

Grit.

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Twopence.

SYDNEY, DECEMBER 6, 1928.

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*"Drinking shortens
a man's life —
It is poor
compensation that
he sees double-?"*



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DRINK AND THE CAR.

DANGER TO MORALS AS WELL AS TO LIFE.

Liquor, even when insobriety is not reached, adds greatly to the menace of the motor.

Day by day the menace of the motor is associated with the taking of liquor. Many claim they only had one or two drinks, and, therefore, were not drunk. If this is true, then it becomes an eloquent testimony to the danger of a few drinks.

It is evident that many are not drunk enough to be arrested, but it is abundantly proved that they were not sober enough to be in charge of a car.

DRUNKEN MOTORISTS.

HEAVY PENALTIES ASKED.

Liverpool Council last week viewed with grave concern the increase in the number of motor accidents in the municipality.

"We should approach the Government and ask that the penalties for reckless driving and driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor should be increased," said Alderman Bathie. "The penalty cannot be heavy enough for a man who drives under the influence of liquor."

Council decided to ask the police to send up patrols during the week-ends, and to make special efforts to catch motorists travelling recklessly or at excessive speeds.

It was also decided to ask the police to station a constable at the Warwick Farm gates on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

WHY DRIVER WAS DRUNK.

That his wife had run away with another man and left him with four young children to look after, and in consequence he was nearly worried to death, was the excuse offered at Burwood Court by Walter Bede Carroll, a motor salesman, who was charged with having driven a motor car in Great North-road, Five Dock, on November 10, while under the influence of liquor.

Constable Walsh said he saw defendant driving the car "in a wobbly manner." Two front tyres were flat, and he ran into the footpath. He was very drunk at the time.

Defendant said that his domestic worries had caused him a lot of nerve trouble and insomnia. That night his car, which he had been demonstrating, gave him a lot of trouble, and, after he had fixed it, he had four gins to settle his nerves. When he was driving home his front tyre blew out, and caused the car to run into the footpath.

"You ought to know the penalty imposed on a man who drives while drunk. It does not do your young children any good for you to get drunk," said Mr. Flynn, S.M., when he fined defendant £15; and ordered the suspension of his license for six months.

WOMAN IN CAR SMASH.

Without hearing addresses from the Crown or counsel for accused, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty at Darling-

hurst Sessions, in the case in which Arthur Lyndon Knowles was charged with having, by wanton driving, caused bodily harm to Mrs. Caryl Castling. He was also charged with having, by driving a car while under the influence of liquor, caused bodily harm to Mrs. Castling.

The woman was knocked down by a motor car, alleged to have been driven by Knowles, in Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, on the night of August 18.

CAR DRIVER IS HEAVILY FINED.

For driving a motor car while under the influence of liquor at Cook's Hill, Newcastle, Clyde Power, 31, was fined £15, in default three months' jail, at Newcastle Police Court.

In addition, his license was suspended for six months.

MOTOR DRIVER CONVICTED.

John Lang Bruce, 50, a carpenter, was fined £15, and his license was suspended for 10 months, at the Campsie Court, for driving a motor car while under the influence of liquor in Beamish-street, Campsie, on November 8.

MOTORIST FINED £20.

DROVE THROUGH BARRIERS.

"The barriers are only a nuisance and I am going to lodge a complaint to get them removed," said Walter Leslie Brooks, 37, a chemist, when he was interrogated by Constable Schaefer at 1.30 a.m., after driving through the police barriers in Macquarie-street and carrying them for 15 feet. Later, at the Central Police Court, a charge of driving a motor car while under the influence of liquor was preferred against Brooks.

Brooks, who was convicted of a similar offence in 1924, was fined £20, in default two months' imprisonment.

ENMORE MAN'S DEATH. MOTORIST REMANDED.

Allan James McDonald, 33, carrier, was remanded at Newtown Court until December 3, on charges of having driven a car in Enmore-road, Newtown, on November 16 while under the influence of liquor, and with having feloniously slain James Austin O'Connor.

Sergeant Hart alleged that defendant knocked down O'Connor, who died from the injuries which he received.

Bail was fixed at £100.

MUCH REMANDED.

MOTOR DRIVER CHARGED.

Edward Joseph Burrows, 44, contractor, appeared at Newtown Court on remand for the sixth time, on a charge of having driven a car in New Canterbury-road, Dulwich Hill, on July 27, while under the influence of liquor.

Sergeant Hart, applying for a further remand until December 10, stated that defendant was under committal on a charge of wanton driving. The remand was granted.

JOY-RIDERS PAY DEARLY.

Judge Cohen inflicted a sentence upon two young car thieves at Darlinghurst Sessions which should appeal to victims of the joy-riding craze.

He sentenced William Edward Sherringham, 26, and Walter Morris, 25, to 12 months' hard labor, but undertook to recommend their release if within six months compensation for damage done to the stolen car was made to the owner.

The accused pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a new motor car.

It was alleged that while drunk they drove the car from the suburbs towards Liverpool. Striking a culvert, the vehicle overturned, and the two accused were seriously injured. The damage was estimated at £275.

MISSED MEN: HIT BUS.

John Lang Bruce, 50, carpenter, who was said by his solicitor, Mr. Woodward, to have driven his motor car into a bus in an endeavor to avoid hitting two men, was fined £15 at Campsie Court, and had his license suspended for twelve months, on a charge of having driven a car while under the influence of liquor.

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A GREAT MORAL ISSUE.

Prohibition is a great benefit to the nation, and it can and will be enforced, Bishop William T. Manning said in his sermon at the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine. There was no reference to the Presidential candidates or political parties. The subject was discussed, as he said, simply as "a great moral issue directly affecting the lives and homes of our people."

The following is an extract from the "New York Times" of October 8, 1928, containing a sermon by Bishop Wm. T. Manning, D.D., LL.D., Senior Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the United States and Bishop of New York.

The text of Bishop Manning's sermon was "Say nothing but the Truth."

"That is what I am going to try to do this morning upon a subject which is of great importance to the moral life of our country, which ought to be discussed with calmness and fairness, but which seems to excite in many people violent prejudice and passion—I mean the subject of the Prohibition laws.

"I hold it right to speak upon this subject at this time because it is a great moral issue directly affecting the lives and homes of our people.

"There are some people who seem to hold the view—I get letters expressing that view, a good many of them; it seems to be reflected in much of our press—that any utterance against Prohibition is honest and courageous, while any utterance in support of it is either ignorant or hypocritical. Imputations of that sort are, of course, absurd. Opposition to this law is no infallible badge of honesty. Those who support it may be quite as honest as those who oppose it, and I cannot see that it requires any great degree of courage to denounce the Prohibition law in the City of New York.

"For my part, I can only tell you what I believe to be the truth about this question. Each one must form his own judgment, but each one of us is responsible for forming, so far as he can, a right judgment, and for helping thus to create a right public sentiment in this important matter.

HOLDS EIGHT-YEAR TRIAL TOO SHORT.

"I did not myself vote for the Prohibition law, and for some time doubted its advisability very strongly, but I have been brought by my own observation and inquiry to believe that it is bringing much benefit to our people as a whole, and will bring more in course of time. Eight years is an exceedingly short period for such an undertaking as this. For the sake of clearness I will state my views on this subject under the following heads:

"First, Prohibition is the law adopted by the overwhelming majority of our people after long consideration and discussion, and, judged by its results on the whole, it is a good law. It is one of the greatest efforts toward moral and social betterment that have ever been attempted, and our action in making this effort is influencing the thought of the world.

"Second, some great and serious evils have resulted from this law, but these evils are often exaggerated by those who oppose the law, and most of these evils are due not to the law itself but to failure to serve and enforce it. Most of those who oppose and even disobey the law admit that it would be a benefit to our country if it were properly observed. What is now needed is not abandonment of the undertaking when we have only just begun it, but more earnest effort for enforcement of the law and more thorough and impartial investigation of the facts relating to it.

DECLARES LAW CAN BE ENFORCED.

"Third, the assertions that this law cannot be enforced come, most of them, from those who do not wish the law to be enforced, who never have wanted it enforced, and who admit that they hope to see it repealed on the ground that it cannot be enforced. As to the possibility of enforcement, I agree with the statement made a few days ago by Mr. Thomas A. Edison, that it can be enforced reasonably well if proper effort is made, and that it is already better enforced than some of our other laws, as, for example, the law against narcotics and the law against hold-ups. I think Mr. Edison also gave tersely and truly the answer to the contention that this law should be repealed because it is an encroachment upon personal liberty. Mr. Edison said, as reported, what is civilisation anyway but a restraint on personal liberty? If liberty were to run wild we would have no advancement. Civilisation becomes better only as we curb liberty in the interest of the general welfare. Of course we do it in everything.

