

# Grit.

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Twopence.

SYDNEY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1921.

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## A "Kangaroo" in "Yankeeland."

### QUEENSLANDER'S IMPRESSIONS.

"Australia has an entirely false impression of the effect of the adoption of the Prohibition amendment by the United States," said Herbert Hoare, a real estate operator of Queensland, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We have been told in our newspapers, chiefly by despatches from New York, that a man can get liquor without trouble, that everybody is drinking, and that there are evidences of it on every street corner. In the three months I have been in the United States, chiefly in the large centres of population, such as New York, Chicago and San Francisco, I have seen fewer evidences of drunkenness than in the city of Sydney in one Monday morning session of the police court.

"I have been in the United States about three months, and it was five weeks before I saw a single man who might be called under the influence of liquor. During the first week I remained in San Francisco. Still under the impression that Prohibition was a farce and that I was in a country of law-breakers, I made it my business to watch for any evidences of this. I went to Chinatown, I frequented the hotel district, and around the port, and nowhere did I see a drunken man. In that city of 600,000, the greater portion foreign-born, I thought it would be easy to find evidences of either the 'ordinary' or the 'worse type' referred to by those who regard Prohibition as a failure.

#### DECREASE IN ARRESTS.

"I then went to police headquarters and asked for facts. These were given to me as follows:

"Arrests for drunkenness, year ending December, 1918, 15,437; year ending December, 1919, half during war-time Prohibition, 11,238; year ending December, 1920, first year of total Prohibition, 2257.

"From there I went to Salt Lake City, Utah, and between that place and Ogden, Utah, I stayed a month, still looking for evidence to prove my previous impressions. As far as outward appearances were concerned, the days before Prohibition might have been ancient history. Though I sought it, there was no discussion or agitation, or talk of methods of evading the law. At Ogden I was informed that on account of lack of need for it the police patrol waggon had been sold.

"At Denver I was unable to find a single saloon of the 600 that had existed before Prohibition. Business was apparently prosperous. At the hotel where I inquired it was stated that business was better now than ever before, that the hotel paid better without the bar.

#### SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

"Not until I reached Chicago did I find any evidences of the attacks being made on the law. But even there the evidences were slight. Possibly eight or nine men under the influence of liquor were visible during my two weeks' stay, which was mostly spent in the neighborhood of the hotel and restaurant district around Wabash Avenue and State Street, as well as the lodging house section. In the hotels there was no open drinking, no flasks, though I looked for anything to prove the contrary. There was considerable talking, but even then the sentiment was apparently equally divided. One Monday morning

I visited the Central Police Court, and was informed that the number of cases was 13, a fair average, about 75 per cent. less than before Prohibition.

"My stay in New York has also convinced me that even here, the source of most of the anti-Prohibition sentiment, the results of the amendment are most noticeable. There are protests but little real violation. I have taken my meals in all sorts of places, and nowhere have I found any general drinking. I was in the Bronx on the occasion of the recent Italian protest meeting. There appeared to be little drinking, and at other places I found this true, notably the Bowery. I had heard about that street and expected something very bad. Instead it was as orderly as any street and far better than most of the principal streets of Australian cities.

#### PUBLICITY GIVEN VIOLATIONS.

"Most of the anti-Prohibition sentiment appears to be fostered by the newspapers, especially in New York and Chicago, giving so much space to attacks on the laws. This seems to be combined with the tendency to encourage the foreign-born to oppose the Constitution. In fact, the general belief in this country appears to be that only the foreign element is in real opposition to the law. Native Americans recognise to a large extent the obligation to comply with its terms. They may not like it, but it is in the Constitution and they must abide by it.

"In leaving this country, I go with the conviction that most of the reports of the failure of Prohibition are propaganda and that in reality the Eighteenth Amendment is a remarkable success."—C.S.M., 22/6/21.

### The Economic Problem.

Great Britain's drink bill now amounts to £430,000,000 a year, or at the normal rate of exchange, about 2,150,000,000 dollars. While liquor is costing Great Britain more than two billion dollars a year, Prohibition is saving the United States practically the same amount; an economic advantage to this country of more than 4,000,000,000 dollars every twelve months. How long can the British people compete in the world's market while laboring under such a staggering handicap? A few strong men in England are awake to the dangers of the situation. They are finding that drink affects the earning power of nations as it affects the earning power of men, and they foresee the effect on international commerce of the 2,000,000,000 dollars the United States now can put into legitimate business that formerly passed to brewers and distillers. They are for British Prohibition for selfish, if for no other reasons, and they are making a good fight for it.—"Christian Herald," 23/7/21.

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## THE DIGGERS' LOAN.

### A FEW FACTS FOR PATRIOTS.

Every decent Australian admits with pride that the Digger proved himself to be "The bravest thing God ever made." By the shedding of much blood—the rich, red blood of youth—Australia became a nation. And now the people are faced with the problem of how to keep faith with the men who went down into the fight and offered their lives for the empire to which we belong. The

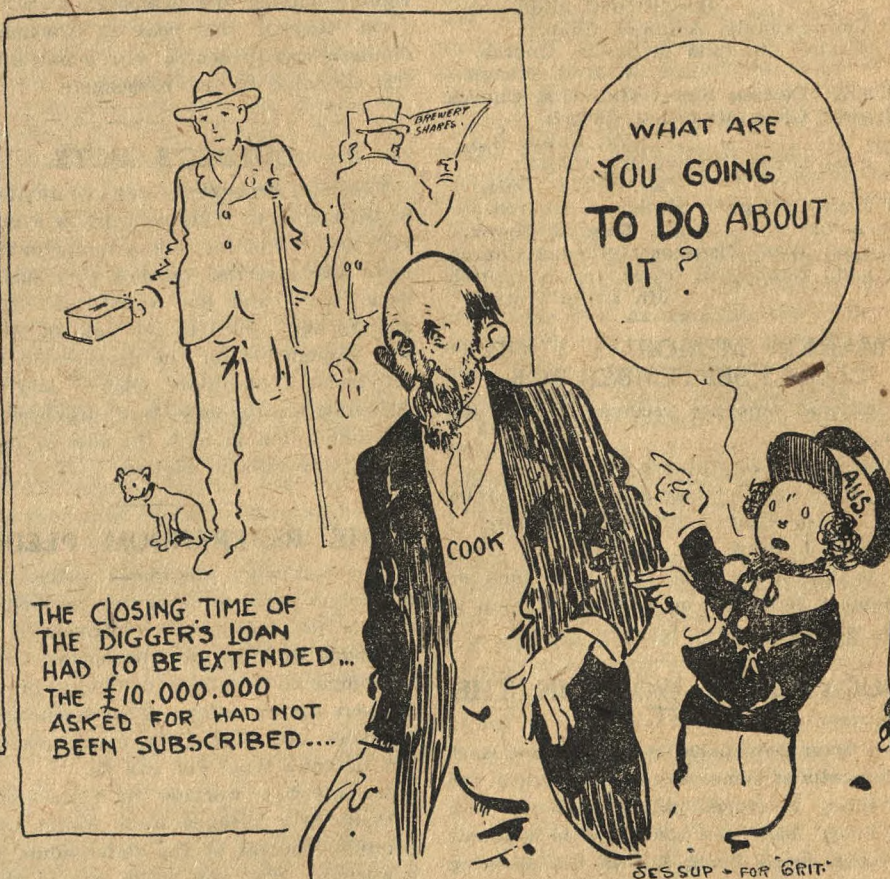
SPENT TWENTY - SEVEN MILLION POUNDS ON QUENCHING THEIR THIRST. THEY SPENT THIS AMOUNT DURING THE SHORT PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS.

Now let us give a few contrasts. What did Australia get in return for the millions she handed over to the liquor traffic? Rather a foolish question, because the results of the

FAITH WITH THE MAN WHO FOUGHT.  
FOR US IN EUROPE.

Sir Joseph Cook, a word in your ear: We know you as a man whose training has given you eyes to see the liquor traffic in its true light, and we are reminded that you make no secret of your adherence to the high standards set by your religion. This being so, may we not expect from you some assistance in the fight we are making to outlaw Mr. Bung?

