

Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XV., No. 50.

Twopence.

SYDNEY, MARCH 2, 1922.

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



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WHY THE CABLES GIVE BAD NEWS CONCERNING AMERICAN PROHIBITION.

Many people in Australia are wondering why the cablegrams from America almost invariably put Prohibition in a bad light. The answer is contained in the following paragraph taken from a letter recently received from Mr. Gifford Gordon, the representative of our League in America. The "clipping" referred to in the paragraph was taken from the "Herald" of October 26, 1921, and contained the usual exaggerations and distortions concerning illicit trading. Mr. Gordon summarises his interview with the manager of the "Washington Star" and with Reuter's representative in the following language:

"I am glad you sent me that news clipping from the Melbourne paper. It has helped out quite a good deal here in Washington. I was introduced one day to the business manager of the 'Washington Star.' He is not a Prohibitionist, but he frankly admits that Prohibition has done a great deal of good. When I showed him your clipping he read it and said, 'That's a damn lie; take it down here to Reuter's representative; he is on the third floor of this building and ask him what in the Hell he means sending out such stuff to Australia.' I did as he suggested. Reuter's representative replied: 'The violation of any law, Mr. Gordon, is news; the observance of a law is not news; if you killed your wife that would be news, but the fact that you live in peace and harmony with your wife is not news.' I then replied: 'Well, if I could prove to you that because of Prohibition jails and workhouses all over this great country have been closed up, also alcoholic wards in hospitals, etc., would not that be news?' He replied, 'Certainly, it would, and if you give me such news I will see that it is sent to Australia. Of course, I am not going to guarantee that it appears in your Australian press.'"

A SUBTLE LIE.

A recent cable (December 30) from New York told of nine deaths in that city from alcohol poisoning during the Christmas holidays. Presumably the figures were for a week—Christmas Eve to December 30. It is interesting, therefore, to compare these figures (assuming the press statement correct) with previous years. The average deaths from alcoholism in 1916, the last full "wet" year, was 13 per week. The number for Christmas week was 19, or over twice as many as for this year. In April, 1917, America entered the war and the following month

commenced drink restrictions, and for that year the average deaths dropped to 10 per week. In 1918 the distilleries and breweries were closed, and the deaths again decreased to 243, or less than five per week. In 1919 war-time Prohibition became effective, and there was a further decrease to 186, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per week. In 1920 constitutional Prohibition came into operation and there was a further decrease in deaths from alcoholism to 69 for the year, or slightly over one per week. In view of these wonderful results even in New York—admittedly the most difficult place in America to try out Prohibition—the statement to the cable man is not impressive.

But the cable also stated: "There are 10 dead at Chicago, showing a total of 60 for the year, as compared with 20 last non-Prohibition year." The whole cable is undoubtedly intended for liquor propaganda, and this statement is untrue as well. The deaths from alcoholism in Chicago in the last full non-Prohibition year were 245, or twelve times the number stated by the cable man. Such an inaccuracy is inexcusable and could hardly be unintentional. Surely it is time the "wets" of America were "called" for their mendacious misrepresentation of Prohibition conditions in America. Not a cable has come from the States this year friendly to Prohibition. The dries have had several notable victories and the wets many severe defeats, but these facts have not been supplied to the Australian press. The newspapers here, and the people, pay for news, and they should demand that the cable services supply facts and not merely partisan propaganda.—"Prohibitionist."

SAFEGUARDING THE READER.

In the "Northern Star" (Lismore) of February 2 is a "published by arrangement" article, but in another part of the paper is a local heading, "Prohibition Campaign," which reads:

"In order to correct an erroneous impression readers are reminded that the article appearing in the 'Star' on page 3 to-day against Prohibition is an advertisement and paid for at advertising rates. The editor does not identify himself with the views expressed therein."

Why not send this page to your local paper and urge them to warn their readers?

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SUNLIGHT WORKS · SYDNEY.

OUR OLD POLITICAL FRIENDS. TO THE THOUSANDS OF PLEDGED PEOPLE.

To help those who have helped us is the first business of loyal friends. To come to the help of those who are being attacked on our account is a solemn obligation.

(By ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.)

When some months ago I decided to test the extent of the public sentiment on the subject of submitting the great question of Prohibition to the people I sought for the best and most effective method of arriving at a correct estimate of the number of voters within each political party who were so convinced of the justice and imperative need of a Liquor Referendum that they would give their first preference vote to a member of their own party who was in favor of the referendum. After much consideration it was decided to adopt the most difficult course of obtaining individual pledges. I realised how big and costly such a task was, but was convinced that it was the only way to obtain an accurate idea of the support we could claim. The pledge campaign was launched and the response has been wonderful. To-day for the first time in our history we are sought after by the politicians, and you, the Pledged People, are a live and active force in the present election campaign. YOU HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER, AND SO THAT YOU MAY KNOW JUST WHAT CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT TO VOTE FOR I AM APPENDING A LIST OF THOSE PRESENT MEMBERS WHO HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO SUPPORT AN EARLY APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE ON THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION.

OUR POLICY IS TO STAND BY THOSE POLITICIANS WHO HAVE STOOD BY US. We have, by the Pledge Campaign, gathered and organised a fair proportion of the great Prohibition voice of this State, and many of our Parliamentarians have willingly stated that they stand with us. By so doing they certainly invite the opposition of the Liquor interests of this State, and in some respects stand to lose something by advocating our policy. WE MUST BE SURE THAT WE MORE THAN MAKE UP IN VOTES WHAT OUR FRIENDLY POLI-

TICIANS MAY THUS LOSE. The men listed below have either by their votes in Parliament or in answer to a direct question from us pledged themselves to stand with the Pledged People. I therefore, on behalf of the Prohibition Movement of this State, commend to you these men as being, with whatever limitations they may possess, men who are standing foursquare on the question which most vitally affects the future welfare of this State.

Those who are new candidates have also been written to, and we deal with them in the next issue.

Our slogan is: "Old friends first." The man who has done something for us in Parliament has a prior claim to the one who only promises to do something.

This list is of sitting members only. A list of other candidates appears on another page:—

- Balmain—**
R. J. Stuart-Robertson—Favors Referendum (abides by party)
A. F. Smith—Favors Referendum.
- Botany—**
J. R. Lee—Favors Referendum.
S. Hickey—Favors Referendum (abides by party).
- Eastern Suburbs—**
C. W. Oakes—Favors Referendum.
H. W. Jacques—Favors Referendum.
- Newcastle—**
J. L. Fegan—Favors Referendum.
- North Shore—**
R. W. D. Weaver—Favors Referendum.
C. H. Murphy—See letter at end of this article.
Dr. R. Arthur—Favors Referendum.
A. A. C. Cocks—Favors Referendum.
A. E. Reid—Favors Referendum.
- Ryde—**
D. M. Anderson—Favors Referendum.
T. R. Bavin—Favors Referendum.
Sir Thos. Henley—Favors Referendum.
E. J. Loxton, K.C.—Favors Referendum.
- St. George—**
W. R. C. Bagnall—Favors Referendum.
G. Cann—Favors Referendum (abides by party).

- T. J. Ley—Favors Referendum.
- J. G. D. Arkins—Favors Referendum.
- M. Gosling—Favors Referendum (abides by party).
- Sydney—**
D. Levy—Favors Referendum.
- Western Suburbs—**
T. J. Hoskins—Favors Referendum.
S. J. Shillington—Favors Referendum.
J. Wilson—Favors Referendum.
- Bathurst—**
J. C. L. Fitzpatrick—Favors Referendum.
- Byron—**
G. Nesbit—Favors Referendum.
R. Perdriau—Favors Referendum.
- Cumberland—**
R. B. Walker—Favors Referendum.
E. S. Carr—Favors Referendum.
- Goulburn—**
Lt.-Col. T. L. F. Rutledge—Favors Referendum.
— Perkins—Favors Referendum.
- Maitland—**
W. Bennett—Favors Referendum.
W. Cameron—Favors Referendum.
- Murray—**
R. T. Ball—Favors Referendum.
M. Kilpatrick—Favors Referendum.
- Murrumbidgee—**
E. A. Buttenshaw—Favors Referendum.
A. H. Grimm—Favors Referendum.
- Namoi—**
Capt. F. A. Chaffey—Favors Referendum.
W. E. Wearne—Favors Referendum.
- Northern Tablelands—**
Lt.-Col. M. F. Bruxner—Favors Referendum.
D. H. Drummond—Favors Referendum.
- Parramatta—**
A. Bruntnell—Favors Referendum.
- Sturt—**
B. J. Doe—Favors Referendum.
- Wammerawa—**
W. G. Ashford—Favors Referendum.
- Wollondilly—**
Sir G. W. Fuller—Favors Referendum.
Mr. Murphy has rendered us distinct service in the House, and we would have naturally included him in our list of old friends, but yield to his wishes and publish the following letter from him:—
"I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., with reference to a referendum on Prohibition to be decided by a bare majority. In reply thereto I desire to inform you that I cannot give pledges to any body except the Australian Labor Party, and what that Party decides upon with regard to a referendum on Prohibition I shall stand by.
"As you have no desire to misrepresent my views, I shall esteem it a favor if you will inform the general public that I am not in the habit of stating how I or any other member votes in Caucus on any question of public policy."
All other sitting members have either refused to reply to our letter asking their views, or in replying refused to commit themselves.

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NORTH AND NORTH-WEST.