"Fourth, as to the actual working of the law my work as Bishop takes me into every part of this city, and my belief, based on observation and inquiry, is that hampered as enforcement is here from the fact that we have no State Enforcement Act, and strong as the sentiment against the law is in this city, the conditions are nevertheless better than they were in the old days before Prohibition was adopted. I see less drunkenness in the streets and public places, and my friends of the Salvation Army, who are in very close and constant contact with these conditions, tell me that in every department of their work they find great improvement as a result of Prohibition. And there is one part of their work that has entirely disappeared, and that is the picking up of drunks out of the gutter. To the plain people, who are the life of our country, I believe this law has already brought great benefit. It has done great things for the women and

children in the homes of the wage-workers of our land. I support it because of the benefits that it is bringing to the lives and homes of the plain people. And in those circles of society where opposition to the law has been most pronounced there are, I think, some signs of a change of feeling. I believe that many of the younger people are beginning to consider this question in its wider aspects; the not unnatural wave of youthful revolt against it is, I believe, less strong. In the widest and most impartial inquiry that I know of as to the situation in our colleges, the inquiry made by "The Literary Digest"—not a biased organ—it was shown as clearly as anything can be shown by reliable testimony that there is not more drinking in our

(Continued on page 12.)

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THE MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

The West Australian Band of Hope Union is the youngest of the Band of Hope family, and despite many difficulties is doing a really splendid work. There are about 25 Bands of Hope in operation, and these are being fostered by the Union, and steadily added to from time to time.

In the Rev. Ray Hocking the Union has a very fine President. Mr. Hocking is the Secretary of the Methodist Young People's Department in the State, and on his journeyings from place to place helps the Band of Hope.

Mr. E. Douglas Dent is the Honorary Secretary, and it is largely due to him that the Bands of Hope are working on such good lines. Mr. Dent is competent and methodical, and is carrying out his duties in a very able manner. There are many enthusiastic workers in the West Australian Bands of Hope, and everywhere the general recognition of the importance of the undertaking.

"WITHOUT FUSS OR NOISE."

An eminent scientist, Sir Lauder Brunton, M.D., says, "It is hard to change the ways of thinking and acting in adults. To effect a radical change in a nation it is considered that the most practical way is with the boys and girls, and this is what the Band of Hope folk are doing without fuss or noise. Because youth has not a drug habit, either of mind or body, the Movement devotes all its energies to training the young in Temperance principles before the liquor habit can be acquired. It touches the young life in many ways."

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ACTIVITIES.

Under the able and enthusiastic leadership of Mr. Albert Keeling, Secretary, the South Australian Band of Hope Union is making great headway. Just recently a great Demonstration and Queen Competition was held in the Exhibition Building; 1000 Band of Hope members marched in a procession to this great gathering.

The Lady Mayoress of Adelaide crowned the Queen.

This Union is fortunate in having a well-balanced and progressive Executive, which is keen on a vigorous prosecution of the Union's work.

AMONG "HARD CASES."

For many years the Victorian Band of Hope Union has maintained a Band of Hope in connection with the State Children's Department in Melbourne. This Society meets

in four branches, one of these branches having location in the Reformatory. These lads are a difficult problem in many ways. The Union is very fortunate in having workers of tact and commonsense to handle them. When they sign the Pledge their birthdays are recorded, and as that happy time comes round a card of greeting is despatched. The workers keep in touch with these lads as they move about from place to place, most of them having eventually become workers on farms, etc.

TASMANIAN TOPICS.

Mr. W. W. Osborne, J.P., has recently undertaken the Secretaryship of the Tasmanian Band of Hope Union. There are some very fine Bands of Hope in this State, and the workers are earnest and enthusiastic. In the summer time Mr. T. Morris conducts meetings on the beach at Sandy Bay, and many young people have been initiated into our Movement as a result of this special effort.

QUEENSLAND GOING STRONG.

The Band of Hope Union in the great Northern State has had a very successful year. Mr. C. H. Carter, Secretary, has travelled far and wide in his vast territory, organising Bands of Hope and inspiring the workers with greater service for the Young People.

SUGGESTIONS FOR YOU.

How easy it is for devoted workers to get into a rut! Whatever you do, don't always have the same songs and recitations, because

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the young people will get tired and drift away.

One way by which you can have a change is to get the young people to bring riddles and conundrums, and you will be assured of an interesting evening.

You will have a few things "up your sleeve," of course. Here is one for you: "If the devil lost his tail, where would he go to get a new tail, and why?—To a public house, where bad spirits are re-tailed."

Here is another: The idea is to give each member the shape of a beer bottle cut out of paper, and ask them to label them in such a way as will show the nature of the contents.

Some little time ago at a Band of Hope this competition was held. We saw such labels, "The Poverty Brand," "The Crime Brand."

Have you ever tried the blowing bubble competition? It is well worth the mess it causes. Try it some evening.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REDUCED 50 PER CENT. IN FRANCE.

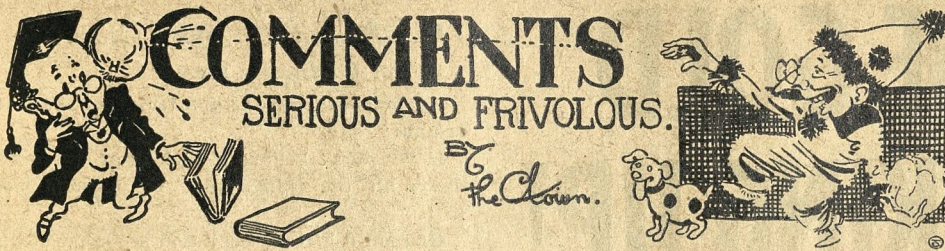
Statistics show that the consumption of alcohol in France has diminished by one-half over a space of thirty years, according to the Paris correspondent of the "Journal of the American Medical Association." These statistics show that the average individual consumption has dropped from 4.70 liters per person in 1898 to 3.96 liters in 1913, 2.67 liters in 1923, and 2.53 liters in 1926. A comparison of the individual consumption in 1898 with that of 1926 shows a decrease of 2.17 liters, or 46 per cent.

The official report of the Liquor Commission of Quebec for 1927 says that in Montreal the arrests for drunkenness during 1927 increased 65 per cent. over the arrests for the same offence during the previous year. It goes on: "As for the extraordinary increase of arrests for drunkenness which has taken place lately, it is, we repeat, very mysterious. No satisfactory explanation has been furnished us by the municipal officials who are in immediate contact with the offenders. Only the future can tell if we are in the presence of an accidental, transient phenomenon, or if this situation is destined to last."

BEATING EUCLID.

According to some automobile manufacturers, the shortest distance between two points is a straight eight.

PASS "GRIT" ON



"Most lives are filled with half-finished tasks which are begun with enthusiasm, but which have been dropped because the enthusiastic beginners did not have enough 'Grit' to carry them to a conclusion."

I received the following letter from a thoughtful and conscientious man:

"Your comments regarding the 'evil' of birth control in 'Grit' of the 14th instant are rather one-sided, do you not think, on reflection? To estimate properly the case for and against birth control, one needs to be able to make a comparison—to compare the number of worthy men who arrived late in a large family with the unworthy. It is conceivable that it were better for the peace of the world and for the cause of righteousness if some men who were late arrivals in a large family had never been born, even in highly civilised countries. The list would include sinners of all kinds, drunkards as well as murderers, gamblers as well as sexual perverts, a country's traitor as well as a scheming militarist-diplomat or financial wire-puller. It is, therefore, hardly fair to quote a few outstanding men of exceptional worth or talent as an argument against a certain doctrine: it is out of fair proportion. And did not the Lord Himself say that under at least one circumstance it were better that a man had not been born. (Matthew, 26, 24; Mark, 14, 21)?"

Birth control may be justified in many exceptional cases, but its justification cannot rest upon the assumption that it prevents many evil people coming into the world.

First, a John Wesley, a fifteenth child, has done more good than all the evil people of his day have done harm. This is a case of one diamond being worth more than any number of dead cats.

Secondly, the fertility of the unfit remains untouched by birth control. Birth control operates most effectively among the educated, and those from whom the nation has a right to expect most.

Our Lord's statement does not seem to me to have any reference to birth control.

I thank my correspondent for his criticism and print it gladly as an honest expression of a difference of opinion.