ANYWAY, SIR JOSEPH, PROHIBITION WOULD CERTAINLY MAKE IT EASIER



### "IT'S UP TO YOU, SIR JOSEPH!"

shouting has died away, the flags which rich men and poor men waved as the boys marched by on their way to war have been put aside, and most of the outward and visible signs of our patriotism have returned to beyond the public gaze. But the Digger has not departed, and we, as a people, are yet in the Diggers' debt. Sir Joseph Cook, the Commonwealth Treasurer, a few weeks ago called upon the people to honor the promises made to the men who went to the front. He asked the people to lend the Government ten million pounds with which to assist our ex-service men. And what happened? The time for the closing of the loan had to be extended because the ten millions had not been forthcoming. Now what has all that got to do with Prohibition? Simply this: THE PEOPLE WHO FAILED, IN THE TIME ALLOTTED TO THEM, TO RAISE TEN MILLIONS FOR THE DIGGERS,

traffic are so well known. We got criminals, disease, suffering children, women sold in the market of man's lust, much economic loss in our commercial life, and much more which is unwritten in the official reports of our country.

TO THE TRADE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THE EFFECTS MENTIONED WE, A SANE PEOPLE, MAKE A PRESENT OF TWENTY-SEVEN MILLION POUNDS. . . .

AND TO THE DIGGER, THE MAN WHO WENT INTO VERY HELL FOR THE NATION HE LOVES, WHAT DO WE GIVE TO HIM? TO KEEP SOME OF THE PROMISES WE MADE TO HIM OUR COMMONWEALTH TREASURER IS FORCED TO GO DOWN ON HIS KNEES AND LITERALLY BEG AND BEG, AND BEG TO GET TEN MILLIONS LOANED TO HIM SO THAT HE MAY KEEP

FOR YOU TO RAISE MONEY TO KEEP FAITH WITH THE DIGGERS.

And we think you will agree with us that the Digger deserves all he can get.

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Offices—Macdonell House, Pitt Street, Sydney.  
Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.

'Phones: General Offices, City 157; Organising and Public Meeting Dept., City 8944.

## FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

- 11 a.m.: St. John's, Balmain.  
7.15 p.m.: St. Thomas', Balmain.  
Mr. Francis Wilson.  
11 a.m.: Presbyterian Church, Campbell-street, Balmain.  
7.15 p.m.: St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Balmain.  
Rev. H. Allen Job.  
7.15 p.m.: Annandale Methodist Church.  
Rev. Fred C. Middleton.  
11 a.m.: Cronulla Anglican Church.  
7.15 p.m.: Cronulla Methodist Church.  
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.  
11 a.m.: Darling Street Methodist Church.  
7 p.m.: Glebe Methodist Church.  
Mr. Cubis, B.A.  
7 p.m.: Glebe Presbyterian Church.  
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.  
11 a.m.: Caringbah Methodist Church.  
Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.  
11 a.m.: West Kingston Methodist Church.  
7 p.m.: Leichhardt Presbyterian Church.  
Mr. David Watson.

## MARION MEMORIAL FUND CLOSSES SEPTEMBER 30th.

Additional amounts received are as follows:—

- £500.—Per N.Z. Alliance.  
£38 10s.—Per Victorian Anti-Liquor League.  
£11 8s. 6d.—Church of Christ, Enmore.  
10s.—F. J. Purdy, W. S. Vipan.

It is desired to close the above fund on September 30th. If you have a donation to send, will you please forward it now.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE WEST.

In a letter from Lake Cargelligo, Rev. R. C. Barlow tells of some very useful work in the Far West. A recent parcel of fifty "With One Voice" had been circulated in a couple of weeks, many being left in the shearing sheds along the stretch of 300 miles of country travelled by Mr. Barlow on behalf of the Riverina Methodist Mission. There were many warm discussions on the question during the course of distribution. It is safe to assume that Mr. Barlow got in some good facts during these.

Such work is immensely valuable, and a further supply of books is on its way to Lake Cargelligo. With more of the educational work like what is being done by some of the men in the Far West the vote in these districts is not going to be all against the great reform.

## "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON.

Quite a stir was caused during last week by a newspaper report that Mr. W. E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson had arrived in Australia. First, he had landed in Perth; then he was "interviewed" in Adelaide by an enterprising newspaper reporter. Other papers were getting ready to write him up.

But he did not come. The steamer company stated that he left the boat at Colombo.

Mr. Johnson goes to India on an educational campaign, though it was feared that the unsettled state of the country will greatly interfere with this. Had he come on to Australia instead, he would have been the biggest draw on the continent. We can still hope to have this stalwart Prohibition fighter helping the campaign here.

On leaving the boat at Colombo Mr. Johnson was presented with a bottle of cold tea by some of the passengers.

## QUEBEC'S VOTE.

The cable brought the news of another vote in Quebec city. This resulted in a majority vote in favor of the sale of liquor in Government dispensaries. Quebec City has never been "dry," and the vote there eighteen months ago, added to the vote in Montreal, was responsible for the decision adverse to provincial Prohibition. Quebec and British Columbia are the only "wet" provinces in the Dominion, and in both the sale of liquor is under Government control.

## THE REFERENDUM PLEDGE.

This campaign progresses apace. Parcels of pledges come in every day, as well as requests for pledges for signatures. From Goulburn we have the information that there is comparatively little difficulty in getting workers for the effort. That is encouraging. Workers are needed in many places yet. Let us know what you can do.

Seventy-five workers in each electorate getting fifty pledges each would make a booming success of the Referendum Pledge campaign. Will you make one of these?

## NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE ALLIANCE.

Mr. David Watson, well known as the ex-Senator, has begun his work as Organising Secretary of the Northern Division of the Alliance. He is located at Newcastle, and will extend his activities into the Maitland and Oxley electorates.

He was heartily received at a meeting of the Newcastle committee on Tuesday night, when Mr. Macourt attended to commend him to the friends.

Mr. Watson is one of the most respected persons in the public life of Newcastle. He has behind him a fine record as miners' president, politician, and Christian worker. We believe there is before him a useful career as Prohibition leader. Friends of the cause in the North are asked to give him every encouragement in the work he has undertaken.

## IN THE LICENSING COURT.

Several applications came before the Metropolitan Licensing Bench last week for the granting of spirit merchants' licenses.

Daniel Dennis Murphy, of Hall-street, Bondi, applied, and after lengthy evidence the Bench refused his application on the grounds that the premises were unsuitable, and the requirements of the district did not warrant an additional license.

Alan Kippax, of Waverley, and Cornelius Meagher, of Penshurst, also had their applications refused.

Two other licenses—one each at Randwick and South Randwick—were adjourned to 22/9/21.

The application for a hotel license at Bankstown was granted by the Parramatta Bench. There was a protracted hearing, Mr. W. C. Clegg appearing for the objectors. An appeal has been lodged.

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

### PRACTICAL PLANS.

Mr. E. Gilbert reports two interesting visits. At the Cleveland-street Society there was a united meeting, with members from (Continued on Page 16.)



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Quality makes economy possible to users of Sunlight Soap.

It is all super-soap because of the coconut oil, powerful cleanser and purifier, so good for the clothes in Sunlight Soap





# The Law-Breaking Government.

OPINION OF E. J. LOXTON, K.C., M.L.A.

Speaking on the Address-in-Reply, Mr. Loxton, K.C., M.L.A., said:

