

Grit.

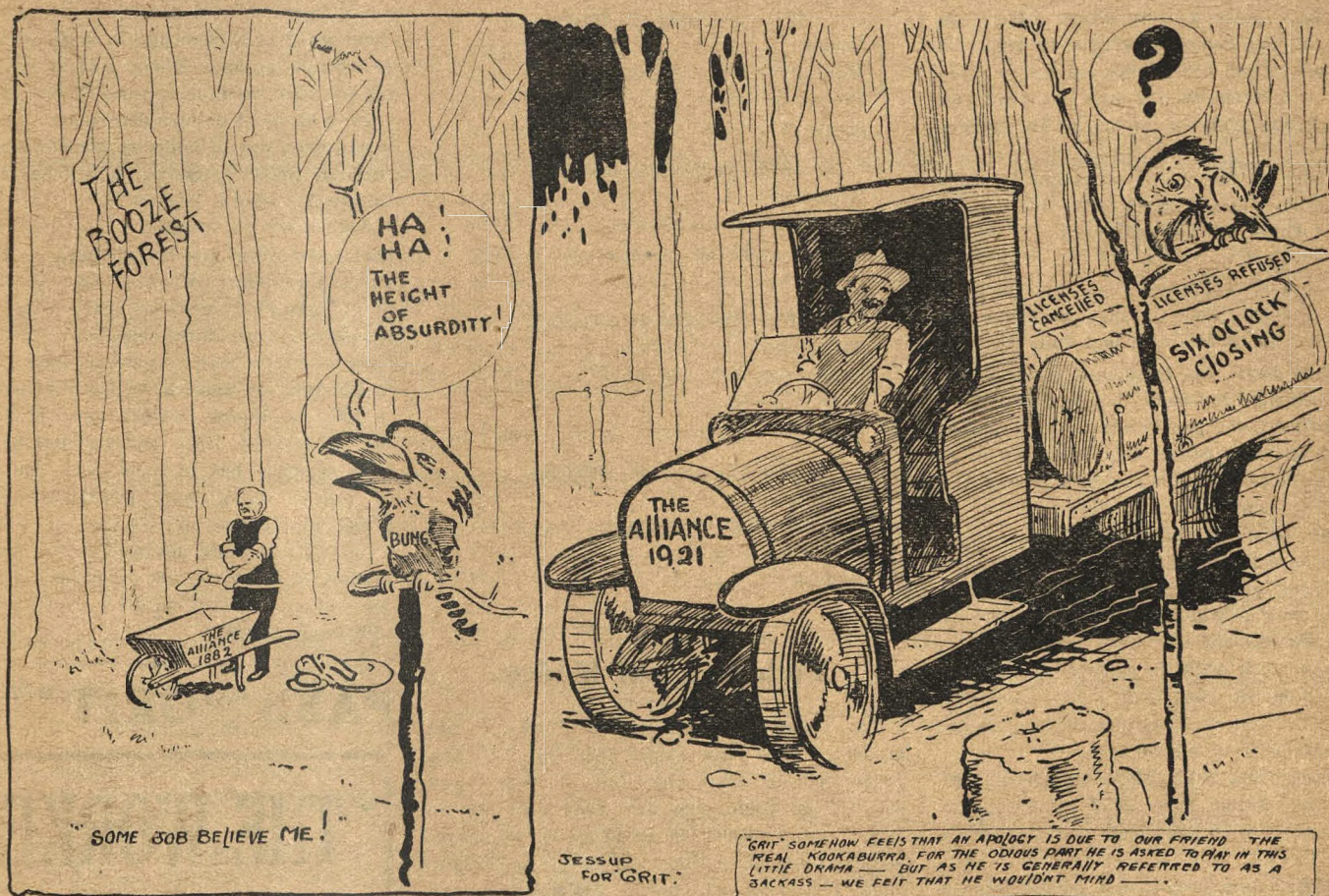
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XV. No. 9.

Twopence.

SYDNEY, MAY 19, 1921.

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Ohio's Chief City Shows Crime Slump for 1920.

RECORD FOR FOUR YEARS.

Burglaries and Robberies Decline Despite Population Increase and Small Police Force.

Official police reports covering the year 1920 are now being made public in a number of the larger cities.

There has been a determined effort on the part of the liquor interests to make it appear that crime has increased under Prohibition. Nineteen-twenty was the first full year of Prohibition in most of the larger cities.

The report on the crime situation for 1920 in Cleveland, Ohio's chief city, was made public by Chief of Police Frank W. Smith on January 14.

The report shows, murders alone excepted, that there were fewer crimes in Cleveland in 1920 than in any of the last four years.

The Chief says this condition resulted despite a steady increase in population, a smaller police force proportionately than that possessed by any other city in the United States, and a post-war wave of violence and disregard of law that is world-wide.

The figures show that in 1917 there were more murders in Cleveland than in 1920, the figures being 90 for 1917, and 87 for 1920; but there was a jump in 1920 from the 55 murders committed in 1919. However, a comparison with 1919 is hardly a fair test in that most of that year was also dry, saloons going out of existence in May under the State-wide Prohibition law.

Comparing 1917 with 1920, burglaries and larcenies had fallen from 1952 to 1348; robberies from 1256 to 928; and pocket picking from 656 to 191.

Chief Smith has prepared a table showing

that Cleveland's police department has not only a much smaller force than any other city in the United States comparable with its population and area, but that it has a much smaller per capita cost.

The highest of seven cities under review is New York, with a per capita cost of 4.57 dollars. Cleveland's per capita cost is 2.85 dollars, as compared with Chicago's 3.34 dollars, the next lowest.

Following are the summarised statistics on Cleveland crime prepared by Chief Smith:

1917 (Population, 728,000).	
Robberies	1256
Burglaries and larcenies	1952
Pocket pickings	656
Murders	90

1918 (Population, 752,000).	
Robberies	1117
Burglaries and larcenies	1771
Pocket pickings	587
Murders	74

1919 (Population, 776,000).	
Robberies	1032
Burglaries and larcenies	2084
Pocket pickings	197
Murders	55

1920 (Population, 800,000).	
Robberies	928
Burglaries and larcenies	1349
Pocket pickings	191
Murders	87

Nothing if not Modest.

The liquor dealers are nothing if not modest. They once owned the United States, or seemed to think they did. It was taken away from them, and now they only ask to have from 2,000,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 dollars paid to them, and they will give a quit-claim deed, reserving, of course, the right to the

collection of further amounts for other "damages."

When the saloons, breweries, and distilleries were closed, there were business losses. These the United States Treasury is asked to pay. Of course many breweries are making as much income from near beer, candy, and other products as they did from beer, but that is not to be considered.

Many distilleries are making alcohol and other distillation; many have been turned to other kinds of industry, but this is not to be considered. The saloon buildings are quite generally rented. Some are still operated as blind pigs, just as some breweries are still making real beer, but this, too, is not to be considered.

As the Supreme Court has held that the liquor men are not entitled to any payment for any of these losses, they will go to Congress for a specific law in their behalf. No little thing like a Supreme Court decision "fazes" them.

Nor is this all. Liquor for medicinal purposes is taxed at 2 dollars 40 cents a gallon. That used as a beverage is taxed at 6 dollars 40 cents a gallon. Those who have paid the higher rate without protest, now ask for a refund of the 4 dollars difference. Most of it was gotten out of bond by the route of bogus theft or forged permits. But what are such things as among friends?

According to statistics, if all the liquor that came from the warehouses in 1920 was used as medicine, this must have been a year of unexampled sickness. No one of the population can have escaped. There can have been no other epidemic like it known in history. It must have been unanimous.

Will the liquor dealers get all these billions? Hardly. But that will not keep them from coming, hat in hand, with the hat full of tears. They have passed the militant period and have come to that of weepy begging. They might as well save their mock mourning, as there are abundant other uses for taxes.—"Washington (D.C.) Herald," February 21, 1921.

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All Orders delivered free to Rail or Wharf, Sydney.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1921.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
April 1, 1920.				March 31, 1921.			
To Balance			134 1 8	By Salaries (staff of 27) and Travelling Expenses	4161	1	11
March 31, 1921.				Hire of Halls, Printing, Etc.	2378	9	7
Donations and Subscriptions	7669	6	1	Office Expenses—			
Less Donation Australian Alliance Prohibition Council	30	0	0	Rent, Lighting and Cleaning	249	11	10
			7639 6 1	Stationery and Office Requisites ...	211	7	10
Donations—Lectures and Meetings			1009 4 8	Telephone Rent and Calls	40	19	2
Literature—				Repairing Typewriters	6	4	0
Sales	36	7	10	Fire and Accident Insurance	8	18	10
Sales—"With One Voice"	713	3	8	New Cabinets, Press and Tables	17	6	0
			749 11 6				534 7 8
Contents of £1 Boxes			12 4 3	Postage			354 15 10
Dividend—Alliance Hotels Ltd.			51 13 3	Advertising			140 19 7
Interest on Mortgage	10	6	3	Literature—			
Interest—2nd Peace Loan	8	8	0	Purchase of Literature	1291	16	10
Interest—Government Savings Bank	1	2	3	Purchase of "With One Voice"	986	10	3
			19 16 6				2278 7 1
Balance			376 17 7	Freight, Telegrams & Sundry Expenses			119 5 6
				Bank Fees, Interest and Exchange			25 8 4
			£9992 15 6				£9992 15 6

Audited and found correct.

Sydney, 3rd May, 1921.

(Signed) WALKER AND KERR, Public Accountants.

Albert Buildings, 110 Bathurst Street,

Sydney, 3rd May, 1921.

The President and Members of the State Council of the New South Wales Alliance, Macdonell House, 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.
 Dear Sir,—We have pleasure in stating that we have examined the Books of Accounts of the New South Wales Alliance for the year ended 31st March, 1921, and herewith enclose Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the period, duly certified to by us.

The Statement for the period shows that—

The Expenditure for the year was £9992 15 6

And the Income amounted to 9481 16 3

Showing an Excess of Expenditure of £510 19 3

We have again to report that the Books of Accounts were kept in a very satisfactory manner, which reflects credit upon the officers engaged in the work.

We desire to thank you for the confidence reposed in us, and have pleasure in stating we shall be pleased to receive a continuance of same.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) WALKER AND KERR.