FIELD DAY No. 1.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5.

- 11 a.m.—Walcha Presbyterian Church.
2 p.m.—Nine Mile Anglican Church.
7.30 p.m.—Walcha Anglican Church.
—Mr. Francis Wilson.
11 a.m.—Armidale Methodist Church.
3 p.m.—Saumarez Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m.—Armidale Presbyterian Church.
—Mr. C. M. Gordon, M.A., B.D.
11 a.m.—Manilla Methodist Church.
3 p.m.—Country Church.
7.30 p.m.—Manilla Presbyterian Church.
—Rev. H. A. Cubis, B.A.
11 a.m.—Murrurundi Methodist Church.
3 p.m.—New Mexico Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m.—Murrurundi Anglican Church.
—Rev. J. T. Phair.
11 a.m.—Inverell Methodist Church.
3 p.m.—Oakwood.
7.30 p.m.—Inverell Presbyterian Church.
—Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.
11 a.m.—Gunnedah Methodist Church.
3 p.m.—Curlewis Presbyterian Church.
7.30 p.m.—Gunnedah Methodist Church.
—Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

- 6 p.m.—Armidale Business Men's Tea.
—Mr. C. M. Gordon.
8 p.m.—Temperance Hall, Walcha.
—Mr. Francis Wilson.
8 p.m.—Council Chambers, Gunnedah.
—Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.
8 p.m.—Oddfellows' Hall, Murrurundi.
—Rev. J. T. Phair.
8 p.m.—Mechanics' Institute, Manilla.
—Rev. H. A. Cubis.
7.30 p.m.—School of Arts, Inverell.
—Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

- 8 p.m.—Armidale Town Hall.
—Messrs. Gordon and Cubis.
8 p.m.—Spencer's Gully.
—Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

- 8 p.m.—School Hall, Yarowwyck.
—Mr. H. A. Cubis.
8 p.m.—School of Arts, Curlewis.
—Mr. Francis Wilson.
8 p.m.—School of Arts, Delungra.
—Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

- 8 p.m.—Black Mountain Hall.
—Mr. C. M. Gordon.
8 p.m.—Wariaida.
—Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—Open-air meetings—all centres.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The "dry trail" was pretty wet at the week-end. This meant small attendances—in some instances none at all. Such, however, is the experience of campaigning, and we have to rely more upon our friends in these places for keeping the work of education going.

Mr. Francis Wilson had a particularly useful week-end at Bega. The open-air meetings were tip-top. Three hundred people in the street, all showing evident interest. In spite of rain on Sunday night there was a fine attendance at the united rally in the

School of Arts. Rev. L. M. K. Mills did fine work in arranging the meetings, and his brotherliness was much appreciated.

Mr. Cubis had a wash-out at Moruya, and only a little better fortune on the trip to Bermagui. Revs. Whiteman and Pill gave splendid help.

Mr. Creagh's visit to Cooma was also in the rain. Again the open-air meeting was the best of the series.

Mr. Shonk's experience at Campbelltown was particularly damp, especially his trip to Wedderburn in the afternoon.

NORTH AND NORTH-WEST CAMPAIGN.

A big effort in these districts begins on Saturday next. During this week-end speakers will be at Armidale, Walcha, Manilla, Murrurundi, Gunnedah, and Inverell. The

ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 1922.

North Coast Council has suggested that the Annual Conference be held this year in Easter Week, which might be a more convenient time for country representatives to attend.

WE ASK OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS to let us know whether they would be likely to attend such Conference or not. Please write as soon as possible.

Further information will be given later.

week's programme includes 18 church services, 14 public meetings, and six open-air meetings.

During the next fortnight other towns south from Guyra and round to Moree will be visited. This will be one of the most complete country tours of the year.

LICENSING MATTERS.

The decision of the Licensing Bench to grant a spirit merchant's license at Hurstville caused much surprise. Evidence against was particularly strong. The application was granted on condition that some improvements were carried out.

Some stir was caused in Epping by a rumor that an attempt was to be made to get a hotel there. Quite a plan of campaign has been mapped out. One resident declared with a snap: "They will never get a hotel in Epping!" That is the spirit!

THE PLEDGE—THE PLEDGE—AND STILL THE PLEDGE!

The Alliance Referendum Pledge Campaign is doing considerable harm to the community, if making political candidates use bad language can be considered harm. Not only candidates, but others interested in the liquor trade, vent their wrath on some of our devoted workers. No one resents the explosions—they satisfactorily indicate the increasing power and punch of the pledge.

Another magnificent week's work is recorded. Over 1500 pledges were signed in Eastern Suburbs electorate alone, and the consignments from other parts show no diminution.

ANOTHER PLEDGED MEETING.

On the 19th instant, in a crowded hall at Bega, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That we, residents of Bega and district, resolve that we will not give our first preference votes to any candidates for Parliament who will not do all in their power to obtain a referendum within twelve months on the liquor question."

THE CHURCHES BEHIND THE PLEDGE.

Remarkably fine efforts are being made by many of the churches. Pledge signing tables are being placed in the church porches, and many churches are having tables a second time. Balmain churches are doing fine work in this way.

A CLARION CALL.

Rev. W. H. Howard, retiring President of this year's Methodist Conference, in the course of his stirring address said:

"Let every Methodist in this State be most concerned to secure the return to the new Parliament of members pledged to give the people of New South Wales a bare majority referendum on the two questions of continuance or Prohibition. This, the minimum of movement toward reform, should be granted at once. Let every height gained be but new vantage-ground from which to make a fresh attack on the enemy, until every stronghold of this menace, more awful than the most fiendish of Prussian devices for human destruction, had been overcome."

CIRCULAR TO CANDIDATES.

All candidates for Parliament have had sent to them a circular asking for their attitude on the question of liquor referendum. Their replies should be received shortly, and adequate steps will be taken through the newspapers and otherwise to let every pledged person know who is for and who is against a Referendum.

In the meantime, every otherwise spare moment of your time should be taken up with work for the Big Cause. Work for more pledges. Let candidates and members of Parliament know that you want a Referendum. Let us know what you know about candidates!

A crucial time in the history of the fight for Prohibition in this State has arrived.

Our people are rising splendidly to the occasion.

Do your share!

If you rest, you rust; if we work, we win.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COUNCIL AND UNION.

At the last meeting of the Y.P. Prohibition Council progress was shown in the number of applications received for affiliation and registration of societies or individuals. Several other State-wide organisations sent the names of their official delegates.
(Continued on page 12.)

HEAN'S TONIC NERVE NUTS STOP NERVE STRAIN.

After a tiring day's work you're apt to sleep badly. Next day finds you unrefreshed. Give your tired nerves a little help by taking Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts. They pull you together and brace you up wonderfully. If they are not yet stocked by your chemist or grocer, send direct to the Sole Manufacturer, G. W. Hean, Chemist, 178 Castlereagh-street, Sydney. The price is 3/- per box, or six boxes for 17/3. The same medicaments in mixture form would cost about three times as much.—*



WEIGHING POLITICIANS.

A TEST TO DETERMINE THEIR FITNESS.

Can a man claim to be honest if he accepts salary for service he does not render?

A Mr. Bessinger, in the Chicago "Christian Herald," suggests ten tests to determine the fitness of politicians:

1. **Biographical.**—The chief facts about parents, schooling and evidences of consistency.

2. **Intellectual Life.**—Is he a student? Has he superior intelligence? His mental outlook.

3. **Personal, Moral and Social Qualities.**—Has he initiative, courage, big-heartedness, friendliness, habits of restraint, is he accurate, trustworthy?

4. **Domestic Life.**—A real home life is a great asset. His hobbies in his home.

5. **Recreational Life.**—What do you do when you have nothing to do?

6. **Possessions and Financial Standing.**—Is he free to undertake politics, or is undertaking politics that he might be free? Acquisitiveness is an unfitting characteristic for a politician.

7. **Religious Life.**—This is not a denominational test. But it is of first importance if a candidate's religion is wholesomely individual, pure socially, and edifying morally.

8. **Recent Specialised Interests and Ambitions.**—Has he a vision, has he concentrated, has he qualified to count in any special way?

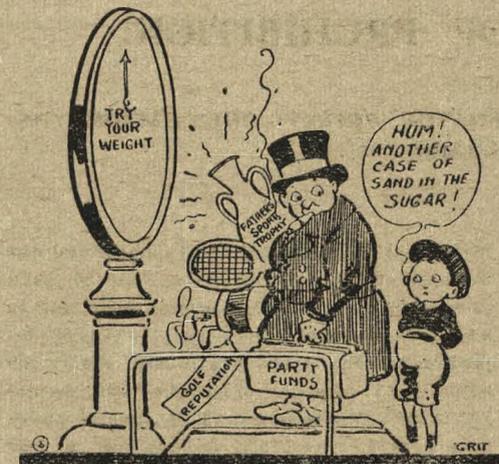
9. **Political Views.**—Are they first-hand? Are they taken readymade from his party? Are they for the party or the country?

10. **Political Promises.**—Is he willing to make promises? Does he show a sense of responsibility towards promises?

A CHAIN IS NO STRONGER THAN ITS WEAKEST LINK.