It is equally wrong to give a dishonest wage for an honest day's work, as it is to give a dishonest day's work for an honest wage.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, junr., who is one of the richest men in the world, and also one of the friendliest, made a speech recently to 1000 working men in Colorado.

They were a few of the employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which Mr. Rockefeller is a director.

Mr. Rockefeller picked up a small table and put it in front of him. "There is my idea of a business firm," he said. "It is made up of four parties—shareholders, directors, officers and employees.

"A table has four sides and four legs. If you broke it up into four quarters it would be worthless.

"The table must be level too," he said. "The legs must be equal, or over it goes."

Then he took a handful of money from his pocket and put it on the table. "Here are the earnings of the company," he said.

"Who gets the first crack at the earnings? The employees do. They come first. Their money is sure.

"Then comes the officers, and they all get their salaries.

"Then come the directors, and they get their fees.

"Then come the shareholders, and there is nothing left.

"This is no fancy tale," he said. "The fact is that the shareholders who bought the ordinary shares in this company have not had a penny of dividends for fourteen years. And they invested £7,000,000 in this business."

PROHIBITION IN CHINA.

On March 1, 1929, opium smoking will be emphatically prohibited in China. Let those who recognise the wisdom of that prohibition law remember that liquor is to the Occident what opium is to the Orient.

THE DUCKS GOT IT ALL.

A story is going around about an old negro who was asked by the proprietor of a store how he happened to need credit when he'd had such a good cotton crop.

"De ducks got 'bout all dat cotton, sah," was the mournful reply.

"What do you mean the ducks got it?"

"Well, you see," explained the old man, "I sent dat cotton up to town an' dey deducks the freight, an' dey deducks the storage

charges, an' dey deducks the commission, an' dey deducks the taxes—yes, sah, de ducks got 'bout all dat cotton an' dat's why I'm here."

There is a tremendous flock of "ducks" between "Grit" and a profit.

I am sure that more people have achieved success in life with grit as capital than with money as capital to start with.

The whole history of achievement shows that grit has overcome the direst poverty; it has even been more than a match for long-life invalidism. We have grit—that is why you have "Grit."

If you believe it is a good thing for N.S.W. that there is such a paper, then pay in advance, get new subscribers and pass it on.

GETTING HARDER.

A U.S.A. paper says: "A man can still drink or let it alone, but now one requires about as much will-power as the other."

Under license the drink chased the lingering man and now the man chases the disappearing drink. There is no real doubt that this makes a world of happy difference.

All creatures are much alike. The female mosquito is the one whose bill hurts.

NOT RETURNED EMPTIES.

We are informed by the Chicago "Daily Chronicle" that 7000 cases of stout are being returned to Dublin whence they came eight years ago. They have been kept during this period in bond, and in hope. Evidently the Prohibition laws are not so unenforceable as many people would have us believe.

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GRAINS OF GOLD WORTH PICKING UP!

"Almost" the Sad Word and "Almost" the Glad.

ALMOST may be one of the saddest or one of the gladdest words in the world. Saddest if you almost win and then give up. Gladdest if you almost fail but don't give up.

Almost a winner is good—but it doesn't win the race.

Almost boiling water will not start the machinery—it has to quite boil.

The world is full of people who are almost great. They fight their way up and up, put forth their utmost effort—then just at the critical moment give up.

With you, let it not be almost—but wholly.

No harm in being one of the people who almost fails—but don't! Be one of the folk who make up the bone and sinew of the world—the people who are never whipped, defeated, never completely discouraged and down.

Never quit a good proposition or a right cause because it is almost lost. That's just the place to make the turning point!

* * *

Success is Inside You and Its Parent is Punch.

So many men stop just short of winning. They lack the "punch."

It's the man with "punch" who climbs and achieves. Red blood and vigor beat milk and water every time.

Brain and ability need punch to back them up. A brilliant brain can be commonplace without the punch to see it through.

Better to be known for getting things done—quietly and effectively, with that mystery—moving, master-making quality Punch—than to be the possessor of the purest, if ineffective, intellect. For it's the punch that wins.

You don't find success on sunny street corners warming its toes on the pavement waiting for you to arrive. You've got to be up and doing and make it. Punch makes it possible—the punch right inside you—moving and living—buying and selling for you, delivering the goods, thinking and doing for you—urging you, helping you, forcing you on to Success.

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* * *

You can't peer at life through a keyhole and then imagine that broad heaven is the little patch you see.

* * *

Never climb your hills ahead of time; when you reach them you will always have the strength to climb.

* * *

The winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators.

* * *

When the best things are not possible, the best can be made of those that are.

* * *

Think twice before you speak, then talk to yourself.

REMEMBER TO FORGET.

Forget the slander you have heard,
Forget the hasty unkind word;
Forget the quarrel and the cause,
Forget the whole affair because
Forgetting is the only way
To banish darkness from the day.
Forget the trial you have had,
Forget the weather if it's bad;
Forget the critic; he's a freak,
Forget him seven days a week.

—From "The Messenger."

Our greatest evils are within us, and from ourselves also must we look for our greatest good.

* * *

Think nothing is a trifle though it small appear; small sands make the mountain and moments make the year.

* * *

No man is more miserable than the one who never strikes adversity; perpetual calm will never make a sailor.

* * *

Success seems more than anything else a sovereign capacity for patience.

* * *

Half the failures in life arise from pulling in your horse as he is leaping.

* * *

Don't imagine you are broad-minded just because you are too lazy to form a conviction.

* * *

In all things the supreme excellence is simplicity.

The Greatest Gift that's Given is an Ordinary Day.

No man can have a greater asset than an ordinary day.

If you don't believe it, just stop and write down all the things that be accomplished in it.

Or read a history book and see what single days put there in deeds that thousands of years cannot efface.

You are not very much greater than any one of your separate days. For what you are is but the sum of them.

Each day you lose is something precious gone for ever that you cannot bring back. The days give you no second chances.

You have only just a minute, only sixty seconds in it. Forced upon you—can't refuse it; didn't seek it, didn't choose it. But it's up to you to use it. You must suffer if you lose it, give account if you abuse it. Just a tiny little minute—but eternity is in it.

* * *

The World's Strangest Being is the Stranger.

How fine it would be if there were no strangers in the world! If everyone hailed everyone as Friend!

After all, one of the strangest things in the world is the stranger. One minute he is—a few words by a mutual friend—and the next he isn't! How much easier if you hailed him in the first place, without the trouble!

Both your feet tread the same ground and you both breathe the same air. You both eat the same bread and butter of the world—both part of the little company at the board of the Eternal Provider. What a wonder the bigness of the universe does not draw you instinctively together—without conventional introduction!

Formality is such a cold and meaningless factor in the world. If only we would, we could easily get along without it—and make a lot more happiness into the bargain. But just at present it does not seem to be "done"!

The sooner you realise that everybody is a friend the sooner you'll begin carrying round the "friend fragrance" and doing your bit to set the world right. Because we all do need friends—badly.

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THE CHURCH IN POLITICS.

By BISHOP FRANCIS J. McCONNELL.

President Eliot, of Harvard, used to say that one problem in a democracy is to supplant authority by influence. He was not speaking of government itself, but more especially of family life and of church life. This nation would have a right to resent any attempt on the part of the Roman Catholic Church or of the Methodist Episcopal Church to exert authority in a political campaign, but what earthly reason can there be against any organisation's or individual's attempt to exert influence? Influence has to do with reasons, with honesty in handling facts, with moral character.

As long as we have a democracy at all we must have, increasingly, government by discussion. Are churches stopped from taking part in any kind of discussion which affects the public welfare just because they are churches? What would we think of a church which had unusual means of getting possession of pertinent facts, if it kept still in a campaign in which information about those facts might be decisive? If on the basis of its information the church began to order its members to vote thus, and so exerting its ecclesiastical authority, that would be an entirely different matter.

If I may speak of my own denomination, the Methodist Episcopal, may I remark that there are about twenty thousand Methodist preachers scattered all over the country whose day-by-day task enables them to see at close range the conditions as to liquor drinking, at least among the mass of what Lincoln called the "plain people"; and to compare the conditions now with those of ten years ago. Now these preachers embody their convictions, based on first-hand contact with facts, in resolutions in annual conferences and in the general conference. I submit that as long as they do not bring authoritative pressure to bear on voters it is a strange freak of reasoning that can see in their utterance a threat to the well-being of the State.

There is higher ground than all this, however. What I have thus far said has to do with the more matter-of-fact processes of gathering facts and of making them known. Is not the Church in this world to perform prophetic function? It is the business of the Church to hold on high the ideals without too much regard to the difficulties in the way of realising those ideals. The ideals themselves have always been aiming at the realisation of the highest human values.