Do Women Drink More Since Prohibition.

"I have been asked a curious question," says Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the noted author. "The question is, 'Why is it that since the Prohibition amendment has become more or less effective the women of the country drink more than they did be-

fore the Eighteenth Amendment became a law?' or, perhaps, it was put in this form, 'Why do more women drink?'

"In either form the query is much like saying, 'Why do dogs fly or birds bark?' The answer is that they don't. The fact is that the women of the country, the vast majority of them, put Prohibition over even though only a comparative few of them had a chance to vote for it. Those who couldn't vote influenced enough of the opposite sex to carry the country."

shows the comparative arrests and convictions for the two years:

	1919.	1920.
Committed during the year ..	7814	4445
Sentenced for drunkenness ..	3777	943
Sentenced for breach of peace	1079	543
Sentenced for burglary	355	239

BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

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Crime in Connecticut.

We are indebted to the "Hartford Courant" for the following statistics concerning crime in the State of Connecticut. The State was under war-time Prohibition during the latter half of 1919. It was under constitutional Prohibition, but without any State enforcement code, in 1920. The following table

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New South Wales Alliance

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

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

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

11 a.m., Presbyterian Church, Kempsey.
3 p.m., Dondingalong Methodist Church.
7 p.m., Methodist Church, Kempsey.

Rev. H. Allen Job.

11 a.m., Gleniffa Anglican Church.
2.15 p.m., Leven Vale Anglican Church.
7 p.m., St. Margaret's, Bellingen.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

11 a.m., Meth. Church, Chatswood South.
7.15 p.m., Methodist Church, Chatswood Central.

Rev. Fred. C. Middleton.

11 a.m., Repton Presbyterian Church.
2.30 p.m., Urunga Presbyterian Church.
7.30 p.m., Bellingen Methodist Church.

Mr. T. E. Shonk.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 8 p.m.

Wyong, Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.
Parish Hall, West Kempsey.

Mr. Allen Job.

School of Arts, Bellingen.

Messrs. Shonk and Wilson.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 8 p.m.

C.E. Rally, Congregational Church, Burwood, Mr. F. C. Middleton.

THURSDAY, MAY 26.

11 a.m., Congregational Women's Propaganda Committee.

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.

IN THE PULPIT.

The reports of last week's work are encouraging in their evidence of growing interest amongst the churches. Warm welcomes, an interest that helped, and a response that showed the genuineness of everything else. Most of the churches in Enmore, Newtown, and St. Peters opened their pulpits. These places all have their own big problems, but they see sin as lying at the root of them, and the liquor traffic as the biggest aid to sin. That accounts for the readiness to co-operate with the other workers for Prohibition, and also for readiness to give to the cause that in achieving victory would make lighter the other problems of the Christian worker in these districts. They, too, see Prohibition as the big unit in the work of social reconstruction.

AT BROKEN HILL.

Mr. J. Copley, President at Broken Hill, sends an enthusiastic report of Mr. Fred. C. Middleton's recent visit there. Four days were packed full of activities, which touched almost every phase of social life in that town. The impression made was such as to put more stiffening into the Prohibition movement there. The meeting of workers expressed their feelings by suggesting that the Prime Minister be asked to prohibit Mr. Middleton leaving the Commonwealth for five years, in which time they hoped and prayed the continent would go dry.

One of the best gatherings was of business men. The Secretary of the Broken Hill

Chamber of Commerce was approached, resulting in this body issuing at its own expense invitations to about one hundred business men to meet Mr. Middleton and hear from him some facts from Canada for Australian business men. The Mayor of Broken Hill presided at the meeting, held in Council chambers, which was kindly loaned for the occasion. About sixty men listened with deep interest to facts, which led up to questions being asked, and it was right there some splendid work was put in, which will go a long way towards removing much of the prejudice that existed in the minds of many. Our business men supporters were delighted with the meeting, and expressed the hope that Mr. Middleton can be set aside for organising this department of the Alliance work.

LICENSE APPLICATIONS DEFEATED.

The effort to prevent the liquor trade forcing its business upon the community through the loophole in the provisions of the Act which have reference to wholesale licenses, is being continued. So far there has been success, every application for wholesale licenses opposed in the metropolitan area having been defeated.

On Wednesday last Peter Phillpots tried to get a license for grocer's premises at top of Greenwich-road, Greenwich. His application was refused on the grounds of unsuitability of the premises, and that the requirements of the locality did not justify an additional license.

Leslie T. Colley's application for a license at Military-road, Neutral Bay, was also refused on the same grounds.

Mr. W. C. Clegg appeared for the objectors in each case.

NORTH COAST PROTEST.

The North Coast Temperance Council has inadvertently been given credit for work done by the Richmond and Tweed Rivers District Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars. The mistake was made in a report of the protest meeting held at Lismore recently. The secretary, Mr. Topfer, writes: "One would imagine that the N.S.W. Alliance would be more conversant with the working of its branches than to credit themselves with the results of some other organisation's work."

We accept the rebuke, and make the correction.

SPEAKERS AVAILABLE.

Now is the time for branches to be doing educational work. Speakers from headquarters would be available for rallies of

Prohibitionists in the metropolitan area. Good inspirational talks would increase interest, and help keep the organisations in working order. Let headquarters hear from you.

AMONGST THE BRANCHES.

Botany had a fine time at its first quarterly rally. The enthusiastic secretary, Mr. Anderson, had made good plans. Mr. Creagh gave some splendid advice and a good dose of inspiration in his address. There were over 100 present.

At Croydon Park annual meeting, Mr. Fred. C. Middleton told them about the difficulties that were met and overcome in Canada, and gave encouragement to persevere. That valuable one amongst secretaries, Mr. Potter, presented a capital report. Mr. Middleton complimented them upon the thoroughness of the arrangements made for the referendum poll, had it been taken. Mr. Dunlop is again president, and Mr. Potter continues as secretary.

Newcastle committee met on Monday to farewell Canon Ritchie, who has been president for 11 years, and is removing to the Manning. The secretary, Rev. J. J. Willings, and Mr. Macourt (organising secretary) expressed appreciation of the Canon's robust personality and wise leadership. Newcastle is getting ready for a 12-days' campaign at the end of June.

Goulburn is holding its anniversary on May 30, when Mr. Fred. C. Middleton will be the speaker.

(Continued on Page 6.)



Three Advantages in Buying Tools at DANKS'

The Danks' Tool Department offers a triple advantage: A selection from the best makers of Britain, America, and Australia; prices as low as exchange rates and financial conditions overseas permit; and a guarantee of quality.

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A special allowance is allowed Trainees on their parcels of tools.

Tools for Carpenters, Plumbers, Tin-smiths, Engineers, Gardeners, etc.

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ONE YEAR OF PROHIBITION.

(By R. E. CORRADINI, for "Grit.")

On July 4, 1919, John Barleycorn was pronounced legally dead by Act of Congress.

There is evidence, however, to show that his spirit, wholly or in part, still roams and hovers around us at times in certain places. Some wonder if he really is "as dead as a doornail," resurrected, or, is it simply a case of transmigration?

Undoubtedly it is too early to survey the situation and gain accurate and definite data which will warrant an authoritative conclusion; nevertheless it is interesting to glance over the first year of aridity and record those outstanding features which can be attributed unreservedly to Prohibition.

No one knowing human nature expected Prohibition to usher in the millennium. For twenty centuries Christianity has permeated the whole mass of mankind, but there are still some recalcitrant lumps in the dough.

Before viewing the effects of Prohibition, it is most amusing to note just how far the wet prophecies were amiss and have failed to come to pass.

PROHIBITION HAS BROUGHT NO CALAMITIES.

Among the many calamities Prohibition was to bring upon us the attitude of Labor in general was most distressing to some people. As late as June, 1919, Mr. Samuel Gompers foretold in an article in "McClure's Magazine" of the uprising of the working man when deprived of the solace of the beer-pail. July first was followed by January sixteen, National Prohibition went into effect, and the Union man did not rebel against an American law. "No beer, no work," was a false alarm. Did the laboring man have more sense than his pro-beer leaders, or are these men more law-abiding than they were represented?

Another argument of the "wets" which has come to naught concerns Federal internal revenue. Some were honestly distressed about our financial situation. We have just merged from a frightful war, many bills are yet to be paid, and a general financial adjustment is to occur. How many were not rather disconcerted about the loss of the liquor revenue to the Government? We heard only one answer, and that was taxation. Yet according to the statements of Secretary Houston, the year ending June 30, 1920, showed that the income of the Federal Government had, in the first year of Prohibition, exceeded the expenses for the first time in three years. The same can be reported from the State of Massachusetts where the Federal revenue receipts from candy, soft drinks, and other substitutes for the saloon are more than the

loss from the liquor revenue. Besides, it must not be forgotten that this income represents revenue from industries which do a decided good to the community without exerting the evil effects of the former saloons. They make for happiness and health, while the saloon was a breeding place of crime, disease, and unhappiness. Even in the State of New York, where the income from the liquor traffic in 1918 was 22,616,443 dollars, the first year of Prohibition closed with thirty-one and one-half million dollars on the balance-sheets for the State. Ten million, nine hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars represent the surplus from last year's budget. The remaining 21,527,000 dollars is the surplus income above the expenditures. It seems that Prohibition has not ruined the State of New York.

The hotels and restaurants predicted an era of gloom with the advent of Prohibition. They have begun to realise that they had expressed a fear not warranted by facts. New restaurants, bigger and better hotels are cropping out of the ground, like mushrooms, everywhere. The hilarity of their patrons is not diminished, although some of the regrettable features have been eliminated. The many drinks prepared from de-alcoholised wines and fruit juices proved to be quite a success as substitutes for alcoholic beverages. Strange and significant is the silence from the wine-growers who told us bankruptcy would follow in the wake of Prohibition. Perhaps the fact that dried grapes and raisins sell from 40 to 80 per cent. higher than pre-Prohibition prices, and furthermore that grapes, which were sold for from thirty to fifty dollars per ton only a few years ago are now being bought by manufacturers of grape juice and marmalade at prices varying from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per ton may account for it.