It is beyond most of us to know 10 per cent. of what we ought to know of those to whom we entrust the destiny of our country, the prosperity of the people and the question as to whether it is going to be easy or difficult to be either good or bad. We are quite unable to do more than inform you in general terms that certain candidates are to be trusted on the liquor question. Among candidates we find some who are personally wrong and politically right—not abstainers, but willing to give the people

power to vote them so. And others, who while abstainers, refuse to cease protecting the drunkard factories. It is madness to desire Prohibition and vote for it and at



THINGS THAT OUGHT NOT TO WEIGH.

the same time vote for a candidate who is pledged to nullify your vote and hamper it by every compromise he can squirm into the Liquor Acts.

THE VALUE OF LAW.

Obedience to law is not confined to any form of government—to any race, or to any period in the world's history. If the laws are ignored, there is no government at all. Disregard for one law breeds contempt for all laws. This leads to corruption, and ultimately to destruction of all order. Respect for the law belongs to men of character, who are not only the conscience of government, but in every well governed State its best motive power. It is the moral qualities in man and State that rule the world. The strength, the industry and the civilisation of a people all depend on individual character, and the very foundations of civil security rest upon it. Laws and institutions are but its outgrowth.—The Hon. Guy D. Goff, assistant to the Attorney-General, U.S.A.

A DISCOURAGING RECORD.

Mr. Levy, the Speaker, handed the following record to the press:

"I can only repeat my previous statement that never, while I was in the chair, did the Government win in any division in the House in consequence of my being Speaker.

"It is interesting to note what the divisions in the House were on the occasions when the most contentious measures were passed.

"These were as follow:

"Trades Union Re-Registration Bill (second reading): Ayes, 27; Noes, 14.

"Fair Rents Amendment Bill (third reading): Ayes, 35; Noes, 18.

"Income Tax Amendment Bill (third reading): Ayes, 35; Noes, 18.

"Large Holdings Sub-division Bill (second reading): Ayes, 37; Noes, 31.

"Profiteering Bill (second reading): Ayes, 31; Noes, 12.

"Sydney Corporation Amendment Bill—Introduction: Ayes, 34; Noes, 23. Other stages: Ayes, 34; Noes, 25.

"Motherhood Endowment Bill—Second reading: Ayes, 33; Noes, 23; Third reading: Ayes, 34; Noes, 24.

"Returned Soldiers and Sailors' Amendment Bill—In committee: Ayes, 38; Noes, 34; Introduction: Ayes, 31; Noes, 20.

"Wheat Marketing Bill—In committee: Ayes, 37; Noes, 28. Second reading: Ayes, 33; Noes, 28."

On thirteen occasions most contentious and momentous questions were settled by an average of 57 out of the 90 members paid to settle such questions. In every important vote 33 highly-paid members were not present to record their vote.

You ought to know if the person you are going to vote for is going to vote for you. Otherwise you vote for a shirker.

WHY PEOPLE DON'T VOTE.

Many, many tens of thousands do not bother to vote. The question is, why? It is probable that there is no candidate they can feel enthusiastic about. But half a loaf is better than no bread, and we must pick the best member offering. He can always be educated, stimulated, encouraged and warned.

If you can't address a meeting you can at least address an envelope. Your member will always give attention to your letters. Even if your vote did not put him in, it may put him out. You count for something—and it is your responsibility to let your member know what you expect of him.

Too often the enemy hits the member—but the friends fail to compensate for the hurt.

Read carefully what the Hon. Guy D. Goff says in the middle of this page, and it will help you realise the importance of selecting unusual men to be law-makers.

ORDER, PLEASE, YOUR TEAS FROM

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MORE EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION.

ADDITIONAL FACTS CITED BY U. S. SENATOR WESLEY JONES BEFORE THE
SENATE ON NOVEMBER 15, 1921.

The Iron Age of February 3, 1921, published an article on "The Effects of Prohibition Among Steel Workers." The article states:—

In Youngstown district the personal deposits of every man, woman, and child approximate 550 dollars, exceeding, so far as known, similar figures from any other community of equal size in the country. Prohibition has been responsible to a large extent for the change in the habits and spending propensities of the average steel worker.

"The New Orleans Times-Picayune," of January 30, 1921, says:

Increase of bank savings of 30 per cent., the conversion of 1800 saloons into productive business sites, the impetus given the realty business, the general tendency toward thrift and contentment, are some of the noteworthy strides taken by the city since Prohibition went into effect a little more than a year ago.

Mr. C. T. Harsch, secretary of the Peoria (Ill.) Clearing House Association, submits statistics on bank clearings as follows:

	Dollars.
Clearings for the year 1918	249,507,480.74
Clearings for the year 1919	260,439,834.78
Clearings for the year 1920	281,528,228.93

The "Washington Post" presented the following facts in an editorial on November 8, 1921:

The report from the Comptroller of the Currency shows that savings bank deposits materially increased during the last fiscal year. Stagnated industry, business depression, and growing unemployment under ordinary circumstances, would be expected to reduce the savings deposits, but they did not. Returns from 623 mutual savings banks,

located principally in New England and the Eastern states, show that on June 30, 1921, these institutions held deposits amounting to 5,575,181,000 dollars, credited to 9,619,260 depositors. One year previously the same banks had deposits of 5,186,485,000 dollars and 9,445,327 depositors. This June the average deposit was 579.59 dollars, and a year ago it was 549.14. According to these figures there was a gain of 338,336,000 dollars in the deposits of these banks, and a gain of 173,933 in the number of depositors during the fiscal year. In the same period there was a gain of 30.45 dollars in the average deposit. That unemployment increased during the last fiscal year is generally known and that the trend of wages was downward is undeniable. Under these circumstances men and women ordinarily would be compelled to draw upon their reserves in savings institutions, and as a result the deposits of savings banks would be expected to shrink. Instead they expanded in the volume of deposits, the number of depositors, and the size of the average deposit.

The Post article does not say so, but the year covered by the above report was under National Prohibition, and the economic benefits of this policy more than offset the depression resulting from a readjustment from war conditions.

ECONOMICS.

William Childs, president of the company owning the chain of Childs' restaurants, in an interview appearing in the November number of the American Magazine, made the following statement about the results of Prohibition as they affect his business:

"It has raised sales. Lots of men who used to drop into a cafe for a glass of beer

and a light luncheon now visit restaurants. Also when the day's work is over they are more likely to take their families to dinner. They have more money to spend, and fewer outside influences to distract them. Even before National Prohibition came in we noticed these effects as the various states went dry."

EFFECTS ON CHILDREN.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children showed in a memorandum of 1893 cases treated and closed in the six months ending April 30, 1921, that intemperance was a factor in only 14.2 per cent. of the cases. In 1907 an analysis of 338 cases showed intemperance a factor in 39 per cent. The 1921 figures therefore, represent a decrease of 63 per cent. An official of the Society stated that the actual decrease was probably considerably greater. There has been improvement in recent years in methods of keeping records. Actually for years the percentage of cases in which alcohol figured causatively was never below 55 per cent., and long varied between 50 and 60 per cent.

In one county district, Hampshire, the number of families in which drunkenness was a factor in the cases fell from an average of 88 for the three years 1916-1918 to 17 cases in 1919, and 6 in 1920. Physical neglect fell from an average of 113 in 1916-1918 to 54 in 1919 and 27 in 1920. In Franklin district the drunkenness element fell from 52 per cent. in 1917 to 2.7 per cent. in 1920. In the great industrial section of Fall River drunkenness as a factor dropped from 50 per cent. in 1918 to 10 per cent. in 1920.

The state report for the Society for 1920 said:

"The reduction in the amount of drunkenness during the past year as by one stroke gave many a child in this broad land more to eat, more to wear, better parental care, and better home life. This is an example of what may be done by wise community action in reducing the volume of cruelty and neglect."

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, when speaking before the Twentieth Century Club in Boston on Saturday, October 29, 1921, said, in part:

"There are three classes whose testimony I find most valuable—district nurses, school nurses, and social workers of all kinds. All these can give testimony to the good effects of Prohibition legislation on families, chiefly

(Continued on Page 14.)

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MR. DOOLEY, YOU HAVE SHUFFLED!

Mr. Dooley, Premier of N.S.W., has made his policy speech. He has dressed his political window, and the window is full of political foodstuffs. We are not concerned whether the diet he promises will give the people indigestion or not, but we are concerned to notice that in his speech he omitted any mention of the Liquor Referendum. At Bathurst he was given an opportunity of stating his view on the subject, but he declined. At Lithgow, where the second part of his speech was delivered, he was forced by questions from the audience to say something about the Liquor question. In reply to the question, "When are we going to have a vote on Prohibition?" Mr. Dooley began by attacking the Holman Government by saying that Mr. Holman had no intention of putting the Referendum Act into force. He was not asked Mr. Holman's intentions; he was definitely asked what were the intentions of the Government. We would suggest to Mr. Dooley that such charges which were absurdly irrelevant were also dangerous, and, maybe, will have no other effect than to stir people to look carefully into the matter of election promises, and see just how far Mr. Dooley and his Government have shaped as promise-keepers. Perhaps Mr. Holman was not sincere when he placed the Referendum Act on the statute book. We cannot interpret his mind. Heaven forbid that we shall ever be called upon to interpret the mind of any political leader. But if Mr. Holman had a few political twists in his make-up, and was expert in the practice of political trickery, Mr. Dooley should remember that every political leader is as straight as his party compels him to be. It is surely not irrelevant to remind Mr. Dooley that Holman's fate awaits those who play fast and loose with the rights of the people. And the Government which gave us the Referendum Act meant to enforce it, and it remained for the Storey-Dooley Government to shamelessly break faith with the people.