"I am not saying whether Prohibition is a good or a bad thing, but I intend to deal with this question from a high constitutional standpoint. Judging from my reading of the records of this House, never has the head of the Government got up and said, 'I did not obey the law because it was passed by one of my predecessors in office.' When the Colonial Secretary was asked why he did not repeal the Act he said that it might have been done. But the fact is that the day of dealing with Acts by repealing them is past and gone. The Government creates tribunals which legislate; it does not bother about repealing Acts. I want to know whether the Minister is going to seriously tell this House, or whether he will tell the electors when he goes to the hustings, as he will go within the next few months, that he is not going to obey the laws passed by his predecessors. Is that the sort of constitutional leader we are going to have? I can tell him why he did not amend the law—because there are men on his side who, if he had attempted to bring in a bill to repeal the Act, would have passed over to this side of the House. That is the position. There were two matters that had to be decided by the people on the referendum, and the whole community was interested in both questions. One question was whether licensed victuallers were to be compelled to close their business places at 6 o'clock. The National Government—to its credit be it said—caused an Act of Parliament to be passed which in effect provided that eighteen months after the war came to an end 6 o'clock closing should cease and that the people should then be afforded an opportunity of saying whether they wanted the closing hour from that time forward to be 6 o'clock or some earlier or later hour. The very people whom, possibly, the Colonial Secretary was endeavoring to protect on the Prohibition question have been robbed of the right given to them by both Houses of Parliament. They have been robbed of the right to say whether their houses should be kept open to 7, 8, or 10 o'clock. The Colonial Secretary dismissed the matter—he would not

refer to it. In the hotel business the profits to be derived from the investments will depend upon whether or not the houses are to be kept open after 6 o'clock, and although the Legislature said that the people should decide the question, the Government which might have brought in a repealing measure elected to disobey the law. The only argument the Minister has put up for not having the referendum is that the law providing for it was passed by his predecessors. Every law except those passed last year were passed by the predecessors of the present Ministers, and if the Government disobeys one law passed by its predecessors it may disobey all. If it disobeys any it is offering a direct incentive to lawless people outside. If the Government makes an inroad on the constitution and defies the law, why should those who are below the breadline obey the law? Why should exception be taken to the unemployed threatening to take by force the food they require in order to live? That is only defying the law. This Government says, 'We will disobey the law because it will suit some of our supporters.' There is no use in trying to hide the matter. But for the fact that there is a powerful influence behind the Government, exerted by those who are interested in the liquor question, there would be a referendum. The Government that has been party to the expenditure during the past twelve months of £9,000,000 over the revenue of the year before, will not hesitate very much in regard to the spending of £12,000,000 in giving compensation to those interested in the liquor trade.

"I am under the impression that the Government has so bad a case that it does not propose to allow any of its supporters to speak, for two or three days have elapsed since the Colonial Secretary spoke, and the Government has exercised a wise discretion in that respect. Every word the Colonial Secretary uttered has been his own conviction. Even on the Prohibition question, the only reason he has put forward for not holding a referendum is that the Government could not possibly pay £12,000,000. The Colonial Secretary is therefore evidently satisfied that, if the people had the oppor-

tunity to record their vote, they would abolish the liquor trade. He has given the strongest indication that the people are tired of having to pay a liquor bill of £10,250,000, the amount which is spent each year in liquor. What would the compensation amount to? According to the report of its own Commissioner, which was simply a report built up on ex parte evidence—that is, the evidence of those interested in the trade—you could buy the whole business for £12,000,000, and I say that when you do that you get rid of not only an unproductive business, but all its concomitant evils. How can the Government object to pay £12,000,000, seeing that we paid £10,250,000 last year for the liquor that we consumed, and that helped to fill our jails and hospitals? If the bill had been passed last session the community would have been saved that amount, or probably more, as the liquor bill is increasing every year. That money might have been used in businesses which employ more hands than the liquor business in proportion to the capital invested. Another reason put forward for not holding the referendum is that it would dislocate industry and interfere with our finances if we had to find £12,000,000. The Colonial Secretary spoke as if we would be under the obligation of finding that sum in cash. We know how the Government finds the money for the wheat grower, whose livelihood is in wheat. It guarantees a certain amount, but month after month goes past, with ruin facing the wheat growers, and yet the 7/6 is not forthcoming. The Colonial Secretary knows that if compensation had to be paid nothing would be simpler than to pay it by debentures charged to the consolidated revenue or to profits of other businesses. I am not dealing with the wisdom or unwisdom of introducing Prohibition, nor am I dealing with the question of whether hotels should be closed at 6 o'clock. People may reasonably take different views on both those subjects; but the important thing is that the acting head of the Government, in the absence of his chief, took three minutes in apologising for a wilful breach of the law, while in dealing with other matters of no importance he occupied more than two hours."

Two thousand glorious years ago!  
When King Milesius furled his sail,  
And gazed fair Erin's Isle upon,  
He named that realm "Sweet Innisfail!"  
Alas, his ships their cables sprung,  
'Mid storm no craft could long endure.  
In vain his strength of limb and lung,  
He had no Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

✱ *Laundrena* ✱  
the Quality  
*Starch*  
For dainty women

## BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

Let it be worthy of the occasion—a picture to be admired in years to come. We are specially equipped to make happy portraits of children.

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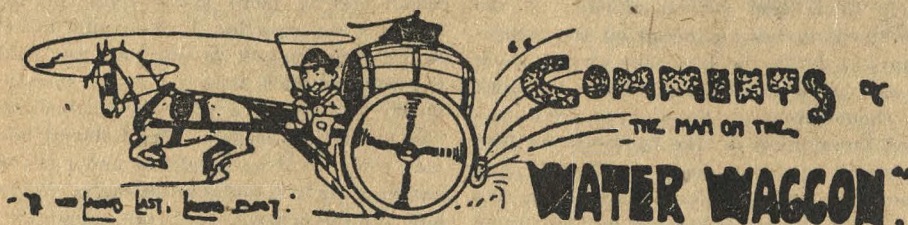
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# GRIFFITHS BROS.

## Coffees

ARE ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.



### THE WINE BAR GIRL.

"Barmaid wanted in city wine saloon, £3 per week."—"Daily Telegraph," 12/9/21.

Considering the sordid, not to say loathsome, work, one cannot refuse to credit the wine shop business for paying bloated salaries. To stand behind the counter, serve out pink fluid, and listen to the ineffable drivel (and worse) from wine shop loafers—could any money repay a woman for that? "The trade" is not extravagant in salaries.

### ALFRED'S MEDAL.

At the Royal Humane Society on 12/9/21 Alfred Garner Brennan will NOT be present. If little Alf. be not in heaven there is a mighty poor show for you and I to get there. Here is official report of the Royal Humane Society:

"Alfred Garner Brennan (deceased), aged 7½ years, made a plucky attempt to save a little girl, named Eileen Marie Durand, from drowning in a brick pit at St. Peters on January 6, 1921. The children were playing near the hole, and the girl, running down the bank, could not stop, and fell into the water. Brennan made an heroic attempt to save her, but unfortunately, both were drowned. (Awarded bronze medal and certificate of merit.) His father (John Brennan) will receive the award."

Alluded to as "Brennan," like a grown-up! Grown-up he was in that which makes manhood.

### "BUCK UP."

The moral of the preceding paragraph is for other Alfreds and Johns and Freds—live ones. What gallant "Brennan" tried to do, and splendidly failed in, the little boys of our Sunday schools and public schools can try successfully—and live. Tens and thousands of children live on the brink of a moral pit, far worse than St. Peters brick hole. They have drunken fathers or mothers or the deadly virus of booze menaces for their future. This is an appeal to parents of living children to train them so that they may vow their lives and energies to saving this State from battalions of loss.

### "PISH."

Did you ever see a certain funny signal? Boys and scallywags and hoodlums eking out a dearth of vocabulary when they wish to display the most biting contempt of their adversary, extend the fingers of the hand, raise it to the face, and touch the tip of their noses with the thumb. There you have it. It means pish, fie, bah, poof, yah, and a lot of other things. It is precisely that signal which is being daily addressed to the churches. Firstly, the liquor traffic so gesting all the year around. For otherwise could this unblushing insult to citizenship last a

week were "Bung" not assured that the churches' opposition is of skim-milk texture? Secondly, Mr. Lang with this same graceful salute to religion, introduces the "lotteries" proposal. While the police steadily make haul of two-up gamblers, while every Court of Petty Sessions sees embezzlers packed off for penal servitude after having spent their embezzled wads in gambling, the Minister jauntily proposes this measure. Every post office, every newspaper, every railway station in the State will be the secret or acknowledged advertisement for lottery tickets. Little children will be aware that that same Government, which runs their public schools and prints their school books, is also running a gambling wheel and printing lottery tickets! Now, if Mr. Lang thought the churches had any "ginger" in them the lottery would never have been heard of! His estimate of their political capacity and of their sensitiveness to public wrongs is set forth in his actions—which scream more loudly than words. Mr. Lang, in short, leers askance at the churches and addresses them with the graceful gesture of our school days.

### HAIR'S BREADTH.

Lord Kitchener was Britain's mainstay in the war. Till he died. He was drowned in the Hampshire. And the Hampshire was sunk by a German mine. And the German mine was put in the path of the ship. Put there by a cunning enemy. Who were advised of the date of departure of the great man-o'-war. Advised by a German spy. The spy was advised by a beautiful adventuress—well paid. The adventuress was (it is stated) advised by a staff officer of Kitchener. And the staff officer was advised by... Bacchus. The received story is that, plied with wine and under the influence of (Continued on page 12.)