In a vain search for tenable arguments against Prohibition the "wets" resorted even to immigration. They pointed out that the laborer would not come to live and settle in a dry country; moreover many would leave us at a time when we were so much in need of them for the furtherance of industrial and commercial life in America. One very prominent organisation went so far as to assert that this would be a calamity as the shortage of labor numbered, already, millions of hands. To-day frantic efforts are being exerted to keep back the tide of immigrants which, from Europe alone, is so tremendous that it would most assuredly swamp the United States. For obvious reasons the liquor forces have dropped this argument against Prohibition. Does the light dawn on them? No. The wolf will change the color of his fur but his habits never. It is simply a "wet strategic retreat."

Last, but not less amusing, were all the predictions by the "wets" regarding the elections on November 2. Their present silence

must be attributed unquestionably to the fact that most of them have not as yet recovered from the shock. They have been rather ill-treated at the polls and may need some sympathy. When one considers New Jersey! "Et tu, Brute!" And then New York, where a gubernatorial candidate has the unheard-of audacity to enter the stronghold of Tammany and tell the voters that if elected he is going to demand respect for the law, and then is elected upon such a platform! Sic transit gloria mundi!

BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF PROHIBITION.

But what have been the good effects of Prohibition? Have crimes decreased? Has misery been reduced, and have all social phenomena which were so interrelated with alcohol been affected? Was alcohol really such a determining factor and has this been proved in the light of experience of one year of Prohibition? In speaking of crimes one must not forget that we have only recently emerged from a long war. For years we have heard of murder and have trained our youths in the use of arms against their fellow men. The result is that all over the world nerves are unstrung and minds unsettled. Some that had fought for King or flag now kill for their own material benefit. A wave of crime has compassed the nations of the world. Distressing as it may seem, most of the crimes are committed by men who but yesterday we hailed as heroes and saviours of the land. In some courts it has been asserted that well nigh 90 per cent. of the hold-ups are caused by ex-service men. The psychological reaction of years of high nervous tension with an altogether wrong perspective of the values of life and property must be kept clearly in mind.

The following are just a few of the many results that can be ascribed to Prohibition:

In San Francisco the arrests for the first year of Prohibition were 26,647, as against 49,647 in the previous year. In Louisville, Kentucky, the Chief of Police claims that in the first year of drought crimes have decreased 55 per cent. For certain offences the arrests from July, 1918, to July, 1919, were 7877—the following year only 1668. In Atlantic City, New Jersey, arrests have fallen off 50 per cent. In the Essex County penitentiary, New Jersey, the inmates were 244 on January 1, 1919; they had dropped to 217 the first of January, 1920, and on November 1, the same year, were 162. In many jails there are not enough prisoners to do the work of the institution. It is so in the Essex County penitentiary; it was found thus in the Hackensack Jail, also in the Albany (N.Y.) County penitentiary. Jails all over

(Continued on Page 12.)

ROURNVILLE
COCOA

True economy postulates all that is best,
Imitations are not worth a dime!
"Good goods" are good value for all who invest,

High quality tells all the time.
Mere cheapness is mostly a waste of good cash.

On "cag-mag" which cannot endure,
You can't cure a cold with empirical trash,
Send for Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

GET ACQUAINTED WITH GRIFFITHS BROS. Special Afternoon TEA

The Greasy Pig of Politics.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, President of the New South Wales Alliance, speaking at the annual business meeting on May 12, said, in part:

Our first business is to educate a million people and ninety politicians. This is both difficult and costly, but by no means impossible, as Canada and U.S.A. have demonstrated. The liquor problem is the greasy pig in politics, but even greasy pigs can be caught and cured, and, in spite of all difficulties, the future is big of good hope.

We have to face the natural and excusable ignorance that all educators are familiar with, and we find it a pleasant task to teach the teachable. But there is also an "educated ignorance," that which is born of the "by arrangement" lie distributing agency of the liquor interests.

If we sleep while the enemy sows tares then the progress of the State will be retarded. Lies are like the proverbial cat having nine lives, and we must provide the antidote of truth in large and continuous quantities that the microbe lie may be killed, or at least so minimised as to free us from the liquor evil.

To educate politicians is more difficult, but by no means impossible. They mostly keep their ear to the ground and their finger on the pulse of the ballot-box. We therefore educate them indirectly, giving all our attention to their masters, the people, and when we have taught and educated the majority it will produce results that logic, fact, and argument, as applied to politicians, have so far failed to produce.

LAW AND ORDER.

To obtain a law is of no value unless we are a law-abiding community. We have to face the problem of a law-breaking Government. If an election took place immediately there would be some political lynching, and maybe some politicians would see the light if hung to a lamp post. There has surely never been a stranger position than that occupied by the present Government. They waved the constitutional procedure on one side—they suspended an Act of Parliament, they found a law inconvenient and costly, and broke it.

Then the Acting-Premier (Mr. Dooley) delivers the following homily:—

"Constitutional government cannot stand for the breaking of the laws of the country.

"When men advise people to take the law into their own hands it makes the judicious grieve.

"Loyalty to the King means obedience to the laws.

"The Government intend to put a stop to lawlessness."

And yet all such lawlessness as Mr. Dooley pretends to deplore is but the sincere flattery of imitation.

COMPENSATION.

In the first place, the Alliance oppose compensation, on the ground that if the majority decide for Prohibition they do so because they judge the liquor traffic a public nuisance, and no civilised community ever compensates a public nuisance. We are the victims of a miserable, political compromise, and the present Government refused to aid us defeat the

compensation clauses of the Amended Liquor Act. The only concession we are prepared to make is to submit the question of compensation to the people in a straight, plain question by a referendum.

THE PROFITEER.

We hear much of profiteers, and it is easy to believe that some business men have been making "easy money," but there is no profiteering so harmful and so flagrant as that practised by liquor-sellers.

The report of the Compensation Assessment Board says: "It appeared in evidence that there has been a remarkable increase in profits during the last two years."

When the duty on spirits was increased by sixpence a bottle the retailers put spirits up one penny a glass, adding to their already large profits an additional 300 per cent. We will continue to urge the Government to drop some trivial 50 and 100 per cent. profiteers and deal with these liquor 300 per cent. ones.

The coming year will be one of education and organisation, and victory is very possible at the first referendum.

New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from Page 4.)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATIONS.

22. Spencer's Gully (Inverell) Band of Hope (Church of Christ), Mr. H. L. Mackie, Secretary.

23. Lismore Band of Hope (United), Mrs. A. N. Jones, Superintendent.

FOR OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The following paragraph, by Marion Lawrence, Superintendent of one of the world's largest schools, is of help regarding Temperance Sunday:—

"Four times a year we have a temperance lesson, and to many superintendents Temperance Day is a bugbear. This, however, is usually because there has been no preparation for it. It has not been anticipated far enough in advance.

"Always have a plan for Temperance Day, and the day will soon become one of the most interesting in the quarter. Do not wait, however, until Temperance Sunday to begin teaching Temperance. We should keep our eyes open continually, and use Temperance illustrations whenever appropriate, whether in the lesson or not, provided they do not interfere with the lesson of the day. One who is looking for Temperance illustrations will find plenty of them."

Y.P. DEMONSTRATION.

Plans for the United Procession and Demonstration are progressing. Do not forget the date and place. Tuesday, May 31, at 7.15 p.m. Marches from Eddy Avenue and Martin Place. 7.45 p.m., Congress Hall, Goulburn-street, Sydney. Community Singing, led by Cyril Mee, of the Y.M.C.A., followed by a fine programme of action songs, etc., rendered by the I.O.R., J.C.E., Salvation Army, and Boy Scouts. Everyone come.

JUST A MOMENT !

ANSWER THIS QUESTION:—

As Reaney loses quite a number of intolerant patients through being a Prohibitionist, and considering he gives such excellent value and service to his patrons don't you think you might just wend your way to

DENTIST REANEY

'Phone M1420.

Opposite Grace Bros.
MOTTO: NO HUMBUG.

Open Friday Nights.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE

38th Annual Report.

The year ending March 31, 1921, has been the most notable in the history of the Alliance. We would not forget that the preamble to the Constitution of the New South Wales Alliance says: "Humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God." We now place on record our heartfelt thanks to God for His undoubted favor to us through another year. The tragic death of our late General Secretary, Mr. Marion, has profoundly affected us all. The unprecedented action of the Government in robbing the people of their right to vote on Prohibition, as provided by an existing Act of Parliament, has left us politically paralysed. The financial record of the year, with the educational work it has made possible, far exceeds anything hitherto accomplished. These three things alone stamp the year as unique. The growth of the work has brought changes in the plans and methods of the Alliance, involving much anxious deliberation.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE YEAR.

1920-1921 was marked by the greatest activity in the history of the N.S.W. Alliance. Sometimes as many as 50 meetings were addressed in a week. Altogether about 1500 addresses were given in churches, halls, schools, factories, and in the open-air. This was approximately 30 a week. Speakers visited over three-fourths of the larger towns of the State, travelling up and down the coast to Bellingen and Delegate, along the tablelands from Tenterfield to Cooma; away into the north-west as far as Moree; through the western districts to Coonamble and Condobolin; and over the Riverina to Wyalong, Hay, Corowa, and Albury.

Of the meetings held, 534 were in public halls, 360 in churches, and the balance in the open-air, workshops, and schools. The number who attended these meetings is estimated at 120,000. The number at each indoor meeting varied from a dozen to 600. In the open-air there have been as many as 1000 present on more than one occasion.

In April, 1920, there was inaugurated the Field Plan of campaign. This provided for the division of the State into about 45 areas, into one of which our band of speakers went every week. The campaign was strenuous, and cheerfully carried out, often in circumstances most unfavorable. To the physical burden of constant travelling was added the mental strain of frequent speaking, often to audiences that had to be carefully handled, and many times under the depression of the apathy and aloofness of communities. That so much was accomplished stands to the credit of those who carried out the programme.

In February of 1921 a revision of the plan of campaign was made, and it was decided to adopt the Canadian and South Australian Field Day scheme. This has the churches as the pivotal point, and is aimed at a closer linking of churches and Christian people to the Prohibition movement by service or financial support. The result justified the claim of those who say that the Church has led every movement for moral reform, and is prepared to do the same for Prohibition. In the few months that the new plan has been before the churches there has been given abundant testimony that ministers are right against the liquor traffic, and that Church people are solidly for Prohibition, and in a very practical way.