The Prohibition movement is the largest-scale attempt in our time at a social control which aims at a better chance for human beings by the hundreds of thousands. If the prophetic voice is not in order when the Church is dealing with the elementary pre-conditions which make possible a genuine human life, it would be hard to tell when it is in order.—"The Christian Herald."

A NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR THE CHURCH.

Save the unemployed from drinking, gambling, and other forms of vice by helping them to make of their enforced idleness a golden opportunity to improve their minds and hands and thus increase their efficiency, an executive of a leading manufacturing concern suggests to the churches. To such a programme, he declares, not even the hardest-boiled employer would object. Those out of work, he observes, can be degraded in ways other than by furnishing them money, which is palliative rather than remedial. In a letter to "Information Service," a weekly bulletin published by the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches, he writes:

"Unemployment of considerable consequence will be with us for years in spite of the remedies we can devise, and during these years the welfare of the worker will be substantially contributed to if the degrading effects of unemployment, apart from the degrading financial effect, can be neutralised. I have talked with Labor Unions, women's clubs, etc., and have come to believe that both for part-time unemployment, when workers work part of the week, and full-time layoffs, there is a tremendous field open to social agencies and to churches to do

special work to provide developing opportunities for unemployed men and women. As it is now, their only recourse apart from walking the streets is to drink, gamble, and go to the movies. I have found working people generally very responsive to adult education if properly adjusted to their activities, backgrounds, interests, and needs. It would seem to me an excellent field for study by the churches to work out courses that could be run during periods of unemploy-

ment, or part-time unemployment, which would enable people to increase their industrial efficiency. Other courses might be worked out to increase their background and general breadth of mind for a greater appreciation of art and literature, or courses in the study of biography and science, etc. Such education as was done in slack time might very likely be carried over into times of full work. Certainly the habits of the mind formed in slack times would carry on. Certainly, also, the tremendous funds that are now invested for correspondence courses indicate that the demand both for technical training and mind development is very much aroused and could readily be appealed to.

"This is certainly an industrial undertaking of great value. It is also one which the churches could get into with full vigor without any question of propriety being raised even by the hardest-boiled employer. Because it is a new field, because the churches are a particularly favorable place to promote both development and active work in this field, I should think that this might be something worthy of having called to their attention in your bulletin."

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A Personal Chat with my readers

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I hope that many others will yet do this, and that I may have a regular stream of coupons. I obtain cash for these coupons on condition that the money so received is used for charity. Owing to the fact that my Church takes care of the cost of administering my charity and philanthropy, I am able to do what no other extensive charity can do, viz., give the whole of every donation to the needy ones, without any deductions whatsoever.

If you have not yet received a copy of "The Adventures of the Good Ship St. Barnabas on the High Seas of Life," I will be glad to send you one free.

* * *

EXPERIENCE. For nearly sixteen years I have been daily attending the Central Police Court of Sydney. It is a wonderful school. I never obtained a degree at the University, though thousands have done so, but I have learned much and can claim a unique knowledge of human nature. This year the average number of drunks before the Central Court on a Monday morning has been 61. The largest number on a single Monday was 97, the smallest number was 46.

However, on Saturday, September 1, and Saturday, November 17, the bars were closed by law, and on Monday, September 3, there were only 11, and on November 19 there were only 8. People persist in saying you can't make people sober by Act of Parliament, and it would be interesting to know how they account for the drop in the average 61 drunks each Monday for 10 months to 9 on the Monday after the bars were closed for two days.

An ounce of experience is sometimes worth a ton of theory, and those who have had experience of making drink an outlaw, and withdrawing from it legal protection, are unanimous in their opinion that in no other way can drunkenness be so reduced.

Some of us learn things, and learn them convincingly, not from books, or wise teachers, but in unusual experiences. This is true of many branches of knowledge:

I learned these things in lonely nights and days

Spent wandering down dark, forgotten lanes;

Hearing the feet of little, silvery rains
That pass along the hidden, secret ways.

I never learned a thing where many men
Sat mouthing old tales by a fireside,
Save names of ghosts—those who had lately died,

And who were brought to mind but strangely then.

I gained my knowledge slowly and without
The aid of books, so now that I am old
Solitude seems a thing less dark, less cold
That any labyrinth of human doubt.

Now in the thousand voices of the night
I hear an echo of the old delight.

* * *

COMPULSORY VOTING.

detriment to good government.

It really means handing the government over to the least interested and the most ignorant portion of the community. A sixty per cent. poll is high for Australia. Under compulsory voting we had a 95 per cent. poll. This means that the balance of power or deciding factor in the elections or Prohibition Referendum was the 35 people in every hundred who voted only because they would be fined if they did not do so. These people had no convictions, no knowledge, no qualification for citizenship, and yet they decided the government and the policy of the country.

This 35 per cent. is the happy hunting ground of the party with most money. They are ignorant; therefore frighten them. They know nothing; therefore stampede them. Appeal to prejudice rather than reason. On the other hand, the people who have no convictions and know very little are invariably conservative, and hold that it is "better to live with the devil you know than the devil you don't know." I estimate that 300,000 people voted in the late Prohibition Referendum, not for the present liquor system, but rather against any change until such time as the question was in their judgment quite beyond dispute. They did not know enough or care enough to warrant their disturbing the conditions to which they were accustomed and had grown callous. Compulsory voting is really only another name for government by ignorance.

Fancy handing over the government of the country to those who know no more than the couple in the following story:

"Doctor," asked a lady of color, "Ah's come to see if yo' am gwine order Rastus one o' dem musta'd plastahs agin to -day?"

"I think perhaps he had better have one more," answered the Doctor.

"Well, he says to ax yo' kin he have a slice o' ham wid it count of it's a mighty pow'ful perscription to take alone."

* * *

CRIME. Outrages on girls, poisoning of wives, and razor slashing have greatly increased during this year. We might well ask is this to be expected in

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

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

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1928.

a highly civilised community that has been brought up under a compulsory educational system. Surely it is the business of thoughtful people to inquire and find the cause. I believe the contagious state of mind is a major factor in the increase of crime. The evident disregard of religion, the removal of the one-time inhibitions that restrained the normal person, and the tolerance of so-called leaders who smugly assert that "you can't change human nature," all play a big part in the growth of crime. But there is another great factor in the newspapers. Publishing details of ways in which crimes are committed creates a mental fever in those who have no very powerful balance or home training. This contagious mind yields an evil harvest, and it seems that we are too callous to resent the curse of the modern newspaper.

The Editor

COLUMBIA "DRYS" WIN.

An effort to postpone application of a recent law restricting the consumption of alcoholic liquors in Colombia until 1932 has been defeated by a large majority in the Colombian Chamber of Deputies, says a Bogota Associated Press despatch. The new legislation goes into effect at once.

If Prohibition hurts the United States, why is the standard of living higher here than in any other country on the globe?

PROHIBITION'S TRANSFORMING WORK.

A GLIMPSE AT PEORIA, ONE TIME WORLD'S GREATEST WHISKY CITY.

By JOE LONGTON, Special Representative in America for the Sydney "Sportsman," for "Grit."

About the only thing that whiskers and moustaches are any good for these days of the concrete age, when 95 per cent. of the population are riding over it in everything from a Rolls Royce to that of the Elizabethan period, is to make "windshield wipers."

I left Davenport, Iowa, without either. It was a wet day, and I lost no time in reaching Peoria, Illinois, after travelling through Rock Island and the Plough City, Moline, after crossing the Mississippi River again. Monmouth and Galesburg are cities between these points, and I was convinced more so of the boon that Prohibition is to suffering humanity as I saw the workers of these towns—it being pay day—going to banks to cash their cheques. They previously—before Prohibition—cashd them in saloons. A banker in Farmington to whom I related the incident said, "The most of the workers around here get paid by cheque, but some mills still use the pay-envelope. However, the housewife opens that now on Saturday, where in the old saloon days the saloon-keeper got first crack at it, and, believe me, when he got through with it there wasn't much left for the legitimate tradesmen, let alone the wife and kids."

In Peoria, the city in which a whisky-sotted element existed when whisky and gin were the principal output, and a train on the Big Four Railroad left Peoria at 9 a.m. daily with thirty-two cars of spirits for Buffalo, New York, I noticed wonderful changes for the better. That was only one train; in all about half a dozen left Peoria daily. Now two dozen trainloads of merchandise leave Peoria daily with goods manufactured in the factories into which Peoria's distilleries have been converted.