## THE VEGETARIAN CAFE

Breakfast, Dinner and Tea

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S  
TREATMENT ROOMS

Sanitarium Health Food Co's.

Retail Stores:

308 GEORGE STREET  
(Quay Side of G.P.O.)

Will find all of the above adjuncts  
of our Mission of Health.

## 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



## MURRUMBIDGEE ELECTORATE

### Present Members:

Mr. E. A. BUTTENSHAW (Pro.) favors  
Referendum.

Mr. M. M. FLANNERY (Lab.)

Mr. A.-H. GRIMM (Nat.) favors Refer-  
endum.

Mr. P. M. McGIRR was highest unsucces-  
ful candidate. He polled ONLY ONE LESS  
first preference vote than the lowest successful  
candidate.

WE SHALL CONTROL THE  
BALANCE OF POWER  
IN  
MURRUMBIDGEE.

DO  
**YOUR**  
PART  
**SIGN**  
**NOW!**

### A MODERN PLEDGE.

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

Signature .....

Address .....

## Modern Pledge Campaign

CUMBERLAND  
ELECTORATE

FIRST  
SUCCESS!

NOW

## COOTAMUNDRA ELECTORATE

### Present Members:

Mr. P. F. O'LOUGHLIN (Lab.)

Mr. J. J. G. McGIRR (Lab.)

Mr. H. MAIN (Pro.)

Mr. W. A. HOLMAN was highest unsuc-  
cessful candidate. He lost by 1578 votes.  
We shall hold more than three times that  
number of votes.

WE SHALL HOLD THE  
BALANCE OF POWER  
IN  
COOTAMUNDRA ELECTORATE.



## MR. DOOLEY MALIGNS MR. HAMMOND.

Part of Speech Reported in "Hansard,"  
September 6, 1921, p. 159.

Both of these Acts (the Liquor Act and the Returned Soldiers and Sailors' Employment Act) were passed by our predecessors in office. The first related to the proposal to take a referendum in regard to the liquor trade, and the second to the giving of preference in employment to returned soldiers and sailors. Without wishing in the least to be over-severe, I want to say that I am firmly convinced, from the information I have, that the Government that passed both of these Acts never had the **slightest intention of carrying them out.** Mr. Holman and the Rev. Mr. Hammond had been fighting each other for many years. Some things that the Rev. Mr. Hammond has called this present Government fall into insignificance compared with what he called Mr. Holman over the liquor question, but when they entered into that agreement which they did enter into—when the Rev. Mr. Hammond, on behalf of his party, accepted that referendum, providing that compensation should be paid to hotelkeepers, and that it should be monetary compensation and not time compensation—I say that the rev. gentleman, wilfully or ignorantly, flouted and threw overboard the whole of his temperance principles. He knew full well, and Mr. Holman, as well as every other intelligent man in the community, knew full well that it was impossible at that time to find £12,000,000 to compensate those engaged in the liquor trade and to also find money to provide for those who would be thrown out of employment. I ask hon. members, apart from their views on the temperance question, to look upon this matter from a common-sense point of view, and to say whether it would be possible even at the present time to raise from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 to be paid in cash compensation to the liquor interests, and whether if such a sum could be raised a portion of it could not be spent much more profitably in carrying out public works and providing employment for the large number of men who cannot find it at present.

Colonel Onslow: It is for the people to decide that.

Mr. Dooley: The people returned us to power, and the responsibility is upon us.

Dr. Arthur: Why do you not repeal the Act?

Mr. Dooley: If anything wrong or unconstitutional has been done it may be necessary for this House to pass a validating Act. It might have been better, if time had permitted, to repeal the Act during the first session of Parliament, but hon. members know what a great pressure of work there was at that time. If on investigation we find that anything illegal or wrong has been done by the Government we will bring forward a short bill to validate our actions. It would have cost the Government £50,000 to conduct a referendum under the Liquor Act, and enormous sums of money would also have been spent by the various interests concerned, and in view of the fact that unemployment and depression reigned supreme throughout the State, it would have been a wrong thing for the Government to incur the expense. We believed that the best thing to do was to abstain from taking the referendum, and we stand here to-night ready to justify that course.

### THE REPLY.

Mr. Dooley announces a new doctrine, viz.:

1. Laws passed by our predecessors need not be carried out.
2. Laws suspected of being passed without any intention of being carried out need not be respected.
3. Laws when they cost anything to carry out need not be carried out.

It does not need to be pointed out that these are boomerang arguments, and stamp Mr. Dooley as an opponent of constitutional government—as blind to the consequences of his penny-wise, skin-saving action and an autocratic contemptuousness of the democratic rights of the sovereign people. Mr. Dooley illustrates his speech with three further indefensible statements:

First—Mr. Hammond opposed Mr. Holman because he was wrong on the liquor question. The war, his expulsion from the Labor Party, and the 6 o'clock referendum taught Mr. Holman a great lesson; he became prepared to submit the liquor question to the people. Mr. Hammond's opposition ceased automatically.

Second—Mr. Hammond was faced with the price of a referendum—a three years' time notice—in which the State would spend £30,000,000 on drink, have 65,000 convictions for drunkenness, create an army of unemployables, an immensity of social wreckage, and divert millions of pounds from legitimate businesses, or a cash payment of, say, £10,000,000, by which this most ghastly, brutal, anti-social liquor system should be stopped at once. And because Mr. Hammond had commonsense as well as a heart to feel he accepted the cash payment offer, and fought tenaciously to limit it to a total of £7,000,000, being defeated by only two votes.

Third—Mr. Hammond never threw overboard a single temperance principle—but was compelled by the vote of Messrs. Dooley and Co. to accept an unjust compensation penalty.

Mr. Dooley is responsible for the very thing he now condemns.

Mr. Dooley has never done one single right thing in connection with the liquor evil.

Mr. Dooley has done many wrong things in connection with the Liquor Bill.

His vote fastened the iniquitous compensation clauses on the Act.

His vote robbed us of the right to vote.

*Robert B. S. Hammond*

# 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.

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# WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

## HELPS AND HINTS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

It is exceedingly difficult to prepare concise helps for World's Temperance Sunday owing to the various systems of lessons set for the day, the various grades in schools, and the various methods of observing the day. Uniformity in each grade would be valuable in many respects. Lessons are set by the Australasian Graded Lessons, the British and American Graded or Uniform Lessons, the Austral Graded Lessons, etc., etc. Some of them are given herewith.

### Lesson.

### Reference.

Faithful Rechabites—Jer. 35, 1-11.  
Enforcing Prohibition—Isaiah 28, 1-13.  
Daniel and his Companions—Dan. 1, 3-20.  
Belshazzar's Feast—Dan. 5, 1-30.  
Warning Against Drunkenness—Prov. 23, 29-35.  
A Messenger of Israel—Amos 2.

### GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

Whatever lesson be chosen from the above list, we give some suggestions which could be used in any school:

1. Be sure to give Temperance and Prohibition prominence on November 13.
2. Distribute leaflets to scholars, and, if possible, get them to take some to other homes. Write to the Alliance for free leaflets.
3. Conduct a pledge crusade. Let this be one of the practical outcomes of the day, but do not unduly press the younger scholars to sign. Write for the pledge leaflet "I Promise."
4. Hold a special teachers' meeting during the preceding week to discuss the question, or to be addressed by an expert upon Temperance and Prohibition.

5. Sometimes a united session of the school is valuable. If so, get a bright, forceful children's speaker. The lesson can be illustrated by the blackboard or charts.

6. If classes meet in ordinary session the pledges can be signed in the class, but if a united or public service is held, then a table could be placed in the porch for scholars to sign immediately after the march out.

7. Some schools could plan a public service, with a special programme, similar to that outlined herewith:

### SPECIAL SCHOOL PROGRAMME.

1. Hymn, "Onward Temperance Soldiers."
2. Prayer by minister or superintendent.
3. Bible Reading by junior boy.
4. Chorus by Kindergarten Department.
5. Recitation, "The Battle for Freedom."
6. Short Blackboard Address.
7. Hymn, "Our Cause is Growing."
8. Offering for School or Prohibition.
9. Short Explanation of "The Temperance Pledge."
10. Recitation by small boy, "The Pledge."
11. Pledge Repetition by scholars standing.
12. Recitation, "Fixing the Colors to the Mast."
13. Closing Hymn, "The Temperance Army."
14. Closing Prayer.
15. Temperance National Anthem.
16. March Out of Scholars, receiving leaflets at door.