A special phase of propaganda activity was the holiday campaign at the end of December and throughout January. A big pro-

gramme included public meetings, church services, open-air meetings, and other gatherings at all the Mountain towns, at Thirroul, Wollongong, Cronulla, and seaside suburbs of Sydney, and throughout the city. Altogether 96 meetings were held, with audiences totalling about 10,000, many of whom came from widely scattered parts of the State and from other States.

THE PRESIDENT.

The Rev. R. B. S. Hammond is Rector of a large city church, and yet he finds time to act as President and Honorary Campaign Director. During the year he delivered over one hundred lectures in Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales, raising at these meetings over £6000. He presided at over 130 Committee meetings and edited "Grit," also in an honorary capacity. It is largely due to his enterprise, enthusiasm, and generosity that the Alliance has made such rapid and solid growth. Not only does the President act in an honorary capacity, but he also is a generous contributor to the funds. The Alliance wishes to place on record its hearty appreciation of the unique service he has rendered them and the cause of Prohibition.

SOME FINANCIAL COMPARISONS.

Just twenty years ago the total income for the year was £215; we now need that much each week.

The first no-license poll was fought on an expenditure of £980.

With the return of the President from America came a revolution in ways and means. The income was in—

1917, £1711/1/5;	1919, £5855/16/9;
1918, £4558/5/0;	1920, £9992/15/6.

This has made possible a wonderful amount of work and brought victory well within our reach the first time we vote on State Prohibition on a bare majority.

We do not believe a campaign year can be carried through successfully for less than £50,000.

When you see what is necessary to educate one million people this sum appears absurdly small. When you realise that we have 300,000 convinced Prohibitionists in the State the amount is easily within our reach.

We can never hope to match the liquor interests £ for £, but we can match them vote for vote. The next poll will be money versus facts, and facts will win if enough people know them.

While our income is derived from the many, yet we have to record the largest single gift yet bestowed in Australia for Prohibition: Mr. John O'Brien promising £2000, which comes to us at the rate of £100 a month. For this the whole State should be grateful.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The rapid increase in the volume of work done by the Alliance has made changes in various directions necessary. More than two years ago Sub-Committees took in hand the revision of the constitution. The last annual meeting adopted certain changes to simplify the machinery controlling the campaign.

Under these changes the State Council will meet quarterly instead of monthly, but may be called at any time on a requisition of ten members of the State Council.

The Executive will meet weekly, and shall be elected by the annual meeting instead of by the State Council as formerly. It may still be necessary to make changes in the

constitution with the view of increasing the efficiency of the Alliance, and in the meantime the members are asked to work loyally under the changes which have been made only after long and painstaking discussions.

COUNTRY PRESS.

The Country Press Association are responsible for an arrangement whereby the liquor interests inserted in the news columns of the country papers "news copy" paid for at advertising rates, a condition of the contract being that no indication be given the public that they were reading advertising matter.

This raised a storm of protest from the Alliance as well as from a number of the country papers. The contract was, at our suggestion, finally altered to provide that all such articles should be headed "By arrangement." This did not remove our objection to the whole thing, but it at least gave the public an indication that it was paid for. The position now is that all matters referring to Prohibition appearing in the country press must be paid for at advertising rates; no reply can be written to the absurd, illogical, and viciously untrue statements published by the liquor interests unless we pay for it. This would involve not less than £100 a week, and creates an impossible position for us.

This places the public at very great disadvantage, since the price of accuracy and truth is beyond us, and the only knowledge a vast number of readers have of Prohibition is that obtained from the special pleadings of the self-interested liquor traders, who draw a picture of Prohibition, which is as much like the real and actual thing as a one-legged, blind, mentally, deficient leper is like a normal man.

We wish, in fairness, to note that this "By arrangement" advertising matter is arranged for by the Country Press Association in Sydney, and that the country papers themselves are not altogether responsible for it, many of them, indeed, being the victims of it. During the year the country papers have treated us generously and fairly, and we place on record this appreciation of the standard of journalism general throughout the country of this State.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

The event of the year was the paralysing action of the Government in setting aside that provision of the Amended Liquor Act which provided for a Referendum on Prohibition before June 30, 1921.

The Government did not amend the Act, which was the constitutional way of dealing with the difficulty they found themselves in. Instead the Act was simply ignored. By this action the Government raised a storm of protest throughout the country. Protests were made by all classes of the community, both by supporters and opponents of the general policy of the Government. The injury done to Prohibition by the decision of the Government has had some compensation to the cause

(Continued on Page 9.)

Come With Us To The "VEGETARIAN CAFE," which has that touch of distinctiveness foreign to the Restaurant variety.

The quiet, homelike atmosphere and the earnest consideration, attention, and desire to please predominate, together with food convenient for the body. No element of breaking down, but one of building up.

It is essential that you make one of the thoughtful retinue who crowd our Dining Rooms between the hours of 12 and 2.30 p.m.

Breakfast at 8.30 a.m. Tea at 5 p.m.

Retail Dept.: Sanitarium Health Food Co., Ground Floor; Vegetarian Dining Rooms, 1st Floor; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Treatment Rooms, 2nd Floor.

VEGETARIAN CAFE

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

A Personal Chat with my readers

WILL YOU SAY THIS?

Every once in a while, tired beyond words, and depressed by one's own failures and humiliated by one's own shortcomings, one becomes a good target for the devil, who is, through long practice, a good shot. About the only comfort then is to recall Jonah and the gourd, Elijah and the juniper-tree—have a real rest and wake up and smile. It is very hard for tired folk to smile; very hard, indeed—I know. I have failed so often. Dr. Byron Stauffer has written the following lines, when, I think, he must have been under the juniper-tree.

Oh, may men say of me when I am dead,
That I at least was fair in every fight,
And that my faults were not of heart;
That, though too often I was harsh in word,
When thus I erred I set the matter right.

If they will say that I stood by the weak,
Never forgetting him whom fate brought low;

That 'twas my habit cheery words to speak;
And when I saw one crushed by sin and shame,
Felt sorry for the man and told him so.

If they will say that little children came
And showed me all their playthings without fear,

That folks with burdens spoke about the same
With open hearts, believing I would hear,
Perhaps the Lord will count my record clear.

A valued friend writes in comment on some remarks of mine, and very rightly points out that our appeals should be made to God, rather than to man, that we should not condemn things such as gambling when we still use such unworthy methods as raffling in some churches, and that there are many "blind leaders of the blind." All these things are true, and yet there is need for someone, even though it be "a voice crying in the wilderness," to make appeals and voice protests. My friend needs, like myself, to dwell more on the good things, of which there are many, and trust and pray for a brighter to-morrow.

The "Sun" says many striking things in its daily column under the heading, "The Moving Picture."

I wonder did you notice this bit.

"Mr. I. Will Soak writes:

"I see that Lord Birkenhead has brought divorce down to a matter of 7½ minutes. This is misleading. No man can ever hope to obtain a divorce in less than years of unhappiness. I will give you an instance. I fell in love at the ripe age of 25. Already I was getting

quite a nice color on my nose. The girl extracted a promise from me that I would abstain from alcohol. I loved her, and I gave it. She married me, and I married her. We both, in fact, married each other. Then I became bored. How to get rid of her! I returned after two years to my drinking habits. It made me unhappy to see how unhappy she was when I used to beat her and throw the furniture about, but it was better that we should part. It took me, sir, a year's temperance to induce her to marry me, and five years' intemperance to induce her to divorce me, in addition to the two miserable years in which I remained sober after marriage. The actual divorce court proceedings took a quarter of an hour. But I hope young men about to marry will not be deceived by the apparent ease and speed of it. The actual proceedings are to the preliminaries as the three-minute acrobatic turn is to the lifetime of laborous practice which produces it. Your faithfully,

"I WILL SOAK."

No more striking illustration of "Satan reproving sin" has been given for years than Mr. Dooley's remarks on keeping the law. The man who suspended an Act of Parliament, defying Constitutional Government, robbing the whole State, is now lecturing those, who in some trivial and quite understandable way played up on Sunday in the Domain. The Government ignored an Act of Parliament deliberately and cold-bloodedly and are now concerned to find themselves surrounded by a brood of chickens born of lawlessness, the parenthood of which they are denying.

Mr. Dooley regrets that some speakers "advised men to take the law into their own hands," in other words, follow Mr. Dooley and Co.'s example. "Such advice," Mr. Dooley says, "is against the very basis of British freedom . . . and cannot but make the judicious grieve."

Mr. Dooley is now in the unhappy position of the unfortunate man contemplating the fatal result of his actions, with no other excuse than "I did not know it was loaded."

Mr. Dooley asserts "that loyalty to the King means obedience to his laws." It would be interesting to know how Mr. Dooley applies this to the action of the Government in setting on one side the Liquor Act.

We will watch with great interest the action of the lawless Government fulfilling Mr. Dooley's final assertion that "the Government will put a stop to lawlessness no matter to what party or organisation the offenders belong."

THE EDITOR.

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

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Change of Address or non-delivery of the paper should be promptly reported to the Manager.

NEW ZEALAND SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscription, 11/6 per annum, in advance. New Zealand Postal Notes and stamps cannot be cashed in New South Wales.

You may send your subscription c/o Rev. J. Dawson, Westminster Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1921.

High Price of Beer.

Reduced Consumption.

Darwin, Friday.—The recent increase in the price of bottled beer at the State hotels from 2/- to 2/3 per bottle, alleged to be due to extensive cargo pilferage, has resulted in decreased sale of that commodity at one hotel from about 180 to about 30 bottles a day.

Bottled beer is now 15d. per glass, three glasses to the bottle. Draught beer in the same size glass is only 6d.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now compelled to charge 2d. a copy, or posted 10/- per annum, IN ADVANCE. New Zealand copies, 11/6 per annum.

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38th Annual Report—

(Continued from page 7.)

of Prohibition, as it has made friends for us, and we believe that by this action of the Government we shall be assisted in forming a public opinion which will not allow any Government to live which deliberately refuses to allow the people to decide for or against the traffic. Our friends in all parties of the House assure us of their determination to restore the right of the people to vote at the earliest moment possible.

1928 Licensed publicans, country area,
468 Colonial wine licensees,
196 Spirit merchants,
13 Packet licensees.
A total of 5834.