CABINET WILL CONSIDER.

After attacking Mr. Holman (and is it altogether cricket to attack a politically dead man?) Mr. Dooley said that the Referendum would not be taken under the Referendum Act, but that his Cabinet would seriously consider the matter.

That won't do, Mr. Dooley! To deal with this question in such a way is the worst type of political trickery, and is a lamentable shuffle. On every other live and dead question Mr. Dooley was most emphatic. He promised to do this, that, and the other, for all classes and conditions of men, women and children.

On the great question of dealing with the tremendous waste of the Liquor Traffic, Mr. Dooley says he will consider the matter. Of course, we know why he says this, and we are not the least bit hoodwinked by such tactics. **Mr. Dooley does not wish to offend the money power of the Liquor Traffic, and he is mortally afraid of losing the support which that money power can and does give to any Government which does its bidding.**

By truckling to the vested interests of the Liquor Traffic and the money power such interests represent, Mr. Dooley is betraying the historic purpose of the Labor Movement. The political history of Australia proves that the Labor Movement was built up on the ideals which in the early days were the force behind the Labor Party. Andrew Fisher, when he led the Federal Labor Party, earned the wholehearted support of his followers, and the unstinted respect and admiration of his opponents, because he relied not on the money power of any set of interests, but relied on the unquestioned honesty of purpose which was the foundation of the Labor Party of those days. Mr. Dooley's attitude on the Liquor question stamps him as one who believes that the rank and file of the Movement he is the figurehead of are bereft of their ideals. In this we are confident he is mistaken.

For our part we will use neither a bribe nor a bludgeon; we have sufficient faith in the good sense of the people of this State to believe that they will be as impatient of Mr. Dooley's shuffling as we are, and their im-

patience will reveal itself on election day, unless in the meantime Mr. Dooley is prepared to act as straightforwardly on the Liquor question as he has done on other political issues.

COMPENSATION.

Adding a few words to his reply, Mr. Dooley touched on the question of compensation, and he is reported as saying that the money which would be paid to the Liquor Traffic, by way of compensation, could be better spent. We agree with the Premier. He is quite correct in this case. The money could be better spent. It could be spent in compensating the wrecked lives, the homeless children, the broken men, and the broken women who to-day have lost all they ever possessed, because of the open hotel and wine shop, to say nothing of those many businesses whose large per cent. of book debts are due to money wasted on liquor. Yes, Mr. Dooley, the money, as you say, could be better spent, just as the money now spent on liquor could be better—much better—spent.

THE FIGHT GOES ON.

We are disappointed, but not disheartened, by the shuffling reply given by Mr. Dooley. Little things like that only spur us on to greater efforts, and before the election is over we are hopeful that Mr. Dooley will give the consideration he promised to the question, and will make a straight, democratic, true to Labor ideals reply to our question. We intend to know just where the politicians stand, and with a knowledge of the extent of the volume of public opinion behind us, we believe that we shall soon know in detail who are our friends and who are not. Let us make no mistake about one thing, and that is, that such sidestepping as the Premier indulged in at Lithgow is not acceptable to the people, and the sooner Mr. Dooley realises that the better it will be for Mr. Dooley.

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A Personal Chat with my readers

THE SHARK AND SURFERS.

A fine young fellow has lost his life in the surf; in the last ten years perhaps half-a-dozen people have been victims of the shark. Immense interest is created, the papers fan it into a fierce flame. And George-street remains one thousand times more dangerous than even the sharks and the undertow put together. A fine young man if lost in the surf is the theme of many a leading article, but a fine young man if lost in a corner pub is a matter of no comment. Surely the disturbing thing is his being lost. It matters little whether it is a shark or a bottle that brought about his loss; it matters only that he is lost. At the Central Police Court the mangled remains of some 230 a week may be seen; at the Sydney Hospital a like number may be seen, maimed or marked for life, an equal number each week. Since there is no proposal to license sharks, why should we license bars?

ABOUT THE TRUE STRENGTH OF IT.

People seem to be more scared of the puny imitation than of the giant evil. Sly-grog, which can never reach 10 per cent. of those reached by licensed grog, has a queer way of scaring some folk. An American paper says the following is about all there is to it:

"Chase a bullfrog three miles and gather up the hops; add ten gallons of tan bark, one-half pint of shellac, a bar of home-made soap; boil thirty-six hours, and strain through an I.W.W. hat to keep it from working. Then bottle and add a grasshopper to each pint to give it the kick."

Only a freak or a degenerate thirst in trousers it attacked by sly-grog.

HOW TO CHOOSE A HUSBAND.

In a very suggestive article by Cora Harris, in "The Ladies' Home Journal," she speaks of women as a divine inspiration! This woman of deep understanding says: "The reason Adam was so quick was because he did not need to consider expenses, and the possible extravagances of a wife. The reputation modern maidens have for attaching themselves like barnacles to the pockets of their lovers keeps many of the best men from risking the peonage or bankruptcy to which marriage so often leads. Do not make a man pay for you in baubles and dinners. That is not courtship. It is buying you on the instalment plan. You

may have to pay in poverty for your former extravagance."

She suggests the substitution of the word "endure" for the word "obey" in the marriage ceremony.

It is a suggestive and worthwhile article, and since marriage is one of the mistakes you have to live all your life with, one may be pardoned for hesitating in one's choice. Lorimer says: "Marriages may be made in Heaven, but most of the courting is done when the lights are turned so low that you do not get a good square look at what you are taking."

As Cora Harris says: "Look to the attributes of the man whom you choose for a husband. Do not ask yourself merely whether you can live with him until death releases you, but chiefly whether you can live in the house with his peculiarities, temper, and so on, especially when you have your own."

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

A news item informs us that the value of cattle slaughtered to date owing to foot and mouth disease is £420,000. We add to this: "And no compensation was paid." It makes one wonder why there is such persistent talk about compensating liquor sellers.

Half a million pounds in cattle destroyed because of the possible harm these animals may do. The liquor harm is a sure, steady and growing harm; it is the dominating harm in the community, and yet it is protected from the vote of the people, and promised a generous compensation if ever the people do wipe it out. If this is not madness, then I do not know what is.

VALUELESS PERSONALITIES.

The "Labor News" has lately made two attacks on me personally. Of course, that is their business, but the question is not the personalities that work for Prohibition, but Prohibition as a contribution to our social, economic and moral betterment, and we must refuse to be sidetracked. The liquor interests best protect themselves by diverting people's attention from the real issue. They want to tell you that Prohibition does not prohibit. We retort: Has regulation ever regulated? We wish to discuss Prohibition; they concentrate on personalities. The one thing to be insisted on is: "What is successful?" Having found a standard, you can cheerfully measure Prohibition by it.

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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions may commence with any issue, the paper being posted for 52 weeks for 10/-; outside the Commonwealth, 11/6. Remittances should be made by Postal Notes, payable to Manager of "Grit," or in Penny Stamps.

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

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

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922.

The political situation is complicated and discouraging, but it is not impossible. But, above all, maintain your self-respect and refuse to be bribed. Think in the terms of your state, not of your personal advantage. We can return 60 per cent. of the next Parliament to be trusted on the Prohibition Referendum question. Prohibition is so urgent, so splendidly possible, that I hope it will dominate your thoughts and commit you to giving preference to those candidates who are pledged to the democratic ideal of majority rule, and the patriotic ideal of a boozeless State. Berton Braley's poem is very appropriate just now:—

There's a thousand "Can't-be-don-ers!"

For one who says, "It can!"

But the whole amount of deeds that count
Is done by the latter clan.

For the "Can't-be-don-ers" grumble

And hamper, oppose and doubt,

While the daring man who says, "It can!"

Proceeds to work it out.

There isn't a new invention

Beneath the shining sun

That was ever wrought by the deed or thought

Of the tribe of "Can't-be-done."

For the "Can't-be-don-ers" mutter,

While the "Can-be-s," cool, sublime,

Make their "notions" work till others smirk—

"Oh, he knew it, all the time!"

Oh, the "Can-be-s" clan is meagre,

Its membership is small,

And it's mighty few see their dreams come true,

Or hear Fame's trumpet-call;

But it's better to be a "Can-be,"

And labor and dream and—die,

Than one who runs with the "Can't-be-dones"

Who haven't the pluck to try!

Make the effort of your life—pray, give, work, vote, and prove your worth to the State.

THE EDITOR.

WHY WE ARE "WET."

THE PENALTY OF AN INCONSISTENT VOTE.

Prohibition is an economic necessity.

(1) Liquor expenditure to the amount of over £11,000,000 last year robbed every industry.

(2) It is an insignificant employer of labor. There are only 17 breweries in N.S.W. (there were 51 in 1901), and they only employ 1100 people. They employed 1016 in 1901. They employ only 84 more people though they brew 14,982,224 more gallons than they did in 1901.

(3) Liquor puts more men out of a job than any other single agent.

Prohibition is a social necessity.

There is no social disorder, there is no social depravity, but liquor is the largest contributing factor and the speeder up of the trouble.

Prohibition is an urgent moral necessity. Not content with killing off many men of genius it has now attacked women, and is destroying them in increasing numbers.

You say we have no chance of voting on Prohibition.

Yes, you have.

Your chance to vote on Prohibition depends on who represents you in the next Parliament.

A CONTRAST IN LEADERS.