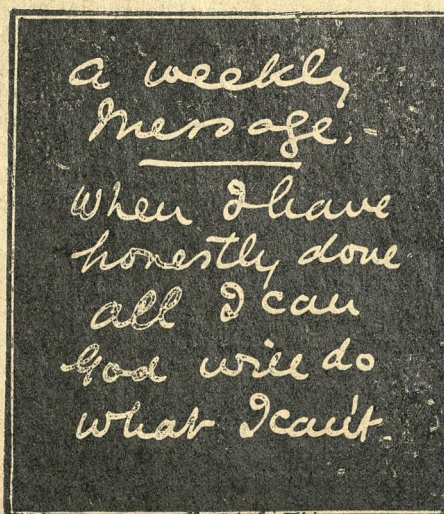
Peoria ground from fifteen to twenty thousand bushels of corn daily when it preyed upon the manhood, motherhood and babyhood of this wonderful nation, and drunkenness was a wretchedness that even made a case-hardened old rum hound, like I used to be before Prohibition put me on my feet and gave me a happy home and sober surroundings, shudder with horror. Peoria those days was "Peoria drunk"; its industries left the mark of the beast; but to-day its industries leave the mark of wisdom. It was a priest-ridden city those days, and its slogan was, "High money, high mass; low money, low mass; no money, no mass."

Poverty reigned supreme. The distillery workers and their families lived like pigs; they were human sponges soaked in the smell and taste of alcohol. During the day I stayed over in Peoria to get what data you are about to read I never saw one drunken individual. Buildings of enormous size are erected on saloon sites; tradesmen are prosperous; banks bulge with workers' earnings,

and 90 per cent. of the working population carry bank books. Women, men and children are well dressed and give the happy home impression. Babies bear down heavily on the business end of titty-bottles; mothers carry shopping bundles under their arms; men are sober and contented; streets are clean and orderly. Everybody looks well fed and well shod in Peoria. THAT IS THE PEORIA OF TO-DAY.

Leisy's Brewery is the Bosch Food Products. The Union Brewery is the home of the J. W. Buschell Roofing, Sheet Metal Paving and Home Building Co., and Faber and Musser's Coal, Shingle, Tile and Home Building Supply Co.

Faber and Musser also use up what of the Western Whisky Distillery that is not a wreck—a ghastly, ghostly, spooky, murderous-looking skeleton which resembles the skeleton of a gruesome murderer. (That old



murder mill would make Herby Hoare jump with joy.)

The Gipps Brewery is the Electro Co., making electro silicon and acetylene gas, as well as a housewives' oil for cooking purposes. It is the largest fat rendering plant in the State of Illinois.

The American Flour Milling Company took over the Corning Whisky Distillery and enlarged it 100 per cent. It also took over half of the Atlas Whisky Distillery, while the Kentucky Denaturing Corporation took the other half and enlarged 100 per cent. Clark's Whisky Distillery is the United States Industrial Alcohol Corporation; it has added over two hundred acres of new floor space. Woolner's Whisky and Gin Distillery, famous in the dark age when Bung, Bacchus and Barleycorn murdered with impunity, is where the Roxborough rye and Woolner's gin were made. It never employed more than 500 workers in those days; now it is the Com-

mercial Solvents Company, employing 5000 workers. It has added over 700 acres of floor space to the old murder mill.

When Major Adams took charge of the Solvents Co. he gave the workers £6 a week for eight hours' work daily. The Peoria Chamber of Commerce went to him and chastised him for paying too high a wage. Peoria workers had previously had their noses to the grindstone. Said Major Adams: "I am running this plant. Get to hell out of here. I pay these workers." However, the other plants prevailed, and he cut the wages to £5/4/- to please the Chamber of Commerce. Then he called the workers together and, addressing them, said, "Faithful workers and friends, I have had to cut your wages to comply with a scale that the Unions made in whisky days with the employers of Peoria. Those whisky days are gone for ever. I had to comply with the scale, but I will 'beat them to it,' and give each worker a bonus of 16/- in order to bring their wages up to £6 weekly."

The argument the "wets" employ against industrial alcohol plants is that the alcohol is drunk. It is not. These plants are by-product plants, and they turn out perfumes, candy, saccharine, thinners and dryers for paints and varnishes. In fact, the Navy uses an enormous quantity of distillates in paint. Look what the automobiles use in a country where there is an automobile to every four persons. Then consider the amount of homes since the workers no longer spend their earnings over saloon bars and now put them into homes. All homes are nicely painted these Prohibition days. Then there are the alcohol non-freezing solutions the nation uses when the temperature gets around zero. There are too many by-products made in the old whisky distilleries of Peoria for me to enumerate these Prohibition days, when the old distilleries converted to legitimate enterprise employ ten men now to every one they employed when alcohol was the cheapest thing manufactured in America and did the most damage.

Peoria is now a wonderful industrial centre, with mills of every description employing an army of sober workers and supporting an army of prosperous tradesmen. Peoria is growing fast. It has doubled its population since Prohibition, and is considered to be the premier inland city of Illinois. We will now cross the Illinois River into Pekin, another whisky distilling centre, after I throw Bung in some good measure by stating that Henry Schuffeldt's Old Grove Distillery, an enormous place, is now the largest fruit and vegetable cannery in the State of Illinois. "What has become of the poor farmers since Prohibition robbed them of a market?" Why, that is an easy question to answer. "They still continue to sell their grain to the old haunts; the only change is the better price they get since Prohibition, and the larger amount the old haunts consume as industrial and solvent plants." Again, while the Atlas, the Corning, the Western, and Woolner's

(Continued on page 10.)



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Prohibition's Transforming Work— (Continued from page 9.)

Distilleries employ more than ten times as many men since Prohibition, and the merchants do ten times as much business, and ten times as much happiness and comfort go into ten times as many homes, the Old Grove Distillery of Henry Schuffeldt's in Peoria now buys up all the fruit and vegetables the farmers grow on the side, and throws plenty of work into the way of the farmers' families during the canning seasons to boot. The poor farmer! It is to laugh "Ha, ha!" He is the most independent man on the map; always squawking in America. When it rains it is too wet; when it is dry it is too dry. However, the farmer is the backbone of the world, and he is entitled to a few more kicks than a newspaper man. Over in Pekin, Illinois, the Salvation Army does a roaring business in Roxie Schuman's palatial saloon, where I have been roaring drunk with the stomach brigade roaring "Sweet Adeline," "My Mother Was a Lady," "She Fell by the Wayside," "Who Threw the Overalls in Mrs. Murphy's Soup," and other classical songs of the "wet" regime.

The American Brewery in Pekin is the Metal Casket, Tank and Boiler Co. The Pekin Brewery is a vinegar and tomato ketchup plant. The American Distillery is the American Solvents Co., and the Old Globe Whisky Distillery has been ripped out to make way for the modern plant of the Fleischman Yeast Co., which will employ 25 workers to every one the whisky distillery employed. There will be 200 acres of floor space in this new plant. That is how Prohibition improved Pekin and Peoria, two communities that had to be shown that Prohibition would work such wonders in whisky distillery and brewery communities. Lest I forget, the Summers Seed Co. occupies the barns in the American Brewery.

The "A. B. C." of Peoria and Pekin is "Always Be Careful." "Own your home and say it with flowers" is now their slogan. Like Australia has, they had an element of "wow-sers" just as difficult to convince apropos

their befitting in "platter" conditions. They had the galaxy of "wow-sers" who ranted about church bazaars, dancing, and horseracing, and who quaked in their boots when asked to "offend their friends," the murderers of the human race. But good ministers gradually appeared with courage and broadmindedness, and fought the liquor octopuses; and after they wiped them off the map they found they had sober congregations too interested in their homes and family pride to concern themselves about the evils upon which they formerly ranted as a subterfuge. Other vices were curtailed by sobriety to the minimum, which exists today.

It was in Peoria that I once met a man who once paid a man £20 to do his worrying. Asked "Where did you get the £20 to pay the man to do the worrying?" he replied, "Off the man I gave the £20 to do the worrying for me."

En route to Springfield I observed school buses taking little children to and from schools. I saw no signs of intoxication. After leaving the scene of Abraham Lincoln's old bailiwick behind me I motored along the Lone Star Highway through the soft coal region of Gillespie and Staunton to Granite City, where I again crossed the Mississippi River via the McKinley Bridge into St. Louis, Missouri, where I noticed a huge "dry plate" factory in the Hyde Park Brewery.