Note.—All of the above items are short, can easily be rendered in the time available, and will form a bright, attractive, practical session.

The hymns are all set to familiar tunes and are from a hymn sheet available at 2/6 per 100.

The recitations, kinders item, blackboard outline, and pledge hints are all available upon application. The Bible reading can be selected from the list of lessons printed above.

In place of a recitation, another of the hymns from the hymn sheet could be given as a solo by one of the scholars, or as a chorus by a class.

### SUPPLIES.

All the above supplies are available from the N.S.W. Alliance. For teachers we suggest the following text books:

"With One Voice." (Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.)

"Alcohol and the Human Body." (Horsley and Sturge.)

"Temperance Text Book." (Dr. J. Smyth.)

"Evils of Alcohol." (Dr. Chapell.)

For 3/6 we shall send to any school a parcel containing:

100 hymn sheets.

1 set recitations, etc., for programme.

1 "With One Voice."

1 "Temperance Text Book."

Assorted leaflets for distribution.

In addition, pledge cards are obtainable at 1/6 per dozen, colored; or 6d. per dozen, plain.

### AN INVITATION.

We invite Sunday school superintendents and teachers to write freely to our Y.P. Department. If you wish further suggestions or help do not hesitate to communicate with us.

We invite you to read the pages of "Grit" each week. This will give you the latest information of the progress of Prohibition throughout the world. Be up to date in your presentation of Temperance teaching.

We invite you to write to us immediately after World's Temperance Sunday, telling of what has been done in your own school.

We invite you to give close attention to the essay competition among young people, full details of which are given on Page 12.

Address all correspondence for World's Temperance Sunday and the competition to the Y.P. Department, N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

### WONDERFUL

## ERADICA

"Sure Cure for Septic Sores."

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Is highly recommended for boils, burns, bruises, carbuncles, abscesses, poisoned or inflamed sores, poisoned bites, gathered sores, whitlows, and septic sores.

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BEAUTIFUL SHEEN

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## LICENSING COURT'S REPORT.

### A BUSY MONTH.

(By E. S. GILBERT.)

Several very interesting licensing cases have been before the Court during last month, and in three applications for new hotels we have succeeded in getting the applications refused. It is some considerable time I think since a fresh hotel has been granted, although there have been several fresh transfers. Perhaps an interesting point is that in all these applications for new hotels they are stressing the point of accommodation, no doubt thinking that it will both carry weight with the Bench and win the day for them. Several instances have occurred that go to show that the applicants are at present making a bold bid for their licenses. I refer to the unsuitability of a large number of witnesses who have appeared in support of the application. The unreliability of their statements, together with the class of evidence they have to offer, is more noticeable and more pronounced in each case.

Every effort has been made to find some weak spot in our defence so as to give them even a small chance of pushing their claims.

Considerable excitement has prevailed at Picton, where we have opposed two cases from West Bargo. West Bargo is only a scattered country place, and the population, instead of increasing, in the last two years shows a pronounced decrease. It was at this place that John Joseph Cleary, M.L.A., made his application for a hotel license. Right next to the ground on which he intended to erect his premises stands a grocer and general dealer, Duncan Wilson. This man also applied for the right to sell colonial wines, Strange to say, nearly everyone was opposed to the granting of the wine license, but not one signature to the objection forms could

be obtained so as to be able to oppose the hotel license, and at the finish we had to fall back on three ministers at Picton who have West Bargo in their circuit.

Had not the people been led to think that accommodation was necessary to the place we would not have had that difficulty to contend with. As it happened that both these licenses were refused by the Bench, firstly on the grounds that the population since January, 1919, does not show a substantial increase, and, secondly, on the requirements of the district. Mr. Telfer, a Sydney barrister, appeared in support of our objection, and carried the case through very ably. Charles Edward Spice, of Woollahra, was granted his license. The police did not oppose it, and he found, as a result, it was practically easy to obtain his license. On the other hand, although we had objectors, their evidence in this case didn't carry much weight.

Several cases have been part heard, and have reached quite an interesting stage. These include applications for two hotel licenses, one for Mona Vale and at Bankstown. The plea that more accommodation is required is the main point in both cases, while at Bankstown an additional point is being stretched to the effect that Bankstown is fast becoming a "tourist resort." So far, the "tourists" alluded to are the drunks who are in such a condition as to be unable to find "accommodation" when then get to Bankstown by the last train, and so have to spend the night in the train. We have every hope that when the decisions are made known we will be more than satisfied with the result of our efforts.

Through some misunderstanding, some of our friends have been told that if an applicant for a spirit merchant's license bears a good character, and is a steady man, nothing can stop him from getting his license. Our friends are being led astray, as there are other objections to this line of license. Should any of our friends have any notice or hear in any way of any fresh license, we would be very grateful if they would immediately communicate with our office, when we will do our best to stop the license.

When a man is rescued from evil  
you save a unit; but when a child  
is prevented from evil you save  
a multiplication table.

If this strikes you, then send along to  
**THE AUSTRALASIAN WHITE CROSS LEAGUE,**  
56 ELIZABETH STREET,  
SYDNEY,

And ask for a Report of work done and  
literature for yourself and your children.

**ROURNVILLE**  
**COCOA**

## MAKE YOUR OWN COUGH MIXTURE AND SAVE MUCH MONEY.

In homes where families are large and incomes small the following recipe for making Cough Mixture will prove a veritable boon because of the curative goodness of the mixture produced and the saving in money that it effects:—

Pour a large breakfastcupful of warm water into a jug, and in it dissolve three tablespoonfuls of treacle or honey and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. (If treacle or honey is not on hand, use double quantity of sugar.) When cool, add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and a phial of Heenzo, and pour into a large, clean, tightly-corked bottle, ready for use as required. Full directions for taking will be found with the Heenzo, which may be obtained from any chemist or store for 2/-. As the above recipe produces a family supply of cough mixture which, if bought in a lot of little bottles, would cost anything up to 30/-, according to quality, it will be readily seen that a big saving is to be effected in making Heenzo Cough Mixture. As Heenzo does not contain any paregoric, laudanum, or other opium extracts, it may be given to little children without fear of harmful effects.

Use Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts when you feel run down.



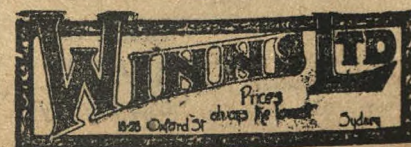
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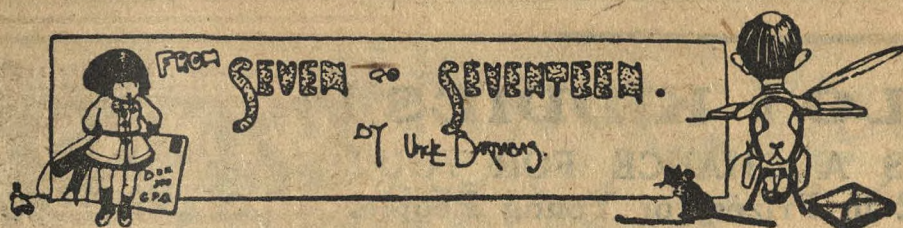
**BIG VALUE IN BOYS' COTSWOLD SUITS,** made in smart popular style, as illustrated, from serviceable woollen mixture English Tweeds, in smart colorings of Dark Greys, Browns, or Navy, strongly lined through.

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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.

### ARE YOU AFRAID OF BEING A WOWSER?

This word, so often meant to be insulting, really means:

WE  
ONLY  
WANT  
SOCIAL  
EVILS  
REMOVED.

You won't mind being called a wowser now; in fact you will want to earn the title. Won't you? UNCLE B.

### UNCLE B'S. POOR.

Miss Betts, 10/-; Leicester Johnson, 10/-; W. H. Winn, £2/2/-; Rev. C. W. White, 21/-; Miss Spencer, 10/-; St. Barnabas' Sunday School, West Wyalong, £2/10/-; A Sister, Petersham, 10/-; Methodist, 5/-.

My sincere thanks.

UNCLE B.