When the Premier was questioned on the Prohibition referendum at Bathurst, he emphatically refused to reply to the question. When questioned at Lithgow the following evening, he pledged himself to give the matter consideration. The next evening at Drumoyne he announced that the Government will send a commissioner to U.S.A. to investigate, upon whose report the Government will act. In other words, Mr. Dooley's policy is evasion and delay, and a trip to U.S.A., just to show that to waste some money does not matter. But Mr. Dooley must have forgotten the conditions and terms on which he and Mr. Mutch went to the United States of America some time ago, and the report they did not make.

Now we have Sir George Fuller saying promptly, and without reservation: "We intend to give the people the chance to vote on the question of Prohibition and compensation, to be settled by a bare majority."

Every member of Mr. Wearne's party is definitely pledged to a referendum. The democracy claims a referendum, and all who

believe in majority rule and the immediate settlement of an urgent question will thank the leaders to give them, without evasion, what is their right.

When Labor ceases to be democratic, when Labor ceases to fight monopoly, when Labor ceases to protect its own followers, then Labor ceases to have any claim on that body of voters that formerly responded to the irresistible appeal of its splendid ideals.

Vote only for those candidates whom you are convinced will do all in their power to give you an honest referendum.

PROHIBITION, THE GOAL OF PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism is not only love for one's country, but hatred of all that threatens or retards its progress and development. Patriotism and Prohibition are natural allies. Patriotism and the liquor traffic are opposed to one another as light and darkness. The liquor traffic complicates every economic, social, and industrial problem.

It shortens human life, adds to human suffering, wastes our resources and inflicts untold harm upon children.

Homes are dirtier and barer than they need be because of drink.

Accidents are increased in number and severity because of drink.



WHOSE UMBRELLA IS IT, ANYHOW?

When you give the protection of your vote to the candidate who will deny you the right to vote for Prohibition, you will get what is coming to you—another three years in the "wet."

Morality is lower and venereal diseases more prevalent because of drink.

The small wage is smaller before it reaches home because of drink.

The worker is less capable of working out his own salvation because of drink.

The community has less energy, less thinking power, less resources, less cohesion for the struggle for betterment because of drink.

None of these statements are open to dispute.

YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

Something else if you pay big fees for your dental work.

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

DENTIST REANEY

OPP. GRACE BROS.

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

M1420

(Continued on page 12.)

HANDICAPPING THE MILLION FARMS SCHEME.

C. C. Faulkner, Secretary of the Million Farms Campaign Committee, writes:

"After the tribute paid by Rev. R. B. S. Hammond to the Million Farms ideal I regret that the editor of 'Grit' should belittle Australia as he did in the issue of 'Grit' on February 9.

"You describe as foolish the term 'greatest country on earth' as applied to Australia. If you are right then I am content to be of the foolish.

"You call the Prime Minister a 'talkative scold' because he says our continent is able to support a hundred million. I am with Mr. Hughes in this matter.

"Europe, with Russia left out, contains 310 million people. All those countries of Europe could be placed around the fringe of Australia, leaving an area the size of West Australia unoccupied. If you say that Australia is less fertile than Europe the onus of proof is on you—and I do not like your job. Where in the world would you get more fertile lands than the coastal districts of New South Wales, unless you take the fruitful soil of Queensland, of the Northern Territory, of North-West Australia, of the South-West of West Australia, or the rich agricultural lands of South Australia, or the dairying lands of Gippsland, Victoria. Do you know that our soil experts assure us that there is at least 60 million acres of land in Australia that could be growing wheat?

"Mr. Timothy Coghlan, our Agent-General, who has studied our irrigation problem, has expressed the conviction—and it is a matter of fact rather than an opinion—that an area twice as large as France could be irrigated by water from the Murray River and its tributaries. Do not forget that on irrigated land 10 to 20 acres is a living area. You write like a pessimist, Mr. Editor.

"Some people in America once thought that the dry States, so-called deserts, were useless, but railways were pushed out into the dry States and they have now been turned into wheat fields. The same can be done in Australia. Sir Joseph Carruthers is even now pointing to an area of 10 million acres in New South Wales on the Murray River, which at present carries one sheep to 10 or 20 acres, but upon which wheat would

be grown profusely if we had railway communication to carry it away.

"Give me the cheery and enlightened optimism of Sir Denison Miller, who, at the Press Club recently, said:

"The centre of Australia is not a vast desert as some folk imagine. The great Nullarbor Plain, which the transcontinental railway crosses, is covered all over by the best fodder stock can eat. Australia could carry a population of one hundred million people."

"I refer you also to David Lindsay, the noted explorer, who puts practically no limit to the settlement of lands at present almost entirely unknown. I mention Francis Birtles, the trans-Australian explorer, who is not satisfied with the slogan, 'A Million Farmers for a Million Farms,' but from his practical knowledge of our resources sees no reason why we should not settle five million farmers.

"You point out three difficulties—drought, lack of ambition, and politicians—in the way of progress.

We have our water problem it is true, but with conservation and irrigation even the drought fiend can be overcome. No doubt more ambition among our people would be better, but I see no reason to suppose that Australia is behind other people in that respect. And why gibe at politicians without exception? Does a well-meaning man who enters Parliament or interests himself in public affairs immediately become a barrier to progress because by so doing he becomes a politician? Your sweeping generality is unjust to many good men.

"Think it over. There is nothing wrong with this country of ours; it only wants developing. 'Grit' can help in that direction."

[We don't need to have a drought every year, nor do we need that everyone lacks ambition, or that all politicians are a hindrance, to warrant the assertion that these things constitute a trio of undoubted seriousness to the development of Australia.

I firmly believe in the necessity of developing the country, but this end will not be achieved by an over-statement of our capacity or a refusal to look all the facts in the face.—Editor, "Grit."]

SYDNEY THROUGH EASTERN EYES.

Mr. Leong, proprietor of A. and P. Leong, Hing Kee and Co., one of the largest export and import merchants in Hong Kong, says he has been all over America and Europe, but the harbor! Quite the most wonderful anywhere!

"And I can't speak much on Australian matters, but I should say there's nothing at all like a trade depression here.

"The first thing that struck me when I walked up your streets was how well dressed everybody was.

"And I've already been out into some of your residential suburbs. They are on a grand scale compared with most of those I've seen abroad.

"The only bad thing I've seen here is the number of public bars. Getting drink is made too convenient. Why, I counted as many as ten in one street."

He was informed that in some long

thoroughfares, like George-street and Oxford-street, there must be pretty nearly a dozen.

ONE BAR TO 150,000 CHINESE,

"In Hongkong there are 600,000 people, and only four liquor bars. These are all in the very big hotels.

"No, it isn't because the weather is cooler. We used to be just as bad as you.

"It was when Sir Matthew Nathan was Governor in 1914 that we knocked it out.

"Any vote? No. There's only a Legislative Council and a Governor over there. There was no compensation either. The good result was noticeable at once.

"Of course, the retail shops there are still allowed to stock it. But if every man had to carry his drink home first, he wouldn't have nearly so much.

"Very few Chinese would bother carrying it home. When we closed the bars they just forget it."

Then, having discussed all these matters, Mr. Leong said he would like to have a nap till the next caller came. It must have been short—there was one waiting downstairs.—"The Daily Mail."

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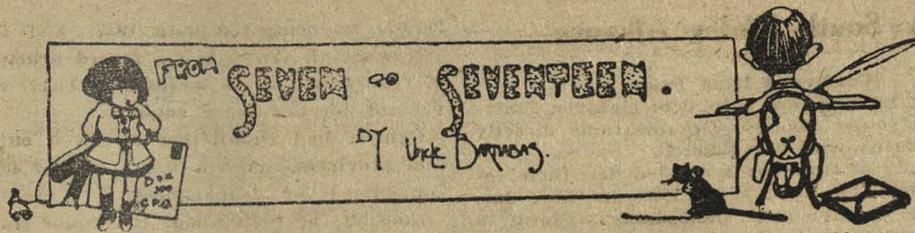
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A LOVELY HOLIDAY.

Dorothy Smee, The Rectory, Botany, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I wish you and all "Grit" Ne's and Ni's a very happy New Year. I have just returned from three weeks' holiday at Narrabeen. It was simply lovely. One day we all went for a row up the lake. Dad and my brother were rowing. We had a bathe before dinner, then we had a great dinner. After we went prawning, and then home. Another day we went to Collaroy for a picnic, and another to Monavale. We were out nearly every day. Dad and my brother caught a great number of fish. I went with them fishing one day, and, as ill-luck would have it, they did not catch one fish all day. However, my youngest brother and myself gathered a large bunch of flowers. When we arrived home the garden was a wilderness of weeds, so I have a lot to do to my carnations. I have about nineteen or twenty carnations. Some are very pretty. I have been only about five months in my class here at Botany, but when I was leaving at Christmas I found I had got a prize, called "The Best School of All."

(Dear Dorothy,—Your account of your holiday makes me wish I could have one—but I never seem to plan a rest but some extra work comes along. I would like to have a peep at your carnation. I am very fond of them,—Uncle B.)

THE POCKET TESTAMENT.

Mervyn Oke, Bolong, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I just thought of writing another letter to you. I hope you received the last one I sent. I am enjoying myself immensely lately, and my uncle, aunt, and cousins are all up at our place. We go about after the rain and gather mushrooms, of which my aunty is fond, also my cousins Ray, Linda, Clare, and Keith. We go to church, and then my mother, brothers and I go to Sunday school after dinner. I belong to the Pocket Testament League, and I have a beautiful little Testament to carry wherever I go. I am going to try to get a Methodist Hymn Book by getting 52 Y.W.L. tickets in the year.