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Readers of "Grit" have read of the St. Louis Brewery conversions in a previous article. All previous articles, with those to follow, will some day appear in book form, which Mr. Hammond will put out in the interests of Prohibition.

My readers must not presume that these trips I take for "Grit" are just "little jumps" of a few miles. They take me over many thousands of miles. I rarely mention my nightly stop-overs unless it be to comment upon a hotel that is run on the "Ned Kelly plan," and where the proprietor wanted my right leg and left eye in payment for a night's lodging. Yes! I travel; "now I can't stay still":

I've seen a lot of places where I'd like to stay,

But I gets restless and I'm on my way.
Where I was born, on Ol' Hawkins' Hill,
I was never meant for sittin'

On Riley's Tambaroora stamping mill:
So I got the bloomin' habit: now I can't stay still.

When I was a kid the world was sorta coaxin';

The Bathurst-road was clear,
The Turon wind was singin' ballads that I got to hear.

Oh! it ain't no use to argue, I felt the Aussie thrill,

So I got the bloomin' habit: now I can't stay still.

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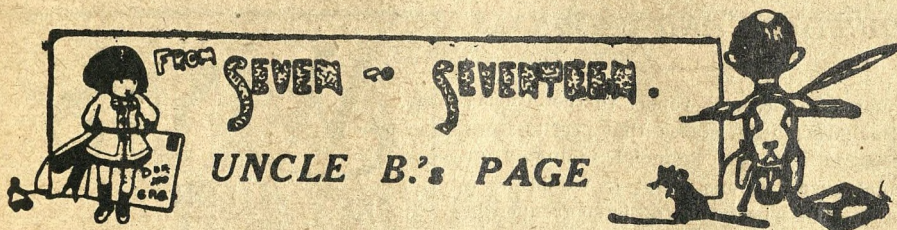
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All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag."

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

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

Some of you sent me Green Coupons. Thank you, and please send me more—lots more of them.

Now what are you planning for Christmas? There are two whom you must place on the top of your list.

You will remember whose birthday December 25th is. There must be an offering for Him whom we worship, and Who gave us Christmas Day. Keep the best for Him—oh, please plan the best for Him.

Then there is Mum—dear old mother, wonderful old mother, the very best mother in the world.

The American writer Guest is responsible for these lines:

We saw her as she passed us by,
A mother with a wistful eye,
A mother with a brood of seven,
To help the world and later heaven.

Her skirt was frayed and out of date,
Her hair was pulled back very straight;
Her face was pale and lined with care,
And yet a certain charm was there.

Her hands which once were soft and white
Were red with toiling day and night;
And yet no painted woman gay
So sweet a smile could quite display.

And even as I watched her there,
I saw her brood at evening prayer;
And thought of all the virtues good
The loveliest is motherhood.

Nor time, nor care, nor grief, nor toil
A mother's charm have power to spoil.
However weary she may grow,
Her face still keeps the mother glow.

Then third on the list—it would be fine if you would plan a gift for "The Unknown Mother." The dear soul whose whole care are her needy children. She will have no gifts. Christmas will be one big heartache for her.

It won't be a question of presents that will worry her. They are out of the question. It will be the problem of life's bare necessities. Think of the woman with three children all under eight, whose drunken husband died in a drunken fit last August. Think of her struggle and her burden. Say a little prayer for such, and if you are very careful you may find a place for her in your Christmas generosity.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

PETS.

Mary Williams, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, writes: I received your welcome letter, and was very pleased. In our September holidays our teacher went down to Melbourne, and while she was down there she bought some pretty pussy willow and brought

it to school to show it to us, because we had never seen any of it before. The bottle brush along the road is coming out now. It grows in big bushes in sandy country. We have some lovely stocks in our garden at school. My little brother has a small pet rabbit at home. My big sister has two big lambs. One is a black one and the other a white.

(Dear Mary,—It will seem a long time to you since you wrote, but I find it difficult with my big family to answer promptly. Some day I must write to all my Ni's and Ne's about pets. Sometimes we are very selfish and even cruel with our pets. Some animals make good pets, but others ought never to be kept as pets at all. They are only poor prisoners.—Uncle B.)

PROMPT.

Elvie Woodman, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, writes: I saw my letter in "Grit" yesterday. We have had our Show holiday. In our holiday we went down to Paynesville to get Auntie Bertha and Sylvie. I had a good time while I was home. Jack is four now, so will soon be able to go to school. I will be glad when he can come to school. The little ones only miss one day a week, unless they are sick. We have church every Sunday at our school.

(Dear Elvie,—You were very prompt to write so soon after seeing your letter in "Grit." I think you must be acting on the "Do It Now" principle, and a very good principle it is.—Uncle B.)

TWICE OVER.

Frank Elliott, "Leema," Peak Hill, writes: It is such a long time since I wrote I could be a scallywag twice over. We have shifted from "Wilga" now, and are just settling down in our new home. It is two miles from "Wilga." The crops are not too good up here, and the grasshoppers are getting bad in the surrounding districts. The farmers are fighting them by throwing straw on top of the patches of young ones and burning them. When you were in Parkes we were all going in to hear you, but the bad roads stopped us.

(Dear Frank,—I hope you won't stick to this twice over business. I have my list of twice over ones quite full, so be sure to find a few minutes in the holidays to write me a letter and get into a much better class.—Uncle B.)

A LOVELY SPOT.

Veronica Golding, "Bonheur," Grove-street, Austinmer, writes: We have only been in Austinmer for a week, but I already like it. It's a big house that we live in, with lovely lawns and gardens. They have their own fowls and ducks, also nine chickens and 11

little ducklings. We only live a little way from the beach. I have been in twice every day except to-day, which is wet. All around us is bush, and upon the hills we saw two bush fires. Sometimes I go for walks in it and gather ferns. There are lots of snakes up here, and wherever you go you can hear them rustling away.

Dear Veronica,—Your letter is nice, and you must have enjoyed lovely Austinmer. I wonder did you really hear a snake. They are quiet fellows, and will get away without being heard or seen if they have a chance. I have not seen one for years, and I don't want to. They are to me very horrid creatures.—Uncle B.)

CAN'T ALWAYS.

Una Waters, Holly Road, Burradoo, writes: I thought I had better write again and not forget. I am very sorry that Prohibition did not win, but we can't always get what we want, can we, Uncle? I am in Fifth Class at school now, and I am getting on very well. There is going to be a carnival at Moss Vale, and it is to be held in the Show Ground. There are four maypoles coming from Bowral, and they are having flag drill and the folk dance. I am in the flag drill and Sylvia in the folk dance.

(Dear Una,—We can't always get what we want when we don't try all we can. Of the 350,000 who voted for Prohibition not more than 25,000 gave even a penny towards winning it. I found it easy to give away 1000 copies of "Grit" and quite a job to sell a dozen. We will win when we have the will to win.—Uncle B.)

A GOOD SHEPHERD.

I. M. Thompson, Macquarie Road, Greystanes, via Wentworthville, writes: Miss Glanville asked me to write and tell you all about our Sunday School. Every second Sunday in the month we have church; all the other Sundays we have Sunday School. Miss Glanville is my teacher. She is very nice. She came round to people's houses to get the children to come.

(Dear I.M.,—I am glad to have you join my family. What does I. M. stand for. I have known your teacher for very many years, and you are fortunate to have such a devoted and able teacher.—Uncle B.)

A NEW NI.

Winnie Waters, Macquarie Road, Greystanes, via Wentworthville, writes: I am just writing you a few lines to ask you if I could be one of your Ni's and join your club. I was 10 years old on the 13th of March, and I go to Greystanes Public School. I am in Fourth Class. I have got a little baby sister. She is not three months old yet. I have to mind her when I come from school till Mum gets the tea ready. Her name is Eileen Joyce Waters. I have got four brothers.

(Dear Winnie,—I am pleased that you have joined my family. You must be glad that you are able to help mother by minding the baby. That is fine. Do any of your brothers go to work yet?—Uncle B.)

(Continued on page 16.)

A Great Moral Issue—

(Continued from page 3.)

colleges but less than there was before Prohibition. My belief is that before long the attitude of violent opposition to this law will be regarded as an old man's view, and that youth will take its natural place on the side of idealism and progress, and of that which is for the greatest good of the greatest number.

"Fifth, it may be that in course of time the Volstead law will be in some degree modified. I think that is quite possible, but I doubt if the American people will listen to this until it is proposed by those who are known to be the friends of Prohibition instead of by those who are known to be its enemies. When this law is being satisfactorily observed and enforced this will perhaps be considered. At present our people feel, and not without reason, that the proposals for modification usually mean, and are intended to mean, practical nullification.

