

Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

VOL. XXII. No. 20.

Twopence.

SYDNEY, JULY 19, 1928.

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



DESPERATELY HARD PUT TO IT.

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DRINK AND THE WAR.

R. B. ARNOTT for "Grit."

"If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest 'Behold, we knew it not'; doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it? And shall not He render to every man according to his works?"

If the full story could ever be told of the national tragedy of drink and the war there would be no more ghastly chapter than that which would tell how drink fought the Red Cross.

In England, during one part of the war, a great famine, not only in food but in doctors arose. The death-roll was heavy, beyond all parallel; the strain on the medical services was almost too great to be borne. People were anxiously looking round to know where the doctors and nurses would come from. Prohibition would have largely solved this problem. People would then be free to give themselves to the war. A few facts might help us to see how drink was telling all the time against our doctors, nurses and hospitals:

"A wounded soldier asked for two hours' leave, came back a few hours later drunk with whisky, and died after a terrible night in the hospital."—(From the "Daily Mail.")

"Somebody gave a glass of neat whisky to two wounded men at a garden party at Tottenham. Both were drunk when the brake came to take them home, and one died on the way."—(From "Sheffield Telegraph," September 3, 1915.)

"Two drunken soldiers from Gallipoli made what a doctor described as the most savage attack he ever saw on a civilian. They held a young man's head against a wall and pounded it unmercifully."—(From "Daily News," August 19, 1916.)

While alcohol is the most blessed thing in the world to-day because it soothes the pain of men in the form of chloroform and ether, it is made to add to the sum of misery and pain. It is easy to understand the pitiful appeal of 500 women out of Holloway prison who begged the Duchess of Bedford to help to close all public houses during the war, when we read some facts obtained by Police Court Missioner Creagh at the Sydney Central Police Court.

June 5: "The husband was fighting in France, the son was in camp at Liverpool preparing to join his father. The mother and wife was before the Court charged with being drunk."

June 8: "Wife before the Court again charged with drunkenness. The previous time she was arrested she gave birth to a child in the cells. This time she had no baby. It was dead."

June 11: "Two returned soldiers were arrested for drunkenness. Both were shattered in health and strength, and both bore honorable wounds, gained whilst fighting for Australia."

June 14: "Husband and wife before the Bench. Two sisters were arrested, one with

a husband in the firing line, both with brothers. These girls had been arrested six times previously. Four times they were together, and twice they became separated whilst drunk. They were both sent to an inebriate institution."

Everybody knows how Prohibition helped the Allies—everybody, perhaps, with the exception of Westminster and Canberra. If Canada wants to give her utmost help to Britain, she stops this drink from sea to sea. If America wants to beat the whole world at making shells, she drives drink from her workshops.

By an Act of Parliament Prohibition came into force in Russia during her part in the War. Total prohibition of absinthe came into force in France. In Australia all we had was Prohibition camps; in England all they had were 120,000 drink shops open daily. If Liverpool has a dangerous strike she shuts

POLISH ELECTION VOTES CITY DRY.

WARSAW, June 4.—Brushkow, near Warsaw, the first Polish city to take a popular vote on Prohibition, went dry by an overwhelming majority. The figures were 8000 for Prohibition and 900 against.

The result, it is believed, will set an example for the rest of the cities.

American Prohibition experience was used largely in the campaign on both sides.—Los Angeles "Times."

up public houses and keeps the city quiet. However great is the damage done by Prohibition the damage done by drink is a million times greater.

Let us look at a few of the records of those who cast themselves into dishonored graves.

"A young lieutenant shot himself in a hotel near Trafalgar Square, and among the documents read at the inquest was a letter striking him off his battalion for drinking and gross carelessness."—(From "Daily Chronicle," October 27, 1916.)

"A Liverpool soldier, drinking continuously, overstayed his leave, and in a quarrel about this he stabbed his brother dead."—(From "Liverpool Courier.")

"A soldier invalided from France had recovered from wounds, gave way to drink, assaulted an officer and hanged himself in the prison cell."—(From "Daily News," April 11, 1916.)

It might open our eyes a bit if we look at the damage done to food by drink in England during the War. During the first

999 days of the War the quantity of grain and sugar destroyed for drink had been: Grain, 4,400,000 tons; sugar, 340,000 tons. This might be easier to realise when we consider that the Great Pyramid is 80,000,000 cubic feet. The food destroyed by drink during the War would make two Great Pyramids, each one bigger than the Pyramid of Egypt.

What are the things we see? We see homes ruined, parents drunk, and the children sick and weakly. We even see infants dying through the folly of their parents. We see Governments silent in the presence of what one of Britain's greatest overseas dominions calls "the blackest tragedy of the War." We see men who should have been fighting working in hopfields and the land is short of bread. We see both Protestant and other churches favoring anti-Prohibition. We see a trade which the King declared to be prolonging the War in the crisis of 1915 and again in the crisis of 1917.