(Dear Mervyn,—I am glad you belong to the Pocket Testament League. All the really great men read the Bible. President Wilson joined the League—so be sure and stick to it.—Uncle B.)

AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Len Pankhurst, Winton-road, Tamworth, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I saw my last letter in "Grit" a fortnight ago, and I think it is time I wrote again. There has been a lot of rain in the Tamworth district since I wrote my last letter. We have had about nine inches.

About a week or two afterwards the grass was about six inches high. The results of the Q.C. examinations have started to come out. I am going to go to the Tamworth High School next week. I am going to board in Tamworth. I have not got a photo of myself yet, but I will send one as soon as I can. Don't you think Australia would be better if she had Prohibition? Fruit is very scarce in this district this year. At first there was not much, and then a hail storm came and destroyed a lot. Winton school opens again to-morrow after five weeks' holiday. We have about 80 acres ploughed.

(Dear Len,—Be sure and let me know how you like Tamworth, and specially how you like the High School. Don't forget the photo.—Uncle B.)

ABOUT TIME.

Mabel Buiks, Fern Bank, Cambewarra, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—I was pleased to see my last letter in "Grit," and I think it is about time I wrote another letter. We are building a tennis court at Cambewarra, and will soon be playing on it. We had our Sunday school picnic a few weeks ago, and I got first prize in my class for the best knowledge of Scripture. I like my book very much. We had some very beautiful rain down here, and the paddocks look very green. The school children of this school gave our teacher, Mr. Bullen, a present before we left school for the holidays.

(Dear Mabel.—I agree with you; it is about time for a letter; in fact, for about 100 dear Scallywags to write as you have done. I wonder how you are getting on at tennis. I like the game, but my ankle won't stand the strain, so I do not play much.—Uncle B.)

HURT, BUT CHEERFUL.

Winnie Geer, "Carlowrie," Magic-street, Mosman, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—I would like to become one of your ni's. I will be 11 on the 17th of this month. Last week I fell from our trolley cart and broke my arm. Fortunately, it was my left arm, but it was very painful for a while. I have often read "Grit," and thought I would like to join your family. My auntie gets "Grit" every week, and I hope I will never be a "Scallywag." I will send my photo as soon as possible. I am getting a prize at S. S. this year. I go to the Church of England, Mosman, and S. S.

(Dear Winnie.—I am glad to have you as a ni. It is fine to hear that you are cheerful, in spite of your broken arm, and that you were able to write, in spite of it.—Uncle B.)

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All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send your photo as soon as convenient. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. Uncle B.'s birthday is celebrated in April each year by a picnic, to which he invites all his Ne's and Ni's. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag." Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

WHICH ARE YOU?

Pessimist and Optimist met one day and began to discuss the merits of their respective philosophies.

"Everything that is isn't," said Pessimist. "Nothing can be set to rights."

Optimist replied, "You are wrong, friend; everything that isn't is. From nothing, everything was created. For everything wrong there is a remedy."

Then Pessimist challenged him: "Come, let us take the open road together; we shall see what we shall see."

They had hardly started before they were overtaken by a stranger. His face had no trace of bitterness. Pessimist felt indifferent towards him. He was very silent; no inviting smile illumined his countenance. Optimist felt no attraction toward him. But he seemed civil enough, so they invited him to join their philosophic walk.

The three were only an hour or so on the road when they came upon a car, stalled in a ditch.

"That fellow will never get his care out of that ditch in this forsaken place," said Pessimist.

"Oh," replied Optimist, "he will get clear all right. Some farmer with a team will be along by-and-by."

They turned to their new companion for his opinion, but, in the same moment they saw him get down and under the car. They watched for some minutes. Soon he rose, covered with the dirt of the road. He said to the owner of the car, "Friend, if you will get in and take the wheel I'll shove from behind, and I think you'll pull out all right."

In a few seconds the car started off. The willing stranger began to dust off his clothes with his palms. Then it occurred to the two philosophers to ask his name, for hitherto they were unaware of his cognomen.

"Friends, my name is Peptimist. I am by occupation a doer. What is not, I cause to be. What is wrong, I right. My tools are thought and action."

A GOOD HOBBY.

Myrtle Luxton, "Will-al-Myr," Woodend-road, Ipswich, Qld., writes:—

My Dear Uncle B.,—Enclosed please find postal notes towards your "poor fund." I am sorry I have overlooked it, and not sent it in time for your Christmas cheer; still, I have no doubt that you will be able to make good use of it even now. I hope you are well, as it leaves all at home at present. We spent a very quiet Christmas, but nevertheless very happy. My dear mother gave me a beautiful volume of Tennyson as a present, and I can tell you I prize it very, very much. No doubt you will be pleased to know I have made a hobby of music. Every spare minute I am at the piano. My dear parents love it, too. And as it is really the only amusement for them, I delight in it. On Sunday evenings a neighbor and her son (who plays a violin) come over and we have church at home. As mother and dad and the widow are getting on in years I think I am doing more good by staying home with them. It is such a distance from our place to town. If I went to church I would be the one to benefit, but as I stay home five of us benefit. Well, I cannot think of any more news this time, except that Cousin Hope Begg and I are still the best of friends.

(Dear Myrtle,—Your letter is fine, and we all agree that your Sunday night is very well and wisely spent. I see Hope every once in a while. How I wish all those who have ever written to "Grit" could meet for a lovely picnic. Wouldn't the tongues wag?—Uncle B.)

TOO MUCH RAIN.

Ralph Wilson, "Moorillyah," Tabrabucca, Ilford, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—We have had a tremendous lot of rain here, as I suppose most of the country has. We have had too much rain for some kind of crops, as I noticed that some of the water and jam melons were dying where there was much water. The potatoes down in the blacksoil are going rotten. We had one fall of rain which lasted all night, and which brought down the largest flood that has ever been here. It washed away quince trees and willow trees, and over vegetable gardens and paddocks and crops. It washed away miles of fences, and one man lost five miles of fences. Mum went away to Sydney on Saturday, and now Lois does the housework and cooking. We go out in the afternoon with Pam and some tea and sandwiches, and while dad digs postholes and puts up the posts I go out into the bush and bring down more posts with the pony. Lois minds Pam and helps dad put up the posts.

(Dear Ralph,—So one can have too much of so good a thing as rain. We often wonder about the weather, and even grumble about it, but I am sure that the weather is never an accident, and it plays a part not merely in our crops, but also in our character. It is quite an important thing to treat with respect and gratitude all that God permits or sends.—Uncle B.)

New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from Page 4.)

gates, making now a total of eighteen State-wide Young People's Organisations directly associated with the Council.

Bands of Hope are reminded that their application fees (10/-) for 1922 are now due. Other societies and individuals wishing to participate in the benefits of the Union may do so by registering (5/- fee). Write in for full information.

SYDNEY TOWN HALL, MAY 13.

Fix the date, and plan to come. Valuable prizes will be offered for entries in the procession. Plan to make this the BIGGEST Young People's event of 1922.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS.

Those who propose to enter the procession can arrange for their Lodge, Society, or school to have a spectacular display, and so compete for a prize. Here are more suggestions for marching entries. Some were given last week!

(6) Boys marching, dressed as various trades, each with big pay envelope showing amount which goes in wages for £1 spent. Last boy carries bottle and envelope with figures for brewing industry, and finally a motto is carried, "Alcohol keeps wages down."

(7) Children carry shields with health and insurance statistics and quotations. A clean athletic boy, labelled "A first-class temperance life pays low premium," is followed by a drunkard, labelled "A third-class life paying high premium."

(8) Children carrying various foods labelled according to their cost and food value. Also a bottle of beer, labelled with its cost and food value.

(9) A striking contrast: Children walk in pairs, each carrying card marked either "Raw material" or "Finished product." They then carry something to suggest this for various trades. Thus:

Raw Material.	Finished Product.
Log of wood.	Small wooden article.
Sheaf of wheat.	Loaf of Bread.
Bundle of wool.	Woollen garment.
Rags.	Paper.

Mark the "Finished product" "Worth more." Then follow with a sign, carried by several boys, having along the top, "Drink mill." One half would show group of children marked "Raw material," other half would represent drunkards, marked "Finished product—worth less."

Why We Are Wet—

(Continued from Page 9.)

The magnitude of this national enemy is not yet fully realised.

The last year the Commonwealth expenditure on drink was £29,405,536.

From 1901 to 1919 the cases of drunkenness in the courts of the Commonwealth were 1,197,525.

The expenditure on drink grows with steady and disquieting persistence.

Drunkenness and crime grow without exception with the increased expenditure on drink.

Take this startling comparison:
Great Britain, in 1920, had a record drink bill of £469,713,000, and an increase of 47,000 convictions for drunkenness. U.S.A., in 59 cities, with a population of just over 20,000,000, had a decrease in drunkenness of

207,074, as compared with 1917.

New South Wales had a record drink bill of £11,034,000 and an increase of 11,111 convictions for disorderly conduct.

Canada had Prohibition in seven out of nine provinces, and a decrease of over 40,000 convictions for drunkenness.

Look at the facts about the liquor traffic until you grow hot with indignation, then look at the results of Prohibition until hope fills your soul, and then concentrate your energy of Patriotism upon the Prohibition of the liquor traffic.

A CAIRNS BOOM.