The Alliance was not allowed to be represented at the inquiry. The Board were severely limited to the basis of compensation set out in the clauses in the Act, which make most generous provisions for compensation.

In their report to the Government they note:

"There has been a remarkable increase in profits during the last two years.

really disclosed. The Board accepted the amounts stated to have been returned to the Commissioner of Taxation even though it believed, in the light of other information before it, that the amounts were in many cases under-estimated."

The total amount the Board estimated to be necessary to compensate the liquor trade in the event of Prohibition being carried was £12,610,479.

This was based on ex parte statements by interested people, no rebuttal evidence being called, and is an amount both absurd and outrageous.

The Board was in no way responsible, being bound by a basis laid down in the Act and hampered by a Government that provided no money for expert witnesses whose evidence would have reduced this sum by several millions.

THE LICENSING REDUCTION BOARD.

Under the Liquor Act a Board was appointed to go into the question of reducing the number of licensed premises in the areas overcrowded by them. Such cancelled licenses to be paid compensation from a fund provided by the Liquor Trade.

The first sixteen to be closed were awarded £35,830, a very much smaller sum than that estimated by the other Compensation Board, and three times as much as paid in Victoria under similar conditions, where they have reduced hundreds of pubs at an average rate of £600 per pub.

The Alliance has again and again emphasised its opposition to compensation as being without any warrant of any kind.

MR. JAMES MARION.

There were few more familiar figures on the public platform of this State than the late General Secretary of the N.S.W. Alliance, and fewer such whole-hearted, courageous, and effective champions of the cause of Prohibition. He was an enthusiast for truth, righteousness, and social reform; a force on the platform, in the pulpit, and in the Committee-room. Though his opposition to the liquor traffic was unswerving, and his denunciation of it unequivocal, he made no enemies. There was a geniality about his addresses that tended to take any hurt away, without making the truth any less convincing.

For ten years he gave his best to the movement; and his removal from this State was a severe loss to the forces of Prohibition in New South Wales. We desire to place on record deep appreciation and gratitude for the unselfish, devoted services of our late General Secretary. He died in New Zealand, where he had gone to help in the final campaign. His body was laid to rest in "dry" Oamaru. James Marion has passed from the scene of his strenuous work, but this work goes on, and when at last victory is achieved, Prohibition will stand as a memorial of the labor of such as he.

(Continued on page 10.)

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HOW HE HAS GROWN!

THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

The Compensation Assessment Board investigated the claims of—

17 Brewers,
4 Maltsters,
4 Distillers,
60 Winemakers and vignerons,
2536 Owners of hotels,
608 Licensed publicans, metropolitan area,

"The principal breweries are making large additions to their premises, plant, and machinery, which will considerably increase their claims in the future.

"The position in respect to licensed publicans and holders of colonial wine licenses, with the exception of the larger city hotels, was not satisfactory, inasmuch as the Board doubted whether the actual profits were

38th Annual Report—

(Continued from Page 9.)

THE STAFF.

The development of the campaign has not only necessitated an increase in the staff, but also the division of work into special departments.

The Field Staff consists of Messrs Wilson, Middleton, Job, Shonk, Marsh Little, Creagh, and Miss Grant, who do an immense amount of work in the country and through the churches.

The Organising Staff consists of Mr. Macourt, upon whom rests the responsibility of arranging all meetings. He is assisted by Messrs. Fisher, Scott, Gilbert, and Miss Smith.

The Industrial Staff, in addition to Mr. Adler, is greatly strengthened by Mr. Butler, who also acts on the Field Staff.

The Office Staff is controlled by Miss Southwell, whose knowledge of the Alliance and business-like ability is invaluable to us. She is assisted by Mrs. Masterman, Miss Gerard, Miss Goldmith, Miss Campbell, and an office messenger.

Young People's Work is managed by Mr. Fisher, formerly of the Organising Staff, who is laying a sure foundation for many votes when the growing generations qualify to go to the ballot-box.

The Women's Department consists of Miss Gow, who is doing a very fine work in the Newcastle district, having 50 voluntary women workers under her. We have just added two more ladies—Miss Lance and Miss Decent—to the staff in connection with our work among women, and this year will see a great growth in this department.

Commercial Organising is now well in hand, and in the New Year Mr. Middleton, who is an Australian just returned from 17 years in Canada, will make this the special feature of his work.

OTHER WORK.

Mr. T. E. Shonk, the "Dry Digger," is developing a scheme of publicity which should do much to counteract the influence of the "published by arrangement" articles of the liquor trade. Mr. H. Allen Job, who has made a special study of the history of alcohol and of liquor reform, is adding to his ordinary field work a campaign of education amongst young people, students, ministers' associations, and other gatherings. Mr. Francis Wilson has taken over the care of Branch organisations.

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY.

In anticipation of the referendum being taken in 1921 a big effort was made to build up an organised force throughout the State, to make the campaign a winning one. Mr. Henry Macourt, the Organising Secretary, with the help of the speakers, was able to form or re-organise 105 Branches of Prohibition Committees, making 119 ready for whatever work might have to be done. Their biggest contribution to the campaign was the distribution of literature. Over 600,000 leaflets were circulated, almost entirely from house to house. The educational effort was made more valuable still by the sale of about 350,000 copies of "Grit," and 30,000 copies of Rev. R. B. S. Hammond's book, "With One Voice." To secure the greatest efficiency in the organisation, regular workers' conferences were held to discuss phases of the campaign.

OUR INDUSTRIAL ORGANISER.

Mr. Phil Adler during the year has held lunch-hour meetings in 54 factories, reaching in this way many thousands of workers. In addition, he has held meetings on the wharf and railway construction camps and distributed much valuable literature. This work is worthy of recognition, and Mr. Adler has

made a very real contribution to the coming of Prohibition in a field hitherto quite untouched by the Alliance agents.

THIRTY-ONE YEARS' SERVICE.

Mr. Greenstreet, the Honorary Treasurer of the Alliance, started out in life as a journeyman carpenter and joiner, doing his last job in this line in the Hotel Metropole, where he put in the big fanlights. Mr. Greenstreet became Secretary of the I.O.O.R. in 1890, and has held the position with great honor ever since. He was made a life member of the N.S.W. Alliance some dozen years ago, and now for some years has served us as Hon. Treasurer. We are pleased beyond measure that after such a splendid record of service the Order is giving Mr. Greenstreet a six months' holiday, and making it possible for him to go to England. We hope he will go via Canada and U.S.A., and he is sure to come back with a convincing story to tell.

"GRIT."

While "Grit" is not the official organ of the Alliance by any resolution, yet it has become so by the way it serves all Alliance purposes. During the year 350,000 copies have been sold, and this is the most valuable single educational means employed in this State to promote Prohibition. The whole burden of this paper—financial, managerial, and editorial—has fallen on the shoulders of the President for fifteen years, and of all the things he has done none has been so far-reaching and so permanently valuable as the circulation during this period of nearly four million copies of "Grit."

"WITH ONE VOICE."

The Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, on his return from America, published the evidence he gathered during his tour under the title, "With One Voice."

The book has run into 65,000 copies, and is in its fifth edition. The sales total £1099/11/6, and the few thousand copies left are still in good demand.

Not only did Mr. Hammond donate the book to the Prohibition cause, but made a donation of £200 towards the cost of its production.

HONORARY HELPERS.

We have a host of helpers whose enthusiasm, self-sacrifice, generosity, and helpfulness is magnificent. Among them we mention Mr. W. C. Clegg, our Honorary Solicitor, who has rendered us exceptional service at great personal loss, and Alderman Walker, whose oversight of our books has been invaluable. The Executive, in their constant attendance at meetings held almost weekly, have rendered the cause of Prohibition very great service.

A very big factor in the success of our country meetings is the generous hospitality extended to our visiting speakers and workers. The work done by the band of volunteer speakers is worthy of mention, and the service they have rendered has been a most valuable contribution to the educational campaign.

HELPING OTHER STATES.

During the year liquor polls have been held in Victoria and Queensland. We have helped in both these fights. The President went as our honorary helper to Melbourne, holding various meetings and raising many hundreds of pounds. He also spent a month in Queensland as an honorary worker, raising nearly £1000 and addressing very large meetings.

Messrs. Creagh, Job, Adler and Shonk each spent three months in Queensland, and made a very notable contribution to the fight there. The staff wrapped and addressed about 12,000 copies of "With One Voice" as a contribution to the Queensland fight.

(Continued on page 15.)

WINNS LIMITED

OUR NEW MAIL ORDER CATALOG IS READY

SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS.
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GM65.—Smart All-Wool Sports Coat, as illustrated, in Saxe, V. Rose, Brown or Black, with roll collar, finished with fringe of contrast colors.

WINNS PRICE, 65/-

GM42.—Ladies' Stylish Knitted Sports Coats, in a strong wool and cotton mixture yarn, in Saxe, Navy, Vieux Rose, Marone, Black, Grey or Brown, with sailor effect. Collar and Cuffs trimmed contrast colorings; roll-top Pockets and Waist Sash.

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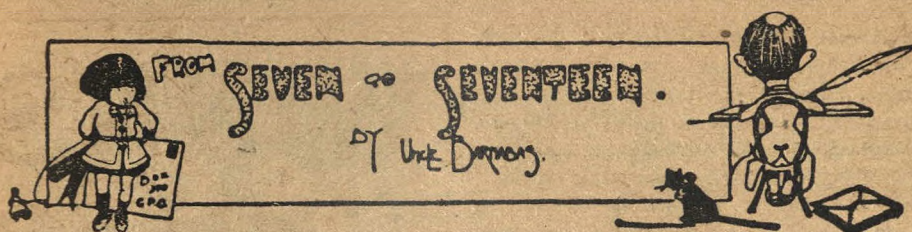
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All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send your photo as soon as convenient. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. Uncle B.'s birthday 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.

A PRIZE WINNER.