"Last, the Christian principle in the matter seems to me to be that expressed by St. Paul, when he says: 'If meat maketh my brother to stumble, I will eat no meat for evermore, that I make not my brother to stumble.' St. Paul does not say that eating meat is a sin, or that there is anything wrong in itself. What he says is that if eating meat causes his brother to stumble he will eat meat no more forever.

"In views of the misery that the drink evil has brought to our race, and of what mothers, children and fathers have suffered from it; in view of the admitted fact that its suppression would mean the reduction of poverty, vice, disease and crime, ought we not to wish to see Prohibition fully and fairly tried, and to use our influence to secure for it a full and fair trial? I believe that the American people as a whole are determined to give it such trial, and that in the light of that trial there will be few who will wish to see the Eighteenth Amendment repealed.

"Can anyone doubt that the full observance of this law would be for the moral and spiritual good of our people as well as their material good? Shall we not then do our part to secure its observance and willingly make such sacrifices of our personal liberty as may be involved for the sake of the common good?"

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PROHIBITION AND CRIMINALS.

It may be true, as a report to the American Bar Association states, that profits from bootlegging are the financial mainstay of criminal organisations. But it would be a mistake to interpret this, as is so frequently done with similar statements, as proof that Prohibition has created crime or criminals.

The bribing, grafting, poisoning, and corrupting crew in the traffic is not composed of Sunday school boys misled by a love for personal liberty. It is made of criminals who commit crime because they are criminals. The violation of the Prohibition laws offers a field of profitable criminal activity. If they were not engaged in this traffic they would be up to other criminal activities.

There are bold and desperate gangs of post office robbers, but the post office is not blamed for this. There are motor car bandits, but the motor car is not blamed except by people who do not think beyond the first conclusion. Motor cars, post offices, banks or Prohibition do not make criminals out of honest men. They all offer a field for criminal activities, and the magnitude of the operations is the measure of incapacity of enforcement machinery, the police and the courts, to enforce our laws.

It would be a mistake to present the present Prohibition experiment as a 100 per cent. success, just as it would be a ghastly mistake to go back to the open saloon, a very hotbed of crime, disorder, and corruption. There is room for improvement, but this must come from the considered judgment of straight-thinking minds, not by politics or prejudiced agitation. It is useful to make known the extent of criminal activities, whether in Prohibition violation or other criminal channels. It is mischievous to interpret the facts to shift responsibility for crime on the laws against crime.—"San Francisco Chronicle."

The Ohio Branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers held its convention recently at Athens and drafted a resolution favoring the Volstead law. This indicates that parents and teachers who are vitally interested in the boys and girls and concerned in their welfare do not want the bars let down, and do not want any encouragement given the beverage liquor traffic.

A DANGEROUS MOTHER.

"Goodness, gracious me!" said the nurse-maid, rushing into her master's study.

"What are we to do, sir? While his mother was asleep, the baby has licked all the paint off—" the nursemaid gulped. She could hardly go on for fright.

"All the paint off—"

"Yes—yes. Off his toys?" said the man of the house.

"No, sir," said the girl. "Off his poor mother."

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"Madame," replied the ambitious salesman, "when you use these glasses anything less than ten miles away looks like its behind you."

"They say if there's anything in a man, travel will bring it out."

"You tell 'em! I found that out my first day at sea."

THE COUNT.

Lemuel Bolles, former national commander of the American Legion, told a New York reporter a story of his return from Paris.

"A surgeon," he said, "was giving us some of his war reminiscences at a Paris banquet. He had cut off a soldier's arm, he said, and afterwards he certified that the man was unfit for any more fighting. Back came an answer from headquarters—why was the man unfit? The surgeon replied that it was because he had only one arm. Back came the answer again:

"How do you know he only has one arm?"

"The surgeon replied:

"I counted it."

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SHE'D SORTED IT OUT.

First Little Girl: What's etiquette, Lily?

Lily: Oh, that's the noise you mustn't swallow your tea with when there's company.

EASY.

Raymond had just begun to go to school. One morning his teacher was trying to impress upon her pupils the idea of self-reliance. "You have fathers and mothers to work for you now," concluded the teacher, "but what will you do after you're grown up? Who will work for you then?"

Raymond's hand shot up.

"Our wives, of course," he replied.

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FAMILIAR REACTIONS.

As soon as day begins to dawn
The meadow-lark starts singing.
As soon as evening comes a star—
The angel's lamp—starts swinging.
As soon as I am in the tub
The telephone starts ringing!

GOING ONE BETTER.

Some thirty years ago an Englishman, proud of his likeness to the late King Edward, said: "I was mistaken for the Prince of Wales yesterday in London." "And I," said a Scot, "am often mistaken in Prince's Street, Edinburgh, for the Duke of X." "Well," said an Irishman, "I was mistaken in Dublin last week for a greater man than either. A friend came up to me, saying 'Holy Moses, is that you?'"

STAMPS.

The mail cancellation stamp is being used to fight alcoholism.

Even in Italy, a great wine-growing country, the fight against liquor is being carried on through this medium.

A letter from Italy to the World League Against Alcoholism bears a 1.25 lire postage stamp, which has been cancelled at the post office of origin, with a square cancellation stamp, on which are Italian words which, translated into English, tell this message:

"Alcoholism Leads to Tuberculosis and is Opposed to the Good of the Individual, the Family and the Race."

It seems evident that the Italian Government thus officially puts its approval on the warfare against intemperance.

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are built on a new and novel system for soundness and cheapness. They are built at prices below any other material, and almost as cheap as weatherboard. Ask your Architect or Builder to tender on the Dampney System. Meanwhile write for free explanatory booklet, "Practical Homes."

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SYDNEY'S "EDDYSTONE."

By HELEN GRAHAM.

The characteristics of the intercessory prayer meeting are both individual yet communal. The motto is: "All One in Christ Jesus." The interest never flags, for the commonplace has no place there. Life in all its experiences of suffering for the sins of others is there manifest, till one feels how costly sin is—costly regarding happiness, joy, health, money. Verily we are so bound together in the bundle of life. What affects one, directly, or indirectly, affects all. But, thank God, radiant testimonies of deliverance from the power of the overlord of evil are heard at that meeting till the very walls seem to become articulate at times with Te Deums of thanksgiving.

A few weeks ago the Rev. R. Hammond took for one of his characteristically expository messages the second and third verses of the 23rd Psalm: "He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul."

Briefly epitomised, the address held the following gem thoughts: God's purpose in leading us to restore the soul. Just as the most expensive motor gets into a state of disrepair, and is sent to the garage for thorough overhauling to fit it for future service, just as the last word in pianos has to be subjected to the test and reharmonising of the tuner for future service, so have our souls got into a state of disrepair, and need the services of the soul expert, the Great Physician, Who is the only Great Restorer to fit us for future use. Such a condition of "run-downness" is not to be regarded as a calamity, but rather as the natural common experience incidental to daily use.

So God leads us by the "still waters" for a season. Undoubtedly He could restore in the hurly-burly rush of many duties. He certainly could, but He prefers more favorable conditions, even beside the still waters.

What is in need of repair? The joy of our salvation can get below par. Such a joy may even lose its brightness, its sparkle, its vim, its hilarity. So our God leads us by the still waters to restore that joy.

The joy of our fellowship may wane. The spontaneously towards each other may weaken. We may lose the comfort of the companionship of the Church folk, in our halls of Bethel and hills of Zion. Our God will restore that comfort and satisfaction of fellowship—for our future service.

The first love edge of our enthusiasm may have become blunted. There is not the same urge to read the Bible, to testify, to pray, to be a soul winner. Our God can restore that edge by the still waters till once more we realise our enthusiasm has been rekindled, fanned to a flame, and in prayer we "spread out our talents and our responsibilities," and plead we may rightly use them for His glory.

We read, "He leadeth me." There is a world of difference between leading and fetching. Sometimes God fetches us back to Him by the road of pain. Surely there should be no complaining if punishment has

to be administered. He does not willingly afflict. But He will if it is the only way available.

So let us say, "Dear Lord, we will be led by the 'still waters' till our souls are restored, the joy of our salvation tuned to perfect pitch, the joy of fellowship made as alluring as ever, our enthusiasm as keen edged as ever." Then will we once more be fitted for perfect service, quick to realise our personal responsibility, quick to discern our personal work, quick to thank the wise, all-knowing Maker of our body, soul and spirit for the "leading" by His wonderfully healing beside the "still waters."

Among the scores of petitions and prayer wroughts handed in were the following:

"Thank God for saving our home from a bush fire which surrounded it."