### A NEW RELATION.

Dear —, Newport, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—This is my first letter to you. I am thirteen years old, and my birthday is on June 9. We hope there will be a referendum on Prohibition, and that all the hotels will be closed. I will send you my photo as soon as possible, as I have not one at present. Have you ever been down here? It is very beautiful. We have a boat, and we go out sailing very often in the summer. I have a brother in Detroit, and he said there was a lot of smuggling of drink over the border. Three coal boats are sheltering here from the gale, which has been blowing up the coast. From Barernjoey one can see the boilers of the ship Maitland, which was wrecked off Brisbane waters twenty-three years ago. I will close now.

Dear Stranger,—You are welcome to the "Grit" family circle; but, of course, it is first necessary that you should send your name. Your sentiments are ours.—Uncle T.)

### A NEW NI.

Ilma G. Barker, Borenore, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—Will you please have me as a Ni? I was ten on the sixth of March. I am in fifth class at school. We play roun-

ders and hopscotch and other games. I have a little sister, and she is three years old. I like reading, and have a lot of books. I learn music, and have to drive ten miles to Orange. It is very cold up here, but we have not had any snow yet this winter. My Auntie Leila is in the Alliance office. Do you know her? I hope I will see my letter in "Grit." I will have to try and keep off that dreadful scallywag list. I must close now with love to "Grit-ites" and yourself.

(Dear Ilma,—Ten miles to have music lessons! That is real grit, so you are fully entitled to become a member of "Grit" family. Yes, I know them all.—Uncle T.)

### NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

Brian Mowbray, "Kirkconnell," Sunny Corner, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—It was snowing all this week, and we have not been able to go to school. I went for a holiday to Waratah and stayed six weeks. I was going to a Christian Endeavor while I was there. I got a little bit homesick so grandfather took me home. Raymond and I were playing draughts this morning; sometimes we play dominoes, too. All the snow is melting now, and there is a lot of mud about. We are starting to practice for the Sunday school anniversary, which is held about the first week in October. Grandfather shot a good many rabbits while he was here; he went away to-day; he does not like the cold weather. Love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Brian,—Thanks for your letter. Six weeks is rather long to be away from home. Write again soon.—Uncle T.)

### WHO WILL?

Olive Chappelow, Hurstville, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—If my name adorns the scallywag list will you please cross it out, for I am going to write regularly now? My friend Rhena showed me my name in the list of August birthday greetings. My birthday is to-day, the sixth. Dad is giving me a nice book, and mother a nice leather handbag and some ribbons. I will be thirteen. Uncle B., do you know of any Ni who would care to exchange letters? I should like to write to some cousin in the country. Could you get me acquainted, please? Haven't we been having nasty weather lately? It must be terrible at the mountains. I believe it has been snowing at Katoomba. I have been up the mountains, but never in the winter when it was snowing; it's far too cold. Well, Uncle, I will close now, with love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Olive,—When your country cousins read this letter I am sure some are going to write to you. It would be good for you both.—Uncle T.)

### EMU TRICKS.

Cyril Marshman, Marshlands, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—We had 23 points of rain yesterday. Dad has started fallowing now and has about 30 acres of it done. In the holidays I went to Bell's and stayed there for three nights. On Thursday morning I went with dad down to the rabbit burrows, and we dug out two burrows. When we were coming home from school on Friday evening we saw three emus on our crop. We have a little yellow calf now. Dad has put in six new fruit trees. Our almonds are flowering now. Dad saw a big hare in the paddock he is fallowing. We went into town yesterday; the road was slippery. When emus are running away they always shake their tails. One of my little cousins said, "I suppose they are saying good-bye." Mum has put in some pansy seeds, and she has also some sarsaparilla out now. I will be nine in November. You asked me, Uncle B., who said "feed my lambs." Jesus said it to Simon Peter. It is in the 21st chapter of John, 15th verse.

(Dear Cyril,—Thank you for your newsy letter, and your answer to the question. Emus have many strange habits.—Uncle T.)

### "FORGIVEN."

Jean Milne, "Melrose," writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I suppose I am on the scallywag list by now. Father went to Juneec on Thursday and came back to-day. If I am on the scallywag list, please scratch me off, for I have been sick and had no time to write. I am not going to school because I am not better yet. Doris painted a picture named "Sunset Gold," and it is lovely. I will soon have my photo to send to you. Now, I must close, with much love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Jean,—As you have been sick you are excused for not writing. When you get quite well try and make up for lost time. Waiting for photo.—Uncle T.)

### DOING WELL.

Geo. Phillips, Summer Hill, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I am sorry I have not written before, but I have not had time. About a month ago we had our half-yearly examination, in which I came twelfth in a class of thirty-five, with an average of 62 per cent. While we were away on our holidays we got flooded out, but we got home safely, after staying at Hamilton, near Newcastle, for a few days. My birthday occurred in the holidays, and I got £1 for it.

(Dear George,—Glad to hear that you did so well. Keep on, and you will do better. It is all in the effort.—Uncle T.)

### THE GREATEST COMPLIMENT.

Our present big business has been almost entirely built up by the recommendation from friend to friend. We have now the largest staff of Shorthand and Commercial Teachers in Sydney. Each student receives individual attention from experts. We find positions for all competent students.

Prospectus on application.

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# "HELLO ! KIDDIES !"

HERE IS A CHANCE FOR YOU !  
Over £12 in Prizes for Young People.

Through the liberality of some friends, we have been able to offer several prizes in connection with the Young People's Department of the New South Wales Alliance. We should be pleased to receive other donations for additional prizes.

## CONDITIONS OF COMPETITIONS.

- The Competition will be open to all young people, according to age.
- Essays will be classified under three (3) Sections, according to age—  
I. Under 12.  
II. Over 12 and under 14.  
III. Over 14 and under 17.
- Prizes offered are as follows:—  

	First.	Second.	Third.
Section I. ....	£1 1 0	£0 10 6	£0 7 6
Section II. ....	2 2 0	1 10 0	0 15 0
Section III. ....	3 3 0	2 2 0	1 5 0
- Age of Competitor will be taken as on December 1st, 1921.
- Subject of Essay: "The Success of Prohibition in America."
- Text book: "With One Voice." Obtainable from the New South Wales Alliance, 1/-, post free.
- Length of Essays—  
Section I. .... Not more than 500 words  
Section II. .... Not more than 750 words or less than 500  
Section III. .... Not more than 1000 words or less than 750
- There will be no entrance fee and no other charges.
- Essays must be written in ink or typewritten, but typewriting will not score as against handwriting.
- Write on one side of paper only, and use letter paper, size about 8 inches by 10 inches.
- All entries must reach the New South Wales Alliance by December 1st, 1921.
- All entries become the property of the New South Wales Alliance.
- Entries must be addressed to Y.P. Department, New South Wales Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.
- The Judges must not be members of the Alliance staff, but will be chosen by the Executive of the Alliance.
- There will be one Judge for each Section.
- The Judges' decision will be final.
- No prize will be awarded unless in the opinion of the Judge the number and standard of the Essays warrant it. There must be at least five entries in any one Section.
- In the event of a tie for first place the first and second prizes will be equally divided. This principle will hold good for other ties.
- Competitor's name must not be written on any pages of the Essay.
- Results will be published in "Grit" as soon as possible after December 14th.
- On a separate piece of paper Competitors must give—

## PARTICULARS OF ENTRY FOR ESSAY CONTEST.

Full Name .....  
 Age as on December 1st, 1921 .....  
 Full Address .....  
 Number of Words in Essay .....  
 Statement signed by Parent or Guardian, as follows:—  
 "I certify that this Essay is the unaided work of.....  
 (Name of Competitor)  
 Date ..... Parent or Guardian

## Water Waggon—

(Continued from Page 6.)

the adventuress, the officer blabbed "of the date of Kitchener's departure for Russia." A glass or two of wine—only that! Empires have fallen through booze. How near booze came to putting Britain with Babylon will never be known. How wide is a hair?

### SIR DENISON AND HAMLET.

I have a pink brochure on my desk. It contains six closely-printed pages, advertising the "Diggers' Loan." Which Loan is a noble effort—let us say that and be done with it, for this par. deals with the pamphlet's economic arguments. Written, too (or at least signed), by Sir Denison Miller, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Commonwealth Bank. He sets forth Australia's five economic possibilities and the great security offered to investors. Then doth he proceed:

### "THE WAY TO PAY OUR DEBTS.

"The remedy lies in increased production, greater economy, and, last, but by no means

least, a steadier encouragement of THRIFT. The first two items specified are beyond argument. Everyone will readily agree that the overtaking of our national debt would be much easier of accomplishment if people could be brought to a fuller realisation of the need for increased production and greater economy, but . . ."