Do not talk of the cost of compensation.

Do not talk of the temporary unemployment it will cause a lot of our working men. They as much as we will be willing to sacrifice something. When war was declared they gave themselves, their sons and their savings; they gave up in a day the things they had fought for all their lives. The King, talking of the early closing of tap-rooms and bars, said: "No difference shall be made as far as His Majesty is concerned between the treatment of rich and poor in this respect." Let us all follow the King. Let us at least be as brave as George III., who when food was short in Britain stopped drink to give the nation bread.

When the time comes to vote then be broadminded. Think that there can quite easily be more wars which will involve us. We give the army munitions; the army will use them in vain, unless the munitions of life come into our homes.

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THE MORAL CASE FOR PROHIBITION.

A REMARKABLE CONFESSION.

The Citizens' Rights and Liquor Reform Association has issued an article entitled "The Moral Case for Prohibition." It begins as follows:

I confess I do not believe it is possible to meet the case for Prohibition unless we are willing to face the facts of the Prohibitionists at their worst. It is an appalling fact that not a night passes in this country in which a considerable number of men do not treat their wives with blackguardly violence as a result of drunkenness. Alcoholism often leads to crime, leads to disease, leads to poverty, leads to degeneracy in the next generation. At least it aids and abets in all these things. Anyone who has ever seen a home wrecked by alcoholism must have felt like cursing the day fermented liquor was discovered by man. It is a natural thought with many people under such circumstances,

"Sydney Morning Herald" and others (to the same effect) about the injustice of one section of the people enforcing Prohibition upon the others. But what is the rest of the article quoted about? Three arguments are used in it. The first is that the Turks are a Prohibition people, and that they do not treat their wives as well as beer drinking Britishers treat their wives, and concludes with these words: "The key of Heaven does not lie at the bottom of a ginger beer bottle." Quite so, the key of Heaven is our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. He alone could unlock the gates of Heaven and let us in. This is the secret of the difference in conduct between the Britisher and the Turk.

The direct and indirect influence of Christ among British people accounts for the

We are glad to know that the Citizens' Rights and Liquor Reform Association is interested in the question of poverty, but we are unaware of any action of theirs, in any shape or form, to help the poor.

That poverty is the cause of some cases of drunkenness we will readily admit, but we are quite certain that drunkenness is the sole cause of a vast amount of poverty.

Who has not seen the rich employer, the Cabinet Minister, the clergyman and the lawyer, men of every high and low rank of society, brought low through alcohol?

A man does not remain for long among the well-to-do once he takes to drinking to excess.

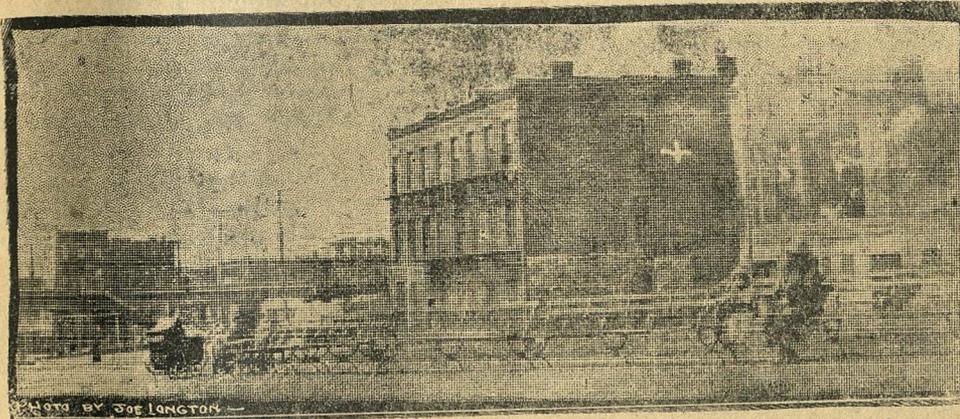
Since it is admitted that alcohol does no good, what harm can it do the cause of poverty if we remove it?

To the extent that we remove drunkenness, so far, at least, have we dealt with one of the chief causes of poverty. It is not claimed for Prohibition that it will remove all poverty, but it will make a real contribution to that end.

Let us look at the position in America. Mr. Lloyd George, when he had visited America after Prohibition had been in force there for some time, stated that "America is prosperous not because of our gold, but because of Prohibition."

Explain it as you will, the outstanding, indisputable fact remains that a time of unparalleled prosperity has followed Prohibition in America. Therefore, Prohibition must meet with the approval of all those who genuinely desire to get rid of poverty.

