Preston Stanley and Rev. A. A. Yeates, M.A. (Victoria), were speakers at the Lyceum at 3 p.m.

The Conference was noteworthy because of its representative character. Five hundred and twenty-four delegates, representing every Protestant Church and Temperance Society, were present. The Conference was proof of the united spirit of the Movement, and was an inspiration to all who participated. A similar Conference should be held annually.

THE PICNIC.

On Saturday, February 23, the biggest picnic ever organised by the Alliance was held. Three ferry boats carried 2867 persons to the Killarney Pleasure Grounds. The receipts show a net profit of £187 from sale of tickets, etc. During the afternoon Mr. Hammond outlined the political policy of the Alliance, and the metropolitan press gave as much as 156 inches of publicity to Mr. Hammond's speech. Moving pictures were taken of the function by the Paramount Company, and the films were screened at the principal theatres.

Such a picnic would have great value if held annually.

Both the Conference and picnic were wholly organised by Mr. R. J. C. Butler for the Executive.

PUBLICITY.

Our thanks are due to the many church and religious newspapers which so willingly accepted our matter for publication.

The big and urgent problem which faces us in connection with our publicity work is the need to effectively meet and combat the "by arrangement" paragraphs which appear regularly in so many country papers. That these paragraphs are wielding an influence against our work is undoubted, and it should be frankly faced. An expenditure of not less than £1000 on this one thing for twelve months would enable us in a measure to meet the general and often grossly untrue statements of the Liquor Party, and would be one of the best lines of propaganda we could follow.

"GRIT."

Again we gratefully acknowledge the value of "Grit" to our Movement. During the twelve months over 315,000 copies have been distributed, and by this means the latest and best Prohibition matter has been available to our people. Special mention must also be made of the gift by way of free advertisements which "Grit" makes to the Alliance. Every Alliance activity and function is generously advertised in "Grit" without cost to the Alliance. This paper has been produced now for 17 years on the sole responsibility of Mr. Hammond.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

During the year Mr. A. J. Fisher resigned his position as Director of the Y.P. Department, and Mr. W. H. Mitchell was appointed Hon. Director, with Mr. E. S. Gilbert as Hon. General Secretary.

The Department is doing splendid work among the Young People, and the future will reap from the efforts of to-day a harvest and army of earnest workers in our Movement.

QUEENSLAND.

The Referendum Campaign in Queensland called three members of our staff to the fight in that State. Messrs. Adler, Shonk and Fisher were in the Northern State for over three months, and did splendid work. The President also visited Queensland to officially open the campaign.

The press erroneously stated the Prohibitionists lost the Referendum. This is not true—they had nothing to lose. But the Liquor Trade lost five hours' trading opportunity a day.

THE EXECUTIVE.

During the year 26 meetings of the Executive have been held. At these meetings the average attendance has been 15.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Last year the Executive appointed a Campaign Committee of seven members to deal with the volume of detail work which needs constant and close attention. This Committee has met 36 times, with an average attendance of five at each meeting.

Annual Meeting N.S.W. Alliance—

(Continued from page 9.)

Mr. H. C. Harte vigorously protested at the tone of Mr. Lane's speech, and pointed out that Mr. Hammond had not made any threat, and that his proposed resignation was only made known through a question just put to him as to what he would do if his reasonable request was not granted.

Mr. Lane said he would withdraw anything offensive he might have said. But the fact remained that information had emanated to the newspapers from the Alliance offices.

Mr. Harte: Why, then, don't you demand the dismissal of the culprit?

Mr. Lane: I have done so without success.

(Note.—The alleged culprit has never been in the employ of the Alliance.—Editor, "Grit.")

Continuing, Mr. Lane said Mr. Hammond had suggested that temperamentally he was not suited to administer the office part of the business of the Alliance. As a platform man he had not his equal. In any case, no man was indispensable. Other States had pulled through, and he supposed New South Wales could do the same.

Mr. Lane continued to make some further references to publicity, but in deference to

**YOU MUST ATTEND
THE
MASS DEMONSTRATION.**

See Page 5.

the evident wishes of the meeting concluded his speech.