Note that "but"! Like all our public men, and pursuing their approved practice of leaving Hamlet out of the play, there is no mention of liquor—the Grand Delinquent. Treasurers, bank managers, directors, statesmen, financial editors, big pots generally, all get shaking colic at the thought of mentioning liquor. Granted that the State wastes ten millions a year on alcohol—with an enormous depreciation of our working efficiency on top of that ten millions, yet convention doth require that hush is the word. They all carefully, collectively, collectedly (and, oh, so timidly) leave out all reference to liquor—the skeleton in our cupboard. Meantime to Bung be longeth the inextinguishable laughter of the gods.

## I SAW YOUR AD. IN "GRIT"

If you say to me, "I saw your ad. in 'Grit,' or send someone, and business results, I will pay 'Grit' 20 per cent. of the commission.

PROPERTIES ALL SUBURBS.

L. G. CHEYNE

AGENT, CROYDON PARK.

1st tram section from ASHFIELD. U5110.  
8 Doors below school.

## HOWAT & McPHAIL,

Tailors, Costumiers

Robe and Gown Makers

Clerical Outfitters

94-96 BATHURST ST., SYDNEY.

Phone City 2056.

Established 1888.





## IDENTIFIED.

Two ancient coins were found clasped in the hand of a skeleton unearthed during excavations in London. It is thought to be the remains of the first Scotsman to visit the metropolis.

## THE ENGLISH JOKE.

The famous Professor Blackie was the guest at a dinner in London. A fellow guest made use of the old, old gag that an axe was necessary to drive a joke into a Scotsman's head. "Yes," said the professor, "an Englishman's joke."

## PAGE A FLY.

Miss Stevens: "Albert, will you please run up that curtain?"

Albert: "I'm not in very good training, but I'll try."

## SERIOUS.

"What's the charge, officer?"

"Vagrancy, your honor. He was loafing around a street corner."

"Ah, impersonating an officer."

## SEVEN WILL WIN.

In Massachusetts a man who speaks ten tongues has just married a woman who speaks seven.

We are betting on the lady.

## THERE IS A REASON.

According to Dr. Bramer, the savages of Brumari Island never kiss each other. Judging by their photographs, we don't blame them.

## THE YOUNG DYERS.

When a New York magistrate ordered a truant schoolgirl to go home and wash the paint off her face and the dye from her hair, he evidently didn't believe in the saying that the good dye young.

## WHICH EXPLAINS SOME SUCCESS.

An examination story from the London "Morning Post": They wanted him badly at the college, but unfortunately there was an entrance examination from which not even the most promising of Rugby three-quarters could claim complete exemption. It was only an oral questioning—and yet one had to get 50 per cent. to pass. The matter was left in the hands of a sporting young don, and his protegee got through. Later on it appeared that only two questions had been asked. "The first," said the examiner, "was the date of Trafalgar; he got that wrong. Then I asked him what the chemical formula for sulphuric acid was. He said, 'I don't know—really I don't.' Well, that was right, for it was obvious that he didn't know. So I passed him with 50 per cent."

## GOOD LINKS.

The man in the rainbow stockings was trying to play golf. The difficulty was, of course, to hit the ball. It was so much easier to hit the ground. He hit that every time. The turf flew in all directions. Swish! Swosh! Plop! More excavations. Something was wrong somewhere. It couldn't be his stockings. It must be the links. He turned helplessly to his opponent.

"What do you think of these links?" he exclaimed.

"What do I think of 'em?" gasped his opponent, wiping a bit of soil from his lips. "Pouf. Best I ever tasted."

## WOMAN.

Gray: "Woman is a riddle."

Bray: "That's right. She keeps us guessing, and yet we hate to give her up!"

## MRS. PIRATE.

The wife of Captain Kidd was terrified when he called her "My treasure!" She thought he wanted to bury her!



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# KING TEA

THE NEW CEYLON



# DAILY INSPIRATION

**"Every word of God is pure: He is a shield unto them that put their trust in Him."—Prov. 30, 5.**

## SUNDAY.

"The Lord preserveth the simple."—Psl. 116, 6.

### "THE SIMPLE THINGS."

"There can be no doubt that our great need to-day in a world fevered and torn by national antagonisms is to be recalled to the simple and universal things, and to realise how much more fundamental are the things that unite men than those that divide them," writes J. H. Oldham, in the "International Review." "We need a new vision of eternal things in order that the things of time may be seen in their true proportions and fall into their proper place. We need a new conviction that the real and ultimate conflict is not between peoples but between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, love and hate."

## MONDAY.

"Get wisdom, get understanding: forget it not."—Prov. 4, 5.

### GENUS.

Four things a man must learn to do  
If he would make his record true:  
To think without confusion clearly,  
To love his fellowmen sincerely,  
To act from honest motives purely,  
To trust in God and heaven securely.

—Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D.D.

We rise by the things that are under our feet,  
But what we have mastered of good and gain,  
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,  
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

—J. G. Holland.

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,  
But he with a chuckle replied:  
That maybe it couldn't, but he would be one  
Who wouldn't say no till he tried!

## TUESDAY.

"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."—Psl. 119, 5.

### LIGHT FROM THE BIBLE PASSAGE.

Paul was a man of no uncertainty. He knew where he was strong; he knew where he was weak. He knew when he was right own?"—1 Cor., 6, 19.

and when he was wrong. His life and his preaching, he says, were based on these things. His confidence came through his assurance that what he said and did had God behind it. Furthermore, it was based on a single-heartedness that was fixed on Christ. His work was based, not on a philosophy, but on a person. Of course, his letters and speeches show that he did not restrict all his thought to the crucifixion of the Master. Behind everything, in everything, the inspiration of everything, for him, was Christ.

## WEDNESDAY.

"Jesus Christ . . . the Prince of the kings of the earth."—Rev. 1, 5.

### WHEN THE PRINCE OF PEACE DRAWS NEAR.

Courage will come with His presence,  
And patience return at His touch.  
And manifold sins be forgiven  
To those who love Him much,  
And cries of envy and anger  
Will change to the songs of cheer,  
The toiling age will forget its rage  
When the Prince of Peace draws near.

## THURSDAY.

"As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men."—Gal. 6, 10.

### OPPORTUNITY.

"We are told that opportunity knocks, but once at any door. This is not true—the knocking goes on as long as life lasts. True, the same opportunity seldom returns, but one of the tribe is for ever asking entrance. The trouble is that we spend so much time looking mournfully out of the back window after the one we have allowed to slip by, that we forget to watch the front door and welcome the next messenger God sends."

## FRIDAY.

"Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost . . . and ye are not your own?"—1 Cor., 6, 19.

Thyself and thy belongings  
Are not thy own so proper as to waste  
Thyself upon thy virtues, they on thee.  
Heaven does with us as we with torches do,  
Not light them for themselves; for if our  
virtues

Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike  
As if we had them not. Spirits are not  
finely touched

But to fine issues, nor nature never lends  
The smallest scruple of her excellence  
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines  
Herself the glory of a creditor,  
Both thanks and use.

—William Shakespeare.

## SATURDAY.

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."—Psl. 111, 10.

### SOME WISE SAYINGS.

"If instead of a gem or even a flower we could cast the gift of a lovely thought into the heart of a friend, that would be giving as the angels must give."—George MacDonald.

"There is nothing more valuable as a moral gymnastic, nothing more strengthening to the soul, than to persevere in duty even when we are not in the mood for it, and the doing of it is unattended with any feeling of agreeableness."—Professor S. Law Wilson, D.D.

"The soul that has hard discipline, that feels the pain and trouble of misfortune, that toils on through trial and under burden and with the strain of sorrow is made strong; and, if it puts faith in God, it receives the strength that He supplies."—Rev. Burdett Hart, D.D.

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## Bung Baits Labor and Strikes a Snag.

### CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM OFFICIAL LABOR AS TO THE BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION.

By PHIL ADLER, for "Grit."