In conclusion, the article advocates temperance as follows: "There are cases of alcoholism among the rich as among the poor; alcoholism is a vice like sexual excess, or cruelty, or meanness. We recognise that all these vices are loathsome, and that in certain cases they are fatal." (Continued on page 12.)



"Brommer's Saloon," now the Department of Health's Free Milk Distributing Agency for Babies. The old "Beer Garden" can be seen converted into a children's playground. "X" marks the saloon.

"Put an end to the accursed thing and all will be well."

The careworn faces of impoverished children, of women fearing the disgrace of the home, of a whole family waiting for the crash to come—if these things could be cured by Prohibition, why, who would not be willing to pay the price? If one can drink only at the expense of such misery, it would be better to abstain. No Realist has ever painted the miseries caused by alcoholism in too funereal colors.

This is a splendid admission on the part of the liquor people themselves. They frankly admit that the thing they are dealing in is doing no good, never has done any good, and will or can never do any good. Moreover they admit that it does positive harm on such a colossal scale that "no Realist has ever painted the miseries caused by alcoholism in too funereal colors."

They also allow that the electors of N.S.W. have a perfect right to enforce Prohibition by law and pay compensation also. "Who would not be willing to pay the price?" they say. This admission knocks the bottom out of the cry of the

difference of conduct, since the Turk does not know the Christ.

Secondly, for all the unspeakable miseries admitted to be caused by liquor at the beginning of the article it is claimed that "poverty," not drink, is to be blamed. In the following words "one would imagine that in the circumstances a logical man would say 'abolish the thing.'" To abolish poverty, however, would mean the reconstruction of society. . . . It would mean, in other words, an end of the world we know. We are in love, however, with the world we know. We do not want it to come to an end. What can we do to save the beautiful profitable world? They contend that Prohibition would not cure all poverty and suggest that a compromise would be a wiser course to pursue, and continues as follows: "The Moral Case Against Prohibition then is founded partly on the fact that Prohibition is a means of shutting our eyes to the terrible facts of poverty and to the necessity of abolishing poverty altogether. Everyone who argues in favor of Prohibition has working men, and not Cabinet Ministers or employers, in his mind."

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LABOR HAS ONLY ONE CHOICE.

THE OPPORTUNITY TO RID ITSELF OF GREATEST ENEMY.

(By BREN PEMBURY for "Grit.")

The liquor monopoly has proved itself to be the great single enemy of the working man and the working man's wife and kiddies. If any one class in the community has a right to hate the liquor traffic it is the class which is known by the term "working-class." Let me recall from my personal experience a few of the injuries liquor has done to Labor.

LIQUOR HAS ROBBED LABOR OF MANY OF ITS BEST AND MOST GIFTED LEADERS.

I make that statement with an intimate knowledge of the Labor Party in Australia. It would be possible to publish a list of the names of those who were once honored within the ranks of Labor and who to-day, if they are not beyond human ken, are outcasts, and worse, and all because liquor has befouled their lives. Do not imagine I think that the Labor Party is the only Party of which this is true. I am well aware that in all walks of life—politics, the church, law, science and in every profession—liquor has taken, and is still taking, its unholy toll of human life. I recall that during the darkest days of the war a great parliamentarian—one of the greatest within the Empire—was forced to step down from leadership at a time when his country was needing all the help of her best sons, and he was forced to stand down because he was an alcoholic and could not be trusted.

For the purpose of this article I am only concerned with what liquor has done to Labor. And every man and woman who has any knowledge of this Movement knows that liquor has robbed Labor of many of its best and most gifted leaders.

CHILD LABOR.

Labor as a political force has always stood against child labor. The protection of the weakest against bullying strength has always been an unwritten plank of the Labor Movement all over the world. And every decent citizen acclaims this sentiment. A child is too valuable to be permitted to be exploited by any profit hungry employer, and our whole sense of decency revolts against the idea of making industrial slaves of children. For that reason alone Labor should vote for the abolition of the greatest and most brutal bully of children that exists in our social life. IN N.S.W. TO-DAY THERE IS AN ARMY OF LITTLE CHILDREN WHO ARE ENSLAVED BY THE MOST DEGRADING CONDITIONS OF POVERTY. HUNDREDS OF THESE ARE BEING FORCED TO BEG, STEAL AND DO JUST ANYTHING THAT COMES THEIR WAY TO KEEP BODY AND SOUL TOGETHER . . . THESE ARE THE CHILDREN OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE THEMSELVES THE VICTIMS OF THE DRINK HABIT.

LABOR WILL SURELY VOTE FOR THE FREEING OF THESE MOST PATHETIC OF ALL SLAVES.