INSANITY AND ALCOHOLISM.

Brisbane, Wednesday.

At Cairns to-day pointed reference was made by Mr. W. Simpson, P.M., to the growing number of insanity cases in Cairns.

It was officially announced that 15 cases of insanity had occurred during the past three months, and five deaths from alcoholic poisoning had been recorded in the same period.—"Daily Mail," 23/2/22.



A SPLENDID SUIT FOR 25/-

G.K.I.—Special Value Boy's Dark or Mid Grey Tweed Cotswold Suits, popular style as illustration, lined through. Sizes 4 to 13.

Usual Price 29/6
SALE PRICE 25/-





A NATURAL MISTAKE.

Two young ladies had been to the opera, and on the way home on the train one of them burst out gushingly as the conductor was about to take their fares, "Oh, I just love Carmen."

"Sorry, miss," said the conductor, "I'm married. You might try the engineer, though. He's a single chap."

* * *

WHY HESITATE?

They were at a picnic. "You see," he explained, as he showed her the wish-bone of a chicken at luncheon, "You take hold here and I'll take hold here. Then we must both make a wish and pull; and, when it breaks, the one who has the biggest part of it will have his or her wish gratified."

"But I don't know what to wish for," she protested.

"Oh, you can think of something," he said. "No, I can't," she replied; "I can't think of anything I want very much."

"Well, I'll wish for you," he exclaimed.

"Will you really?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Well, then, there's no use fooling with the old wish-bone," she interrupted, with a glad smile; "you can have me!"

* * *

HIS PRESCRIPTION.

The telephone bell in the consulting room of a doctor rang. In the absence of the doctor (who was an enthusiastic cyclist) his assistant answered it, and said the doctor was out. "Will you please give him a message?" the voice said. "Tell him that Mrs. Thompson has a gymkhana coming on, and wants to know if he can do anything for it." "I will tell him directly he comes in," said the assistant. "In the meantime put a bread poultice on it and renew it every two hours."

THE FLOOR HELD.

"Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor?" asked one man of his friend.

"Sure," was the answer. "Did you think it would go through?"

* * *

WILLIE KNEW.

The superintendent of the Sunday school was also the village doctor. One Sunday he was questioning the school on various important points. "Willie," he asked one small boy, "will you tell me what we must do in order to get to heaven?"

"We must die," replied Willie.

"Very true," assented the doctor. "But tell what we must do before we die."

"We must get sick," was Willie's unexpected answer, "and send for you."

* * *

A REMARKABLE HORSE.

"General Braddock," wrote the small boy in his painfully written composition on early American history, "was killed in the Revolutionary War. He had three horses shot under him, and a fourth went through his clothes."

* * *

IT HAD SLIPPED HER MIND A MOMENT.

The famous musician was bowing to the select audience in his hostess' newly-acquired palatial home when she came rustling up to him with the inquiry:

"What was that lovely selection you played just now?"

"That was an improvisation, madam," he replied.

"Oh, yes," she murmured; "I remember it now. It's an old favorite of mine, but the name of it slipped my mind for a moment."

* * *

A small girl, asked to define the human and animal families, replied: "A brute is an imperfect beast; man is a perfect beast."

Mistress—

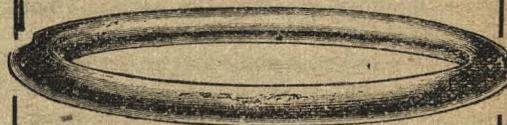
Mary, your kitchen is a picture!

However do you get everything so spotlessly clean & bright?



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

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FOR BEST VALUE
DRINK

KING TEA

THE NEW CEYLON

More Effects of Prohibition—

(Continued from Page 6.)

families of the working men. A district nurse recently called on a woman who was expecting her confinement. The woman said to her visitor: 'I have got four children already. This one that is coming will be the first born above ground.' The nurse did not quite comprehend, but the woman went on: 'The only way I used to be able to get money was to take it out of my husband's pocket when he was helplessly drunk in my room I took what was necessary, but I never could get enough to hire any room that was not in a cellar. All my four children were born under-ground. This one is going to be born above ground.'

The district nurse followed that case through confinement, and had the pleasure of seeing the husband positively attentive to his work and bring all his earnings to his wife. Then on the last visit the nurse made she had the pleasure of seeing him holding his little girl in his lap. She was very neatly dressed already. It was Sunday morning, and this father, who had never given a cent to his wife until the Prohibition Amendment came, was curling the little girl's hair in order that she might look pretty when he took her to Sunday school.

The infant mortality rate in 519 cities of the United States, comprising a population of over 42,500,000, was as follows for five years, according to tables compiled by the American Child Hygiene Association:

1916	101
1917	98
1918	107
1919	89
1920	90

Without attempting to ascribe the marked falling off wholly to Prohibition since higher wages and the continued child welfare campaigns have been factors, the marked decrease of the period began in the first year of Prohibition. Philip van Ingen, M.D., in *Mother and Child*, July, 1921, said:

"The last two years have been most encouraging. If this rate may be regarded as fairly close to that of the United States, it means that 25,000 less babies died this past year (1920) than would have had the same conditions existed as did even five years ago."

GENERAL HEALTH FACTS.

The noticeable decline in the number of heat prostrations during 1921 as compared with former years is credited by health commissioners to Prohibition. Dr. W. L. Dick, health commissioner, and Jennie L. Tuttle, superintendent of the District Nursing Association, of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Collins H. Johnson, Dr. Wells, Dr. George A. Parker, and Dr. Stephen O'Brien of Grand Rapids, Michigan, the three last-named superintendents of the large city hospitals; and Supt. Daniel Test, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, all agree that the lack of

alcoholic beverages is responsible for the small number of heat prostrations in a summer of more than ordinary heat.

Dr. Thomas A. Hyde, of Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N.J., writes under date of September 7, 1921:

"As a hospital executive, I would have you know that I regard the Prohibition movements as a tremendous humanitarian blessing. The passage of the Eighteenth Amendment brought an instantaneous change in the character of our work. Our men's ward since the enactment of it has not been comfortably filled, which prior to that time, was filled to overflowing. The ambulance was accustomed to answer ten or a dozen calls on a Saturday night; one or two calls soon became the rule. Neither did we experience a 'dope' epidemic."

Deaths from tuberculosis in Chicago during 1920 numbered 2652, a decrease of 572 as compared with 1919 and a decrease of 1175 as compared with 1918. Health Commissioner Robertson says:

"There is a decrease all over the United States, but not so marked as here. This is due in part to Prohibition. People are getting more sleep, and are not carousing and drinking so much."—"The American Issue," Jan. 7, 1922.

PROHIBITION AS IT SHOWS IN BUSINESS.

Manager of New York Concern Says Nobody can make Him believe anything against the Proposition; its effect on Labor.

(Headlines and article in the "Rochester Times-Union," December 9, 1921).

New York, Dec. 9.—The manager of the American Window Cleaning Company of 102 Lexington Avenue, New York City, who supplies window washers, scrubwomen and janitors for office buildings in the 23rd Street Section, had his own troubles before Prohibition. Drunken window cleaners were a menace to themselves and a handicap to the business, and it was hard to get sober ones. Scrubwomen with a fondness for the bottle were the bane of his existence.

"They can't make me believe anything against Prohibition," he now says, "I see what good it has done to the working people I know. I had one big husky scrubwoman who was never sober before Prohibition. She did a half day's work and got drunk regularly. She didn't have any clothes, she didn't get good food, she just drank, and worked enough to keep herself in booze. I never knew when I put her on a job whether she'd finish it. You ought to see her now! She has a decent home, and a bank account, and has just bought an expensive winter wrap! It's that way with all of them.

"When I want a man now for a special cleaning job, I go to the lodging houses, and I can get willing, sober fellows anxious to earn a few dollars. It used to be they were

nearly all drunk. One window cleaner I had was always so full that he was looking for a fight. After Prohibition he sobered up, and quieted down, and lost his rough-neck ways. He came to me a while ago and said he wanted a better job—wanted to keep company with a girl—and had to spruce up. I got him a job running an elevator, and he is sticking to it, saving his money, and dressing like a regular fellow. No, you can't make me believe anything against Prohibition. I've seen a lot of men and women die from booze—had a scrubwoman carried out of one of my buildings and taken to the alcoholic ward at Bellevue, where she died. There is none of that sort of thing nowadays. They are all sober and saving, and you can depend on them to stick to their jobs."

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 23/2/22, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: E. D. Weir, 5s., 8/7/22; Mrs. Fortescue, 30/1/23; E. B. Rutledge, 8/4/23; J. Speirs, £1, 20/2/22; A. Henderson (N.Z.), 11s. 6d., 15/11/22; Mrs. Melvin, 2s. 6d., 30/7/22; M. A. McConley, 22/2/23; S. C. Francis, 5s.; J. S. Thorn, 15s., 30/6/22; R. B. Coates, 5s., 19/8/22; Miss Stenning, 5s.; J. Patterson (N.Z.), £1 13s.; Robt. Watson (N.Z.), £1 10s., 30/12/23; G. M. Clark, 30/12/21; D. Storrer, £1 10s., 30/12/23.