America obtained Prohibition by a slow process of experiment and education. From the date in 1846, when statutory Prohibition was first enacted in the State of Maine, until 1881, when Kansas came under constitutional Prohibition by a majority vote of 8000, the matter was never regarded seriously by the supporters of the liquor traffic. The latter date might be taken as the time when the real Prohibition movement definitely began. Three years later Maine itself adopted a prohibitory constitutional amendment by the democratic principle of the vote of the people, the result being 70,783 for and 23,811 against the measure. This was followed by other States gradually falling into line, until on January 1, 1915, Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee and West Virginia had all adopted State-wide Prohibition, while thirty other States had some form of local option.

The campaign for the conservation of all the resources of the nation during the war period concentrated the thoughts of the people and the legislatures on the prevailing liquor traffic with its attendant waste, demoralisation and national disintegration, which culminated in the resolution submitting to the States the National Prohibition Amendment, now known as the "Eighteenth Amendment," being adopted by the United States Senate on August 1, 1917, and by the House of Representatives on December 18 of the same year. But it also had the effect of galvanising Prohibition sympathisers into activity and creating a strong sentiment towards the immediate suppression of the liquor traffic, with the result that on December 31, 1918, thirty-two out of the 48 States had gone dry, and it was estimated that sixty-seven million out of the one hundred million of the population of U.S.A. were living in dry areas.

Six million American women had petitioned the President asking for immediate prohibition of the manufacture of malt liquors in the interest of food conservation, whilst various organisations and classes of people had raised their voices in protest against the continued waste of foodstuffs in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors.

#### UNIONS UNCONCERNED.

But in no case can we find any record of what might be called "organised Labor" taking a leading part or even giving its united support in the Prohibition movement.

Individuals, either of the leaders or the rank and file of the Trade Union or Labor Movement, can be found who have rendered valuable assistance, but they have done so as separate units, not representative of their particular organisations.

Then when ratification of the Prohibition amendment was accomplished, and the Act became law and part of the American Constitution, it was found that forty-five of the forty-eight States had ratified, the minority being New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut. New Jersey might properly be placed in the list as one of the wettest in the Union. Prior to January, 1918, there were very few municipalities where liquor was not sold, and in these only under special provisions.

When the question of ratification was first before the State Legislature a referendum bill was also introduced, but neither reached a vote of the House. In 1914 and the two following years, the New Jersey Senate passed a local option bill, but on each occasion the House failed to pass the measure. In seven counties of the State, where the population is more than 50 per cent. foreign, the average ratio of saloons to population is one to 317. In the other fourteen counties the ratio is one to 455. This all goes to show that the liquor business had a mighty big pull on New Jersey.

Taking into consideration also the fact that Samuel Gompers, General Secretary of the Federation of Labor, had strenuously opposed the introduction of Prohibition, and had taken an active part in organising the "demonstration" in Washington and threatening "very serious consequences" if the proposal to take away the "workers' beer" was carried into effect, it could hardly be expected that the working class in New Jersey would be sympathetic towards Prohibition or its enforcement.

#### "BULLETIN" BANGS BOOZE.

Therefore it comes as a pleasant surprise and a particularly strong argument in favor of the measure, from the workers' point of view, to find that under the conditions outlined, and in face of the most strenuous propaganda and untiring efforts of the booze party to defeat enforcement laws and nullify the amendment, when a representative Labor paper like the "Union Labor Bulletin" of Newark City, New Jersey, taking a decided stand against the "Nullificationists," and speaking in most emphatic terms on behalf of one hundred and ten Unions which the paper represents, and in support of Prohibition.

The matter was brought to an issue in this way. An offshoot of the liquor party, calling itself the "Association Against the Prohibition Amendment," sent out a questionnaire to business men of New Jersey. A facsimile of the "Bulletin's" official reply was printed in the "American Issue" of August 6 last, and reads as follows:

Newark, N.J.,

July 8, 1921.

Robertson S. Ward, President, A.A.P.A. Inc.,  
36 Park Place, Newark, N.J.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your questionnaire:

1. We favor Prohibition.
2. We do not favor interference with the Eighteenth (or Prohibition) Amendment, nor its repeal.
3. We favor absolute annulment of the saloon where it may serve to prostitute the morals of the region to which it caters.
4. We condemn the sale of light wines or beers with meals in restaurants or hotels.
5. We disapprove of the sale of light wines or beers for consumption anywhere.
6. Our employees have increased their efficiency 100 per cent. because of Prohibition.
7. We cannot encourage anyone to join your association.
8. You may use this information in whatever manner will aid the return of this country to a sane enjoyment of prosperity which is impossible where stimulants destroy brains and develop physical weakness, accentuate moral laxitude and lassitude, and undermine the real strength of government.—Yours very truly,

T. CHAS PRICE, Editor.

#### GENERAL ENDORSEMENT.

Surely this endorsement of Prohibition and pronouncement against liquor is sufficiently strong to justify us in saying that Prohibition must have proved itself beyond any shadow of doubt as a measure in the interests of Labor to prompt such a reply.

And organised Labor in New Jersey does not stand alone, for all over America can be found Unions or Councils of Labor either boldly standing for Prohibition or opposing any move to bring the liquor traffic back.

Labor in N.S.W. must eventually be influenced by the action of their fellow unionists in U.S.A.; and when the time comes round when liquor can no longer corrupt politics and defeat the people in their desire for a referendum, we shall find both leaders and Unions fighting for the emancipation of their class from the slavery of the pub. In U.S.A., as here, the workers were somewhat dubious as to what would happen when Prohibition came. After an experience they are ready to endorse and uphold the law as a beneficial one.

#### FORWARD TASMANIA

##### HAMMOND AND JOB TO LAUNCH AN ATTACK.

Tasmania is coming right into the fighting line against the liquor interests. R. B. S. Hammond, the leader of the movement in Australia, left for the little island this week. He will address a number of meetings, and will prepare the way for the Rev. Allen Job. Mr. Job has agreed to tackle the task of organising the Prohibition forces of Tasmania, and we may expect reports of big things happening in the temperance world of the Speck. All manner of preparations have been made for the visit of Mr. Hammond, and his appearance on public platforms is sure to draw big crowds.



## New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from Page 4.)

three Societies present. These inter-Society visits are splendid, and encourage workers and members. At Tempe, Mr. Gilbert gave his "New Day Nursery Rhymes," and after the meeting forty signed the pledge, and several important questions were asked. Try a question night in your own Society.

Mr. W. T. Wine took the Enmore Society to visit the Leichhardt Society. A two hours' programme was appreciated by a crowded audience.

Mr. Fisher visited Hurlstone Park twice, giving a lantern lecture at the Congregational School and "the phonoboard" at the Methodist Band of Hope. Both audiences were most appreciative. Over forty pledges were signed. You should get the "phonoboard" at your Society soon.

### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

World's Temperance Sunday is on November 13th. On page 9 we give some suggestions. Plan a big event in your Sunday School or Society.

Plans for the Essay Contest are on page 12. Place this before the young folk and urge them to enter.

### FOR YOUR MEETING.

Here is a simple blackboard outline. We invite suggestions of other outlines for Blackboard Talks. Send one in to us.

**PRO** HIBITION  
MOTES  
GRESS  
TECTION  
FIT  
SPERITY

### AN ACTION PIECE.

This could be recited by several small boys by altering the first line to "We are Prohibition boys." If girls recite it, say "girls."

Actions as follows:—

- V. 1. Hold finger of right hand up as if for silence (on third line).
- V. 2. Point to feet with both hands.
- V. 3. Hold two hands out, palm upward.
- V. 4. Point to mouth with right hand.
- V. 5. Point to eyes with both hands.
- V. 6. Point to audience with right hand (on second line).

### THE PROHIBITION BOY.

I am a Prohibition boy,  
Good friends, do you doubt it?  
Only listen, and I'll soon  
Tell you all about it.

These are little temperance feet,  
So you'll never find them  
Walking to a beer saloon,  
Dragging me behind them.

Through these little temperance hands  
Poison never passes;  
But with water pure and cold,  
They will fill your glasses.

And these lips shall never taste  
Brandy, beer or whisky;  
Sooner would I see them all  
In the Bay of Biscay.

And these eyes shall never look  
Where the red wine glistens;  
God forbids it in His Book  
To the child that listens.

So, my friends, I think this trnth  
You will soon discover—  
I'm for Prohibition and  
Temperance all over.

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