Maurice Clark, "Steinbrook," Tenterfield, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I hope I am not on the dreadful scallywag list. I have passed my Q.C. The subjects in it were easy, especially the history and geography. The grass is very green now, as about six inches of rain fell. I am helping a neighbor to milk and do the dairy work. I like to help him, as he pays me. We milk twenty-five cows and have nineteen calves. We held our show on the first, second, and third of this month. It was fairly good. There were a large number of exhibits. Perry Brothers' horse won the high jump; it cleared seven feet four inches—a record for Tenterfield. At school we play cricket, leap-frog, and hawk and dove. At the end of last year I won two prizes, a book called "A Dog With a Bad Name" for second best attendance, and another called "The Young Fur Traders" for reading. They are very interesting books. With love to you and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Maurice,—I heartily congratulate you on your Q.C. success and the winning of the prizes. Industry always brings a reward, and I am pleased to learn that you are not afraid of work.—Uncle T.)

MORE PROGRESS.

Faith Duncan, "Clyth-ham," Byron Bay, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—It is such a long time since I last wrote to you. Last Thursday, at lunch time, we broke up for the Easter holidays. I am in fourth year this year, and that means a lot of work for the examination at the end of the year, doesn't it? We have some of our text books. They came last Wednesday. My two eldest brothers are at the University this year studying dentistry. My sister is teaching at Byron Bay again. She was appointed here at the beginning of the year. During the Christmas holidays Muriel and I went to Warwick, Queensland, for a short holiday. We enjoyed ourselves, although it was rather short. Last Wednesday the old students of the school, with our teacher, played cricket against the present boys, and were beaten. They were beaten at the end of last year, too. Next week Mr.

Tennyson Smith will be here in Byron Bay lecturing on Prohibition. We have had more rain again this week-end. It seems to be always raining up here on the North Coast, but I suppose if we did not have any we would feel it more than now, when we have too much. I will close now, with love to all my "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Faith,—Your letters are always welcome. Don't worry about future troubles—the present ones are sufficient, and the future may not have any. The little we do to-day lightens to-morrow's burden.—Uncle T.)

A NEW NE.

Frank Duncan, Byron Bay, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I would like to be one of your Ne's. I am seven years of age. My birthday is on the 16th of May. I have a dog named Rough; he kills snakes. I have a pup named Caesar, and he tears up the front doormat and digs up the garden. We have a pony named Tibby. I have whooping cough, and I do not like it. I am in second class at school. My eldest sister teaches me. My other sister writes to you sometimes. We have a magpie; I call him Piper.

(Dear Frank,—I am pleased to add you to my list of Ne's. The dog, the pup, and the pony are fine; but the whooping cough, who could like it?—Uncle T.)

ACHES AND PAINS.

Stanley Osborne, Newtown, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I haven't written to you for about three months, so I am really a scallywag. We have moved to Mr. Begbie's Magnet Store to live. I have to get seven teeth out. I went to the dentist yesterday, and he said to come next Saturday. Excuse me running off the line, as it is so faint. I think that is about all. "Ta-ta," Uncle and cousins.

(Dear Stanley,—You are not a scallywag yet. I hope you came through the ordeal successfully. The pleasure is wholly yours.—Uncle T.)

FROM FAR-AWAY ENGLAND.

Kathleen Wilson, 60 Park-road, Hull, England, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—Please I would very much like to become one of your Ni's. I was eight on February 10. My uncle sends me "Grit" when he has read it, and I always read the letters sent to you, and I like them very much. At school I am in Standard II. They call my teacher Miss Simpson. On March 8 I am in a concert. It is all about fairy tales. We have some snowdrops and crocus in our garden—the first spring flowers. It does seem funny to me having picnics at Christmas time; for here it is cold at Christmas time, and the logs are blazing on the fire. We do not live right in the city—we live next to the park.

I do not want to have my name on the black list. I think that is the news. With love from your little friend.

(Dear Kathleen,—I am glad to have you as a Ni. On Sunday last we had a little English girl to tea—it was her first Sunday in Australia, and everything was very strange to her—but as it has rained all the week, we tell her she ought to feel at home in the wet, as we believe all the children in England are web-footed on account of the wet. Will be so glad to hear from you again.—Uncle B.)

THE AEROPLANE.

Dorothy Schofield, Kelso, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I am writing my letter at last. The weather now is very nice and warm in the day, and cool at night. We will soon be breaking up for our Easter holidays now, and a little while ago we were saying we would be breaking up for Christmas. Time goes, doesn't it? The only thing that troubles us now is the mosquito—the flies have left us. We have an aeroplane in a paddock near us, and all the people are going up for rides. We will soon be having the show and our Sunday school picnic, so I will write and tell you about them. I must close now, with love from your loving Ni.

(Dear Dorothy,—Always pleased to hear from you, and your next letter about the picnic and the show will be welcome.—Uncle T.)

A NEW NI.

Myrtle Laughton, "Pleasant View," Laughtondale, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—Will you please enrol me as one of your many Ni's? I am thirteen years old. My birthday is on August 31. I have a twin brother, but he lives with his grandfather. I will send you our photos when we have them taken. I go to a school five miles from here. I stay with my cousin. I passed the Q.C., also my two brothers and sister. We have a nice pulling boat, and go across the river to church every Sunday. Our brothers also go sailing in it. We go in swimming. I can just swim, but my father is a very good swimmer, also my brothers. Laughtondale is called after the people, because all but one family are Laughtons. Wishing Prohibition every success. Love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Myrtle,—In welcoming you to our family I heartily congratulate you and your brothers on your success. Your wishes for Prohibition depend upon the work done to win people to the cause.—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.

Metropolitan Business College, Ltd.

338 PITT STREET.

One Year of Prohibition--

(Continued from Page 5.)

the United States have been put to various uses. Some have been transformed into hotels, others into schools. Massachusetts reports that the population on the State farm has dropped from 1410 in 1916 to 243 in 1920. New York State makes a very good showing regarding Prohibition results. In Buffalo a reduction of 150 men from the police force has been recommended. In Binghamton the sheriff claims Prohibition has reduced the population at the county jail by three-fourths. Most of the county jails report a great decrease. In some counties they are considering using one jail for several counties and disposing of the empty ones. Even in the city of New York, where evasion of the Volstead Act has been notorious, the arrests for drunkenness are not half what they used to be in the "wet" years.

(Concluded next issue.)

LABELLING OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.

By an Order-in-Council (New Zealand) of November 22, 1920, the following regulation, which governs the sale of methylated spirit, and takes effect from April 1 next, has been issued: Every vendor of completely denatured methylated spirit for sale without restriction shall, prior to the sale thereof, cause each vessel containing the same to have securely attached thereto a label with the following words printed thereon in bold sans serif capital types, or not less size than 8 points face measurement: "Methylated Spirit—Poison. Not to be taken internally. If so taken it may cause blindness or death, and it will induce general physical decay."

The President of Chile in a letter to wine-growers declares that Prohibition is coming in that country, and says, "It is the duty of grape-growers to find profits from their industries outside of the manufacture of intoxicants."

"SOUND THE WARNING, TOM, that other girls may be saved"

Those were the last words of Prof. Faulkner's beautiful sister who died at the tender age of 18, a victim of dance-hall lust.

It was in obedience to her death-bed request that Mr. Faulkner gave up his career as a dancing master and wrote his famous books against the dance, now reaching millions in circulation.

This originator of many modern dances now believes the dance to be the worst evil that invades the home, the church, and the lives of our young people.

This book is endorsed by the WORLD'S PURITY FEDERATION, and by most eminent Leaders in Social Reform.—The most valuable and authoritative book yet published on the dance evil.

The Australasian edition of THE LURE OF THE DANCE includes a chapter on The Dance in Australasia, to be ready in May.

125 PAGES, ILLUSTRATED.

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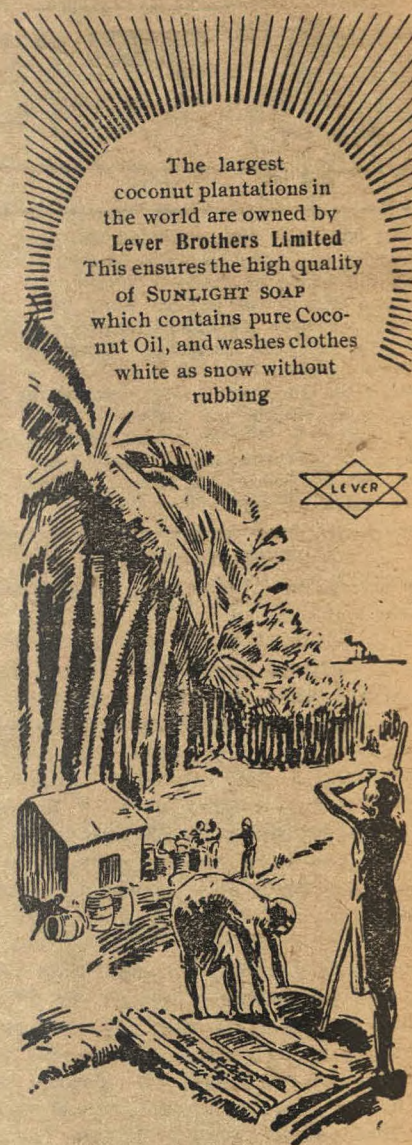
Please send me a copy of THE LURE OF THE DANCE, for which I enclose 2/9.*
(Please write plainly)

Name

Address

*If you will send us the names and addresses of ten persons you think would, or should, be interested in this book we will send it for 2/6 post paid.

"Grit."



The largest coconut plantations in the world are owned by **Lever Brothers Limited**. This ensures the high quality of **SUNLIGHT SOAP** which contains pure Coconut Oil, and washes clothes white as snow without rubbing



STOVE POLISH
STOVE POLISH

BLAC-IT
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BLAC-IT

The Great
Stove Polish
BEAUTIFUL SHEEN
Dries quickly
No labor
Economical
No smell

Insist on
BLAC-IT
Sold Every-
where.

**JUST SO.**

Freshman: "Where do jailbirds come from?"

Soph.: "They are raised from larks, bats, and swallows."

CARELESS DOCTOR.

"You say this doctor has a large practice?"

"It's so large that when a patient has nothing the matter with him he tells him so."

PROVING UP.

"What right have you to wear that medal for bravery in combat?" asked the officer.

"Best right in the world, sir. I licked the fellow it was issued to."

SMALL BUT EFFICIENT.

The Central Aircraft Company is producing the smallest motor-car ever made, but with very powerful engines. It is said that these cars can climb the steepest pedestrians.

ONE WAY OUT.

"Father, I need a new riding habit."

"Can't afford it," he growled.