"Thank God for the success of a very serious operation, also for the recovery of a woman dangerously ill. Both these cases were the subject of prayer at these wonderful meetings."

"Prayer is asked on behalf of a man whose wife has been taken to a mental hospital. Very earnestly he prayed this course might be averted, but God willed otherwise."

"Please pray for guidance. Our affairs have reached a crisis. My husband has been away for weeks. When he drinks he becomes insane. Ask God to speak to him, and pray I may have the great joy of kneeling with him at God's mercy seat. I dread to think of his return."

"Thank God for my husband's conversion. He has been drinking for forty years. But I never ceased praying for him."

A Christian man and his wife are in financial difficulties. But after thirty years' experience of God's promises they still believe He is able to deliver them.

"Pray that God may heal me if it is His will. I suffer from nervous depression and great weakness."

"I wish to thank God publicly that my son, prayed for at your meetings six months ago, has been saved by the wonderful power of Jesus Christ. I sign myself a grateful mother."

Now, if you cannot be present at these meetings, send your request to myself, care of the Editor, or to the Editor.

Drink does not take its character from the men who trade in it—it is not good or bad because good or bad men handle it. Drink is inherently bad, it doesn't take character from anybody, it gives its character to everybody who associates with it, and it will give its rotten character to the State, if the State trades in it.

* * *

The only people who benefit from medicated wines are the people who sell them.—Mr. Arthur Evans, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

BRITISH MEDICAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

ALCOHOL AND DIPHTHERIA.

The British Medical Association held its annual meetings at Cardiff this year. At the session held on Thursday, July 26, the use of alcohol in connection with diphtheria was condemned by Dr. J. D. Rolleston, medical superintendent, Western Fever Hospital, London. Alcohol, he said, was long regarded as an indispensable drug in the treatment of diphtheria. Even now it was still used on a large scale in the acute stage or in convalescence by some pyretologists who harbored the delusion that alcohol was a cardiac stimulant, or was otherwise indispensable. The result of his anti-alcoholic campaign at the Western was that the amount of brandy ordered on the diet-sheet fell from an average of about 30 ozs. daily to nil without any ill effects, the diphtheria mortality being lower in 1926 than in the previous year, while in 1927, when no alcohol at all was used in the treatment of the disease, the diphtheria mortality was lower than in any other Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals, although the type of the disease had remained the same during the last three years.

THE SALESMAN.

The Tactful Tailor: "A poifect fit! An' y' know, it's a funny thing, Mr. Becker—our cutter lost the measurements we made of you, so he cut this suit from Gene Tunney's measurements that he got out of the newspaper."

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"THE REWARD FOR THOSE WHO WAIT ON THE LORD."

By HELEN GRAHAM.

How many times this year have you been privileged to attend the "outerward" of Heaven at the Town Hall basement? One dear soul told me she had never missed once since the inception of the prayer meeting! How many have you persuaded to tarry "there" for a season? How long do you think it took a friend to induce me to "go and see and hear and prove"? Nearly six months! In spite of my objections that so many of my evenings had been occupied by such meetings that I didn't wish to add to the number and all the rest of it, my friend persisted till I consented to go "just once," and now my regret is I cannot sit in Heavenly places with Christ Jesus every Wednesday.

Shall we then with the New Year resolve whenever possible to keep Wednesday afternoon free for this soul-stirring meeting, and to induce a neighbor, a friend, someone, to accompany us and share in the blessing, and feel the presence of the Lord cheering, comforting, helping? If you cannot attend, send along your requests and they will be presented. The address of Mr. P. Bennett a few weeks ago was based on verses twenty-nine to thirty-one of the fortieth chapter of Isaiah, where God's omnipotence is so wonderfully depicted, and His promise to the "waiters on the Lord" so emphatically set forth. Among the lessons the speaker wished to teach were the following:

Faintness and weariness touch every life and are common to all. But the emphasis is not on the pessimistic note. The prophet brings to light the wonderful reserves of the Almighty Jehovah—even Him with whom we have to do. We faint; unfainting is He. We weary; unwearying is He. With the realisation of our weakness comes the revelation of His strength. Every sorrow, burden, bereavement has its antidote in God's inexhaustible power. He gives everything but punishment in overflowing measure. So to such an One we come for the renewing of our strength till we attain the fulness of the blessing.

We should rise as on eagle's wings to the very gates of Glory, but we are often held to earth by our own chains. We are told to

look to Jesus, to lay aside every weight, to run with patience the race. But our easily besetting sin has to be grappled with and overcome. God intends us to rise by successive planes to successive heights. It is only by so rising the scope of vision is enlarged, the right perspective obtained, the correct relationship realised.

But the most important message is the promise that this overcoming of earth besetments, this acquisition of patient continuance in well-doing, this soul development of this strength to strength experience will be the wonderful portion of "those that wait upon the Lord," those whose waiting comprises the family altar, the attending of public worship, the unceasing prayer. These shall indeed "mount up with wings as eagles, they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint." Here are just a few acknowledgments from grateful hearts of God's gracious answers to the prayers of His children:

"Praise God for His wonderful goodness to me during the whole seventy years of my life."

"Thank God for my daughter's recovery from mental trouble. She is here to-day."

"Pray for four members of our family who are not converted."

"Thank God for finding work for me in a most wonderful way."

"My son is better, but not quite cured. Ask God to please complete the cure."

"Praise God for an answer to prayer, though long delayed; also for a wonderful victory gained through His name."

"Thank God my son, prayed for so often, has made a public confession of the saving power of Jesus Christ."

"I have sent in three petitions to this meeting. God has answered two. I now pray that work may be found for my husband and myself."

"Thank God for preserving the sight of a young man who by mistake poured the wrong lotion in his eyes."

"Thank God for using me to tell others the story of His saving grace."

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GRIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"Grit" subscriptions received to 30/11/28, and where not mentioned the amount is 11s.: Miss Ida Southwood, 7s., sales; Mrs. Mad-docks, 30/12/29; per Miss Louthean, 11s.; Miss E. Coleman, 6d., extra; Miss Head, 9s., sales; Miss H. Baker, 21/11/29; Mrs. Dawes, 26/11/29; Miss B. Hensley, 30/12/29; W. Lowden, 30/6/29; Miss McAulay, 20s., don.; Mrs. M. A. Smith, 30/12/29; Mrs. Newland, £1 0s. 8d.; Miss B. Dyer, 12s., 30/6/29; Mrs. Knight, 20s., 20/4/30; Miss J. Baileff, 6s., 30/6/29.

The following are paid to 30/12/28; Mrs. Marina (22s.), Chas. Patch (15s.), Alleine Fletcher ((22s. 6d), V. Penfold.

"PERSONAL LIBERTY."

The following paragraph appeared as the leading editorial in "World's Work":

"Of course, if the fact is once demonstrated that alcohol is a great physical evil and a standing menace to the effective social organisation, all discussion of 'personal liberty' has no meaning, for one of the most fundamental principles of organised society is that it has the right to invade 'personal liberty' when the safety or general improvement of the community itself is at stake. If alcohol destroys physical and mental vitality, decreases resistance to disease, increases poverty and ignorance, and stimulates vice and crime, then the State has the same right to prohibit it that it has to prohibit heroin and cocaine. It is merely another exercise of the public power—the power which the State uses for the protection of the community as a whole."

The annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow (Dr. A. S. M. Macgregor) contains much instructive information. The death-rate of the city for 1927 was 13.7 per 1000 persons. Cathcart and Whiteinch have the distinction of having the lowest death-rate, viz., 8.8 and 9.5 per cent. respectively. It is noteworthy that both of these wards are under No-License.

Seven to Seventeen—

(Continued from page 11.)
WILLING TO TRY.

Marion Marshall, Punch-st., Gundagai, writes: You asked me if I would be one of your "Grit" sellers. I would very much like to be, but the people here do not seem to take an interest in things like that, and so I don't think I will be able to sell a dozen "Grits," but if you don't mind I think I will start off with six, and if I can sell any more I will let you know. We published our first school magazine a little while ago, and we are going to publish it monthly now. "The Blue and Gold" was chosen for the title, as our colors are blue and gold. I came second in our class last exam.

(Dear Marion,—I very much appreciate your willingness to try and sell "Grit." It can be done, so don't be discouraged, and just go on trying and sowing the good seed.—Uncle B.).

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Mary, your kitchen
is a picture!
However do you
get everything so
spotlessly clean
& bright?



Ma'am, it do
look nice but it's
very little trouble
when you use
PEARSON'S
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