The following are paid to 30/12/22: Mrs. Grieve, R. P. Baird, F. J. Stevens, E. S. Waller, F. Ralph, G. Mortimer (12s. 11d.), Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Jas. Waples (£1), Rev. G. I. Pearson (12s.), F. Breckenridge (£1), M. J. Rainsford, Mrs. F. P. Carr, Chas. E. Bowen (£1), P. M. Bayley, M.L.A., Miss E. Campbell (£1 1s.), S. R. Scott, Miss Slade, J. Morgan (£1 8s 6d.), Miss J. McLeod (£1), C. C. Marshall, E. L. Panelli, Miss A. Frost, A. Abercrombie, Mrs. W. J. Clark, T. M. Breckenridge, R. T. Beatty, Mark Andrews (11s. 8d.), Mrs. W. H. Crowfoot, G. Green (£1 5s. 6d.), H. C. Wilson, Mrs. Isaac Winn, W. Sizer, W. G. Oram, Hiram Harris (N.Z.) (11s. 6d.), J. Priestley (N.Z.) (11s. 6d.), Mrs. J. C. McLachlan, Mrs. Mackay, S. Weller (13s. 10d.), F. S. Denshire, W. J. Green (£2 7s. and 16s. educational), D. Hotchkis, Mrs. Blamey, D. E. Weir, H. M. Rourke, E. G. Wright, C. A. Watson, Judge Murray (9s. 5d.), F. W. Dunkley, Geo. Bearham (14s. 6d.), A. E. Fairbrother (£1 7s. 1d.), Arthur Wear (£1), R. G. Wood, John Sharpe, Miss E. A. Pitts (N.Z.) (£1 13s.), Mrs. Fahey (N.Z.) (11s. 6d.), E. Longhurst, W. Macaulay, Mrs. W. E. V. Robson (£1), C. B. Byles, H. Gray (£1 8s. 6d.), Mrs. Dickinson, Miss G. Bailey (£1 8s. 6d.), J. Keith Ross, R. H. Gerretts, F. W. Warley, C. W. Smith (12s. 6d.), H. Phillips.

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THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" IDEA OF FAIRNESS.

HOW PROHIBITION AND PROHIBITIONISTS ARE MISREPRESENTED.

The following letter is taken from the columns of the "Daily Telegraph" of Monday, the 20th. It had pride of place on the leader page. It was mainly a personal attack, an unwarranted one, an unfair one, and exaggerated one:—

"WILFUL PERVERSION."

PROHIBITION QUESTION.

MR. COATES AND MR. HAMMOND.

Mr. P. H. Coates, hon. secretary of the Citizens' Rights and Liquor Reform Association, has addressed the following letter to members of the Legislative Assembly:—

Dear Sirs,—The recent letter over the signature of Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, addressed to you, professing to criticise the communication from my association on the subject of the referendum pledge is a perfect illustration of the devious methods employed by the prohibitionists in propaganda work.

This letter must be characterised as a wilful perversion of the views expressed by my association.

Here are the specific instances of deliberate misrepresentation:—

MR. COATES' LETTER.

"This great question must be decided by the people when they are in a position to form a trustworthy opinion, and not by a minority vote, such as 15 per cent. of the population.

"A referendum must be a real expression of the views of the people . . . when a majority of the electors on the rolls have declared in favor."

So far were we from suggesting the abolition of majority rule that it is quite evident to all who read our letter with unbiassed minds that its main object was the advocacy of majority rule, and the whole theme led up to the specific object of proving that Mr. Hammond and his followers are advocating the tyrannical rule of a miserable minority, consisting of less than 15 per cent. of our total population.

The president of the Alliance went out of his way last week to make the following statement in "Grit":—

"Politicians are a curse to be numbered among the caterpillars, the locusts, mice, etc., etc."

It is evident also that he has an extremely poor opinion of your mentality when he has the effrontery to attempt to throw dust in your eyes by this deliberate misrepresentation.

In conclusion, kindly permit me to state that this last effusion of Mr. Hammond stamps him as one whose word is not to be relied upon in matters affecting the Prohibition question; and, furthermore, such despic-

able methods of controversy are unbecoming a man or a Christian. They are dishonorable to a last degree, and unworthy of the man who presides over an association which preaches morality in politics.—Yours, etc.,

P. H. COATES, Hon. Secretary.

"A DECEPTIVE SUPPRESSION."

MR. HAMMOND AND MR. COATES.

It is neither a pleasant nor profitable thing carrying on a serious debate with a vituperative person like Mr. Coates, who insists on striving to divert the public mind from the question at issue to the personalities associated with it. Mr. Coates complains that I accuse him—

1. Of objecting to the democratic method of settling the Prohibition question.
2. Of objecting to majority rule.

I am accused of "wilful perversion," "despicable methods," etc., etc.

My accusation is based on Mr. Coates's assertion in his letter to members of Parliament given publicity in the press, in which he says:

"A referendum must be a real expression of the views of the people, and to be this the result should be accepted **only after a three-fifths majority of the voters**; or when a majority of the electors on the polls have declared in favor."

Mr. Coates is guilty of a deceptive suppression in his letter in your issue of today when he omits his reference to a three-fifths majority.

The only rule known to democracy is the majority of those voting. The only equitable thing is to accept the verdict of those voting, not a demand for a majority that will exceed the dead, removed and otherwise ineligible voters.

WHAT THE "TELEGRAPH" INSERTED.

Without a suitable heading, in a comparatively obscure place, after severely deleting certain things, the following appeared:—

PROHIBITION DISPUTE

Sir,—Mr. Coates complains that I accuse him (1) of objecting to the democratic method of settling the Prohibition question; (2) of objecting to majority rule. My accusation is based on Mr. Coates's assertion in his letter to members of Parliament, given publicity in the press, in which he says:—"A referendum must be a real expression of the views of the people, and to be this the result should be accepted **only after a three-fifths majority of the voters**; or when a majority of the electors on the polls have declared in favor."

Mr. Coates is guilty of a suppression in his letter in the "Daily Telegraph" when he omits his reference to a three-fifths majority.

The only rule known to democracy is the majority of those voting. The only equitable thing is to accept the verdict of those

voting, not a demand for a majority that will exceed the dead, removed, and otherwise ineligible voters.—Yours, etc.,

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

BARLEY GROWERS NOT RUINED BY PROHIBITION.

The Lincoln, Nebraska, "State Journal" of December 19 carries a story that as much barley is being grown as ever before. It is reported that other uses have been found for this cereal than making beer. "What will become of the barley growers?" the brewers used to ask. It was one of the favorite arguments of the beer makers that Prohibition would kill the barley market. The liquor claim is shown to be entirely unfounded.

An investigation made by the Wisconsin "Agriculturist" shows that there has been practically no reduction in the acreage sowed to barley since Prohibition was adopted. The crop in the United States this year was shown to be 167,000,000 bushels as compared with 171,000,000 bushels before Prohibition went into effect.

MR. BALFOUR'S MISTAKE.

It is a disappointment that Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, one of Britain's most able statesmen, in one of his interviews with the press after arriving in this country should take occasion to offer unfriendly criticism of our Prohibition law.

If Mr. Balfour fears that Christmas without booze is a dreary Christmas, it would have been in better taste for him to have kept his opinion to himself while enjoying the hospitality of this country.

Most of our people, whether wet or dry, like the style of Marshal Foch and General Diaz better. They, while guests within our borders, voluntarily abstained from all intoxicants out of respect for our Constitution.

WHEN YOU TAKE OFF YOUR HAT.

Summer-time brings out the best and the worst in woman's looks. The warm weather tempts us to throw off our hats and enjoy the sun and breeze on our bare heads. But what a pitiful revelation the removal of a pretty hat can be! Too often the hair beneath is thin and dull, and the pitiless sun searches out every split hair and faded streak. Yet beautiful hair is the right of every woman, young and old, plain and pretty.

We all start with equal chances in the matter of hair, but through ignorance or neglect, numbers of women let the condition of their locks deteriorate in an alarming manner. Most people are dreadfully careless in the choice of a shampoo. Many shampoos dry up the roots of the hair and cause it to become thin and brittle.

A perfect shampoo is pure stallax, obtainable from most good chemists. It has the unique property of acting as a tonic as well as a cleanser. Instead of drying up the natural oil supply of the hair, it re-charges the cells with all that they have lost by coming into contact with water or other injurious agents.

If you use this simple shampoo, you need have no fear of exposing your hair to the most searching light; the sun will do no more than show up its beauty and lustre.

WALT MASON ON BOOTLEG BOOZE.

He bought a half pint in a wynd where bootleg booze is dear, he looked before, he looked behind, to see no cops were near; then took his drink—it made him blind, and he's been blind a year. He was a large and stately man, an athlete, trim and strong, built up along the Milo plan, no pistons hitting wrong; and now a sightless also ran, he toils and grops along. He really didn't care for drink, he had no costly thirst; but he was aye a haughty gink, his motto, "Freedom first"; he said, "I'll sip the scarlet ink, though all the statutes burst. My fathers fought at Bunker Hill that people might be free, and no outrageous Volstead Bill can come and hog-tie me; so mark my curves and watch me swill a bowl of grave-yard tea." He poured the deadly bitters down, and then fell on the floor, and had a fit, and rent his gown, and his long whiskers tore; and, though he hobbles through our town, he'll see it never more. The bootleg merchants boost the tomb, and for the death-cart root; they kill the young men in their bloom, and do not care a hoot; the stuff they sell is liquid doom, distilled from Dead Sea fruit. It's made and sold by reckless knaves, this substitute for rye; its victims fill ten thousand graves, and hundreds daily die, and over them the willow waves, the sexton heaves a sigh.

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