"But, father, what am I to do without a riding habit?"

"Get the walking habit."

THE HURRY-UP KIND.

At the post-office a little girl deposited a dime in front of the clerk and said:

"Please, I forgot the name of the stamp mama told me to get, but it's the kind that makes a letter hurry up."

NOT FORGOTTEN.

A widower ordered a headstone for his wife's grave. The inscription concluded with: "Lord, she was thine."

When it was finished it was found that the stone-cutter did not have room on the stone for the "e" in "thine."

ENGLISH LIKE THE DICKENS.

An advertisement from a Siamese newspaper:

"The news of English, we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder get commit we hear and tell of it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of sombre. Staff has each one been college, and writ like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circulate every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it."

MUCH WORSE.

"Have you a little fairy in your home?"

"No, but I have a little miss in my engine."

LEGAL UPS AND DOWNS.

Flatbush: "You say your wife went to college before you married her?"

Bensonhurst. "Yes, she did."

Flatbush: "And she thought of taking up law, you said?"

Bensonhurst: "Yes; but now she's satisfied to lay it down."

THE CUT DIRECT.

Kitty, aged four, had been naughty and her father had had to administer vigorous correction before going to business. That an impression had been made was apparent when, on his return from business in the evening Kitty called upstairs with frigid politeness: "Mother, your husband's home."

SAME EFFECT.

"Did you buy that ninety-dollar hat you were raving over?"

"Yes."

"What did your husband think of it?"

"Why—er—he raved over it, too."

CONCENTRATED TROUBLE.

Gold—in too few hands—is the real yellow peril.

KERR'S

RELIABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES
AND SILVERWARE



Solid 9ct. Gold Nellie Stewart Bangle, 37/6.
Others, 25/-, 30/-, 42/-, to £5/5/-

Solid 15ct. Gold, £3/3/-, £4/4/-, to £7/7/-

We specialise in remodelling all classes of old Jewellery. Also repair work of all kinds.

W. KERR

High-class Jeweller, Watchmaker, and
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542-544 GEORGE STREET.

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Residence, CONSULT

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PURE FOODS

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Made from Best French Cream Tartar.
Makes Lovely Scones and Cakes.

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MALT AND PEPSIN BREAKFAST MEAL.

Splendid for Dyspeptics and Invalids.
N.B.—One grain of Pepsin-Malt will digest
two thousand grains of any ordinary Farinaceous
Food.

REFUSE ALWAYS SUBSTITUTES.

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WHITE WINGS MILLS,
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DRINK

KING TEA

THE NEW CEYLON

ONE QUALITY—THE BEST

Mistress—

Mary, your kitchen
is a picture!

However do you
get everything so
spotlessly clean
& bright?



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

DAILY INSPIRATION

"Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom."
—Luke 6, 38.

SUNDAY.

"The Word was made flesh . . . full of grace and truth."—John, 1, 14.

GROWING IN GRACE.

Age or stature is not at one's own will. A man does not grow in respect of the flesh, any more than he is born when he will. So no man is "born of water and the Spirit" except he is willing; consequently, if he will, he grows or makes increase; or, if he wills, he decreases. To grow is to go onward by proficiency; but Christians are to "grow in Grace" and never "draw back."—St. Augustine.

MONDAY.

"Let them shout from the top of the mountains."—Isa., 42, 11.

GO UP.

The valleys are always crowded,
And we are jostled about;
These low plains teem with hard questions,
For the atmosphere is doubt.

Go up where the truth is beaming
With abounding life and light—
Why stumble in the valley?

All's clear on the mountain height.

O.G.B.

TUESDAY.

"Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do."—Acts, 5, 34.

A GOOD INTENTION.

The intent of the heart is denoted by the eye, as it is written—"If thine eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light." For when anything is done with a good intention, the enacting of that intention contracts no soil in the sight of God; and so when friends are full of words, that is—when the very same persons retract that are joined with us in faith, the eye must needs pour out tears to God.—St. Gregory.

WEDNESDAY.

"This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him whom He hath sent."—John, 6, 29.

MY WORK.

To spread hope where I can,
To give joy where I may;
To strive to be a man
Who shall be missed some day.

To do my best and know
That, if my best must be
But little, the world's woe
Is not increased by me.

—S. E. Kiser.

THURSDAY.

"The Lord knoweth the thoughts of man."
—Psl., 94, 11.

WANDERING THOUGHTS.

How may we check wandering thoughts in prayer? By being fully certain that God is before our eyes; for if, when we see a prince or ruler and converse with him, we keep our eyes fixed on him. How much more shall he who prays to God keep his mind fixed on Him who "searcheth the heart and trieth the reins of the children of men?"—St. Basil.

FRIDAY.

"Now, therefore, be content, look upon Me."
—Job, 6, 28.

GREEN HILLS.

Oh! the hills look green that are far away,
And we struggle to reach them all the day;
And we say, "Oh, would that we could be there,

Where the beautiful emerald hills appear!"
Ah! would in the near we could calmly rest,
But the far off always appears the best—
And this proverb rings in our ears all day—
Oh! the hills look green that are far away.

—L. H. Walker.

SATURDAY.

"Wherefore, be ye not unwise; but understanding what the will of the Lord is."
—Eph., 5, 17.

THE UNWISE.

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say; but from their conduct, one would suppose that they were born with two tongues and one eye, for many talk the most who have observed the least, and obtrude their remarks upon everything who have seen into nothing.—Anon.

THE MARION MEMORIAL.

- £25.—Mrs. Dorothy Howard.
£10/10/—Dugald Thomson.
£10.—John O'Brien.
£5/5/-.—R. S. Callaghan.
£5.—C. Clifton Wilson, Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, Orange W.C.T.U.
£3/3/-.—G. Nesbitt, M.L.A., W. H. Winn.
£3.—H. C. Wilson.
£2/2/-.—Rev. H. Paton, Mrs. A. E. Sendall, E. W. Bolus, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Carr, A. Hansman, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Tapson.
£2.—James Wilson, M.L.A., Dubbo W.C.T.U., Owen J. Howard, Thomas Howard, S. W. Howard, T. E. Jarrett, F. Potter.
£1/1/-.—W. T. Seaward, Mr. and Mrs. F. Middleton, T. A. Jones, W. Scott, E. J. Bignold, Roscoe Price, Arncliffe W.C.T.U., Francis Wilson, Fred Reed, Thos. Muncaster, Rev. D. H. Dillon, Rev. W. H. H. Yarrington, I. Greenstreet, T. L. Toose, Mrs. R. Davidson, Miss F. Newton, W. H. Jones, Sons of Temperance, No. 62, H. G. Barrie, Dr. J. A. J. Murray, Mrs. Blackwell.
£1/10/-.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Richardson, T. H. Oates.
£1.—Mrs. Summers, E. P. May, "A Peter-sham Woman," "Friend," A. Rothwell, D. S. Hotchkiss, Havelock Juvenile Templars, No. 200, Willard W.C.T.U., Miss Ford, Hon. W. G. Ashford, M.L.A., J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, M.L.A., Rev. R. H. Waugh, R. J. McDonald, E. G. Wright, L. McDowell, Dr. H. C. McDouall.
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7/6.—Mrs. Stephens, J. Coleman.
5/-.—Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. E. Greenaway, M. Martis, "Friend," Mrs. Pickering (per Mrs. Nolan), Mrs. Ford, Rev. H. T. Holiday, Mrs. A. H. Barr, W. W. Glass, A. C. Hull, Mrs. A. N. Jones, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. P. Coombs.
3/-.—M. Cromack, M. Miller, E. R. Ford, P. Priestley.
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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,
66 ELIZABETH STREET,
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And ask for a Report of work done and
literature for yourself and your children.

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
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PROPERTIES ALL SUBURBS.

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ERADICA

"Sure Cure for Septic Sores."

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Is highly recommended
for boils, burns, bruises,
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sores, whitlows, and septic
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ROGERS BROS.
DYERS,
181 OXFORD STREET,
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38th Annual Report—

(Continued from page 10.)

THE STATE DRINK BILL, 1919-1920.

It is estimated by the Government Statistician (Mr. E. A. Smith) that during the year ended June 30, 1920, the sum of £10,251,000 was expended in New South Wales in the consumption of intoxicating liquor. The total is about £2,976,000 greater than the total for last year, and the amount per head of population is about £1/7/3 more.

The drink bill during the last ten years is shown in the following statement:

Year.	Expenditure.	Per head of Population.
1910	£5,304,000 ..	£3 5 8
1911	5,962,000 ..	3 11 3
1912	6,592,000 ..	3 15 10
1913	7,001,000 ..	3 17 5
1914-15	7,315,000 ..	3 18 6
1915-16	7,246,000 ..	3 17 6
1916-17	6,667,000 ..	3 11 6
1917-18	7,323,000 ..	3 16 5
1918-19	7,275,000 ..	3 15 4
1919-20	10,251,000 ..	5 2 7

The total quantities consumed in 1919-20 were as follows: Spirits, 1,037,500 (proof) gallons; beer, 26,316,000 gallons; and wine, 1,354,500 gallons. The corresponding quantities in 1913 were: Spirits, 1,734,900 gallons (proof); beer, 24,311,400 gallons; and wine, 936,300 gallons.

Although the total drink bill is about £2,976,000 greater than the total for last year, and the amount per head of the population is £1/7/3 more, it must be remembered that increased prices and higher wages are mainly responsible for this increase; nevertheless there was an indisputable increase in the consumption, and the drink bill was the highest on record.

ENEMY ACTIVITY.

Exceptional value must be attached to the taking of the Prohibition referendum in Queensland last year, apart from the education and inspiration in that State for which it was undoubtedly responsible. From the fight in Bananaland we are able to more accurately gauge both the potential and dynamic strength of our common enemy, to know what to expect when his broadsides are turned full upon us, and to scrap, sharpen, or amplify our offensive and defensive weapons.

A quarter of a million pounds is a conservative estimate of the money spent by the liquor interest there in opposing Prohibition, and much of this money was very shrewdly employed, not in active opposition to us, but in biasing the districts in which Prohibition organisation was weak.