Mr. F. Lindsay Ryan said he had worked with Mr. Hammond on the Executive for many years, and could not see what his faults had been. Mr. Hammond had served knew who Mr. Hammond was. He could not be bought. He had fearlessly come out against many members of Parliament. They knew full well that Mr. Hammond was the only man the liquor trade and the publicans feared in this country. They were frightened of him. Mr. Hammond had published his book at a cost of £200 to himself, and the Alliance had sold 60,000 copies, in no way reimbursing him. Moreover, in addition to that, the Alliance owed Mr. Hammond £490 in hard cash. During last year Mr. Hammond had, without any cost to the Alliance, brought in an average of £45 a week. (A wit in the audience was heard to say that Mr. Hammond raised the money—some others only raised their voices.) The people had the utmost trust and confidence in him. He must have the support of honest men. (Hear, hear.) He was a clean fighter who would do an injury to no man. He was never mean and ever ready to forgive his enemies. They would never get a better man, and should not turn down his proposals.

This speech was frequently applauded.

Dr. Arthur, M.L.A., said it seemed futile to him to prolong the discussion. He had known Mr. Hammond perhaps longer than any of them, and knew that he enjoyed the unanimous confidence of Prohibitionists.

Mr. W. C. Clegg, in a discursive speech, in the course of which he referred to the Empire, the flag and other extraneous matters, supported the amendment, and protested against what he referred to as the sway of enthusiasm over judgment.

Mr. Francis Wilson also supported the amendment, and said they wanted no Czarist regime in the Alliance.

(Continued on next page.)

Mr. H. M. Hawkins supported the amendment.

Mr. Hammond refrained from replying to the attack on his judgment and service, and without troubling to point out that most of the criticism was directed to things which were not in his request, immediately put the question.

THE AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

The vote was not taken until after 10 o'clock, when many had left the meeting. The chairman declared the amendment lost on the voices.

Mr. Clegg asked for a show of hands. The amendment was defeated by 70 to 41, and the motion that the proposals be a definite recommendation to the Executive was carried on the voices.

INCORPORATION.

On the motion of the President it was resolved to take steps to incorporate the Alliance.

MR. LANE'S ATTACK ON THE STAFF.

Mr. Lane, M.L.A., has constantly asserted that a member of the Alliance staff was responsible for giving information to the "Guardian" newspaper of the doings at a private dinner given by myself to friendly members of Parliament.

The facts are quite beyond dispute, and in no way involve any member of the staff.

The reiteration by Mr. Lane of this charge is entirely without warrant.

The article referred to contained no information of the discussions or resolutions of this private meeting. Nothing in that article gave evidence of having been given by anyone present.

The names of those present and the times at which the article stated they left the meeting were very evidently supplied by someone outside the meeting. Most convincing, however, is the fact that valuable discussions which took place were not even hinted at, and that the article is made up of surmise and bluff, and that less than ten lines of it is given to report an important two-hour conference. A man who lectured on venereal disease for a committee of whom Dr. Purdy, City Health Officer, was chairman, was during that time closely associated with me, and obtained from me valuable information of the relationship of alcohol to venereal disease. He made good use of this, and spoke on Prohibition from time to time, though not in the employ or in any way under the control of the Alliance.

He did the same work under an influential committee of medical men in Melbourne.

This man happened to be in the Alliance office, and overheard a remark about the dinner I was giving to friendly members of Parliament.

He afterwards owned up to having tipped this off to the "Guardian." A member of the staff of the "Guardian" told the Hon. T. J. Ley that he was at the restaurant in which this dinner was held, and that whatever information was obtained was due to himself. All this is beyond dispute. All this has been reiterated to a point of nausea. It leaves the charge against a member of the staff absolutely unsupported. It is an insignificant incident, and I would not take the trouble to make this clear to the readers of "Grit" but for the persistent way in which Mr. Lane harps back on this incident and seeks to make it a stick with which to hurt an innocent person.

Robert B. S. Hammond

PASS "GRIT" ON.

"The House of Economy"

What to Wear

FOR

Autumn & Winter, 1924

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