The appearance of a number of anti-Prohibition lecturers—social and industrial leaders discredited in other States—suggests that the liquor organisation were not above using questionable methods in disseminating their news distortions. Particularly virile attempts were also made towards the finish of the fight, by threat of organised trade boycott, to prevent business men from expressing by poster display or attendance at meetings their sympathy towards the reform. The monopolising by liquor representatives of boarding space and the exclusive hiring of prominent sign points, and public halls and vehicles, were factors in the campaign. The numerous reports of personal threats of cessation of financial support for churchmen and tradesmen show that, despite the adjurations of the special liquor publication, "Continuance," the trade was far from being clean in its tactics.

In our own State the strangle-hold which the trade has obtained on many branches of life is not manifest on the surface. When, however, in order to advertise our monster Town Hall Referendum Demonstration, we

contracted for slide displays with the metropolitan picture shows, the project was turned down at the last moment. Similarly, in connection with lectures by our President, advertising matter for a ferry company was turned down at the fifty-ninth minute, even though the advertising company had agreed to the contract. Nor have we yet been able to regain our right to extend our Prohibition advertising to railway premises. So long as there was little suggestion of Prohibition becoming anything more than a pious hope, the movement was admitted to be non-party and non-political, but the punch and prospects of Prohibition now make our organisation a menace to the trade, and no effort is spared to restrict our educational field.

That an organised boycott of Prohibition business men in this State is within the realms of fact is borne out by the statement of a leading firm of advertisers handling some of our business, who stated recently that our custom entailed the enmity and loss of the trade orders.

We have made too much progress, and Prohibition is becoming too popular for us to be daunted by the tactics of "the Trade," but we do voice our protest against the present extensive subversion of the true function of the press—to supply an unbiased news supply. So many of our papers are palpably influenced by alcohol interests, facts of Prohibition progress are minimised in importance and temporary reverses so exaggerated that the gross misrepresentation of the situation constitutes a public scandal.

Many editors are also publishing a statement to the effect that contracts have also been entered into with the Alliance for the expression of the Prohibition facts, but this statement is a deliberate lie, no such contract having been made.

The advent of our speakers throughout the length and breadth of our State, and the widespread dissemination of the knowledge of the true character of these articles and paragraphs will, however, result in their having a boomerang effect, for a liquor lie uncovered is a power for Prohibition!

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

In January, 1921, the Young People's Department was established, under the direction of Mr. A. J. Fisher. Up to the present the work has largely been of a preliminary nature, but much has been accomplished in preparing supplies, collecting information, and getting into touch with various Young People's societies and organisations. The aim of the department is to foster temperance work among existing organisations, and so two representative conferences have been held with official delegates from the headquarters of various State-wide Young People's organisations. In addition, we are linking up with independent Young People's Temperance Societies, and have already registered 23, including many Bands of Hope, Temperance Societies, and Leagues. We are also in direct touch with 50 other workers and societies throughout the State. To all of these a monthly circular of information and suggestions is being sent.

Wherever possible it has been sought to place Temperance before the young people and their leaders in a practical manner, and so at one Church Conference a display of methods and supplies was made, while at another a Young People's Temperance Choir was organised. Representatives of the department have also addressed many Sunday Schools, Junior Lodges, and Endeavor Rallies, besides visiting State schools and delivering lantern lectures. Publicity for this important work has been granted by several Young People's and Church papers, and each week information is published in "Grit." That this work is warranted is seen in the fact that

inquiries have come from many parts of the State, and that supplies have been sent to many localities.

A constructive programme is being planned for the future, including the important matter of Temperance teaching in State Schools and a wider observance of World's Temperance Sunday. The programme for the future is indicated herewith:—

1. POLICY.

To foster Temperance and Prohibition work amongst existing organisations.

To discover and bridge any gaps in the work for Temperance among young people.

To organise Y.P. for aggressive work during any campaign, along lines of—

- (1) Distribution of leaflets;
- (2) Demonstration of strength;
- (3) Collection of funds.

To appeal to adults through the young people.

To educate the Y.P. for either winning Prohibition or enforcing it when won.

To collect information dealing with this phase of the campaign.

To encourage total abstinence and pledge-signing.

2. METHOD.

Conference of Y.P. denominational workers.
Conference of teachers to discuss public school work.

Provision of supplies for Y.P. work.

Provision of speakers and lecturers for societies and organisation of societies.

3. FEATURES.

District rallies of Y.P.

World's Temperance Sunday.

Mothers' Day.

Publicity in Y.P. magazines.

WINE LICENSES AND TRANSFERS.

During the year one of the most active branches of our work has been in the direction of opposing the transfer of licenses, the issue of wholesale licenses, and the very evil extension of the wine business.

Mr. W. C. Clegg has rendered very remarkable service in connection with these cases, and again and again we have won in spite of the legal talent and money interests opposed to us. Very few people can possibly know of the immense amount of work and the vexatious delays associated with this work.

ALLIANCE HOTELS.

In 1905 the Alliance, very largely through the generosity and business enterprise of Mr. Wm. Winn, purchased a property at the corner of Park and Castlereagh streets, and founded the Alliance Hotel. Later it was floated into a company, the Alliance receiving 1000 fully paid-up shares in consideration of their claims. During the year a combination of circumstances led to the selling of the property, and the shareholders were paid 25/- in the pound, and the hotel is still continued as a Temperance Hotel.

What Is ECKS

?

A BEVERAGE!

Refreshing, Invigorating, Stimulating,
Non-Intoxicating.

Sold Everywhere at Reasonable Prices.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,
Corner Crescent and Dowling Streets,
WATERLOO.

Telephone: Redfern 1269.

CONVINCING ENOUGH.

In 1913 New York City had 12,381 arrests for drunkenness.

In 1914 there were 11,944; in 1915 there were 14,792; in 1916 there were 13,439, and in 1917 there were 14,182.

Then various forms of Prohibition intervened, partial in 1918 and the fore part of 1919, and total for the last half of 1919 and all of 1920.

For these years the figures are 7284 and 5657 and 5813 respectively.—"The American Issue."

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following are paid to 13/5/21, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: Subs. per Churches of Christ, £8 1s.; G. Bunfield, 21/2/22; Mrs. Melvin, 2s. 6d., 30/7/21; R. M. Twaddell, 5s.; Master Colin Rutledge, 13s. 2d., 10/5/21.

The following are paid to 30/12/21: J. A. Graham (14s. 3d.), T. A. Jones, G. Lawrence, N.Z. (11s. 6d.), C. Lee (10s. educational), Geo. E. Smith (5s. educational), Malcolm McIntyre, T. H. Oates.

PASS "GRIT" ON



Delicious Empire Cocoa

THERE is no more delicious mealtime beverage than EMPIRE COCOA. Apart from its delightful Pure-Cocoa flavor, it imparts an invigorating feeling, and is at all times good to take.

It is Australian made, therefore the most economical Cocoa your money can buy. Your grocer sells it in various sized tins—ask for it and accept no substitute.

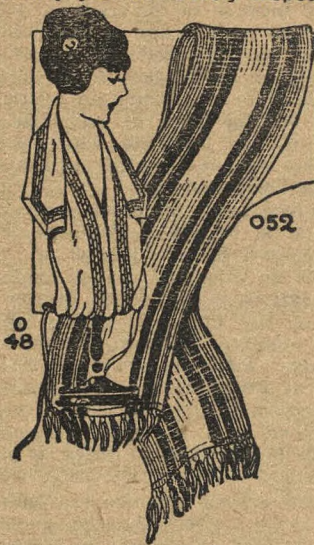
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HARPERS

THE HOUSE OF ECONOMY.

Woollen Scarves Moderately Priced at Anthony Horderns'.

It can never do you harm to look upon what is exceptional with your own eyes. Here is a selection of exceptional Values in Scarves. If you are thrifty you will surely inspect these offerings.



Also Illustrated.
O 48.—IVORY CREPE DE CHINE
VEST, trimmed guipure filet lace.
PRICE 8/11.

O 52.—HANDSOME ARTIFICIAL SILK
MOTOR SCARVES, as illustrated, 62 inches
long, 16 inches wide, in a variety of fancy
colored stripes.
PRICE 27/6 each.

PURE SILK MOTOR SCARVES, 64 inches
long, 14 inches wide, in a variety of charm-
ing colored stripes.
PRICE 59/6 each.

BRUSHED WOOL SCARVES, fringed ends
in Cream, Black and White, Vieux Rose,
Saxe, Saxe and Grey, Vieux Rose and Fawn,
Champagne and Vieux Rose, Saxe and Putty,
Saxe and Brown, Fawn and Emerald, Saxe
and Emerald, Navy and Champagne, Eme-
rald and Vieux Rose, Fawn and Red, 64
inches long, 18 inches wide.
PRICE 39/ each.

BRUSHED WOOL SCARVES, fringed ends,
in Vieux Rose, Saxe and Brown, Brown and
Champagne, Cream and Emerald.
PRICE 35/ each.

BRUSHED WOOL SCARVES, fringed ends,
in Vieux Rose, Grey and Vieux Rose, Grey,
Cream, Bottle Green, Cream and Vieux Rose,
Grey and Yellow, Grey and Saxe, Cham-
pagne, Grey and White, Cream and Maroon,
Cream and Fawn, Cream and Saxe, Emerald
and Saxe, 68 inches long, 10 inches wide.
PRICE 18/11 each.

BRUSHED WOOL SCARVES, fringed ends,
in Navy, Brown, Cream, Saxe, Black, Fawn,
and Champagne, 66 inches long, 17 inches
wide.
PRICE 35/ each.

(Scarves, &c., 1st Floor, George-street.)

Anthony Hordern and Sons Limited,

BRICKFIELD HILL, SYDNEY.

'PHONE CITY 9440

THERE WAS A REASON.

"Why do you turn out for every road hog that comes along?" said the missus, rather crossly. "The right of way is ours, isn't it?"

"Oh, undoubtedly!" answered he, calmly. "As for our turning out, the reason is plainly suggested in this epitaph which appeared in a newspaper recently:

"Here lies the body of William Jay,
Who died maintaining his right of way;
He was right, dead right, as he sped along,

But he's just as dead as if he'd been
wrong."

ALCOHOL AND MURDER.

The number of murders in Chicago during 1920 was reduced 51 per cent. from the 1919 total. In 1920 the number slumped to 19.

PASS "GRIT" ON

✱ *Laundrena* ✱
the Quality
Starch
For dainty women