STRIKES.

In every big industrial dispute of the last quarter of a century liquor has made a settlement more difficult and has been responsible for WAGE REDUCTION.

LIQUOR IS A WAGE REDUCER. By two methods liquor successfully reduces the wages of workers. First, it is admitted by all drinkers that the average drinker spends far more on alcoholic liquor than he can afford, and in this way reduces his own wages. Then alcohol so unfits many workers that they lose the good job they may have and are content to take any job at any wage, and will themselves become party to violating Arbitration Court awards and wage agreements. Men impoverished by alcohol, impoverished in health and pocket, will accept any sort of industrial conditions and lend themselves to those few employers who are willing to take advantage of men in this State. G. B. Shaw once said in effect that alcohol was the chloroform used by the capitalists while he performed the operation of robbing the workers. That in effect is true, because an industrial class doped with alcohol are a menace to themselves and an easy prey to any industrial exploiters who happen along. A VOTE FOR PROHIBITION WILL BE A VOTE FOR THE GENERAL INCREASE OF WAGES.

LABOR KNOWS.

It is a wonder that Labor has permitted the liquor traffic to live to this day. Drinkers and non-drinkers know that liquor stands for all those things which true Labor stands against. Every wage-earner knows that 80 out of every 100 of the girls and women—wives and daughters of wage-earners—on the streets of our city have been helped along the path from which there is no return by alcohol. Visit 100 of the most poverty-stricken homes in the State and in 80 of them you will find an alcohol story. Go to a home for destitute children and more than half of the kiddies there are the direct victims of alcohol. Trace back the history of 20 unemployables and in 16 cases you will find that alcohol has been responsible for their being on the scrapheap. Labor as a body knows all these things, knows them with an intimate knowledge, and Labor knows things about the results of liquor which are unspeakable and cannot be written. On September 1 Labor has an opportunity of outlawing this greatest single enemy of all classes, and if Labor votes according to its highest ideals it will certainly vote in the top square. Pin this in your hat: OF LIQUOR BEWARE, VOTE IN THE TOP SQUARE.

THE COST OF IT.

"S.M. Herald" says: "Prohibition has cost the U.S. of America 178,000,000 dollars."

Seems a large sum, doesn't it?

BUT consider:

Call it even 200,000,000. This covers a period of 8 years (January, 1920, to December, 1927), or an average of 25,000,000 dollars a year.

But before Prohibition the people of U.S.A. were spending 2,500,000,000 dollars a year on liquor.

So they are now paying only one-hundredth of their previous expenditure, and they have 99 dollars out of every hundred to spend on homes, cars, savings banks deposits, etc., instead of the brewers getting it.

The total for 8 years was less than 25,000,000 dollars a year.

BUT the population of U.S.A. is about 115,000,000; so the actual cost has been about ONE-FIFTH OF A DOLLAR, or only 10d., a year per head.

Before Prohibition liquor was costing the Americans about £5 per head per year. So the cost of Prohibition is about ONE-HUNDREDTH the cost of liquor.

The workers have the other 99-100ths for expenditure on homes, motor cars, bank deposits, etc.

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You Are as You Think.

The man who fluctuates mentally always fizzles out. The man with two minds (who never knows which is his own) is always a failure. The indecisive mind—the half-hearted human—always fails too.

You want to kick the crutches of indecision from under you and stand alone. You want determination in your blood and firmness (but not stubbornness) in your heart. YOU ARE A BETTER MAN THAN YOU THINK YOU ARE JUST AS SOON AS YOU THINK YOU ARE.

* * *

Courage and Common Sense.

The kind of courage you want is the common-sense kind—which recognises opposition and then sets out to conquer it.

Blind courage that rides roughshod over the obstacles is only fool courage, and is likely to fail you any time.

Real courage is a decent boldness, and the man who has it always finds friends.

A man without spirit is as spineless as a chocolate cream-cake.

* * *

Character

Before Cash.

When you consider that ninety-five per cent. of the world's business is conducted on confidence, or credit, and that but five per cent. is done on a basis of cash, there is some reason for saying that a man's character, his principles, his plans and purposes, are of more importance than his cash on hand.

* * *

Finding Fault

Does not Pay.

If you are going to waste your time reviewing the faults of your neighbors you're going to end up at the Gap or Callan Park. You cannot successfully carry the load of your own sins along with those of all your neighbors too. It's too much to ask of any man!

* * *

Worse

than Disease.

More people are dying every day from criticism than from cancer. More people are suffering from lack of sympathy than from lack of cash. The "inhumanity of man to man" is more dreadful than disease. Do what you can to cure it.

Hearts, like doors, can open with ease to very, very little keys.

* * *

It takes little time to administer a rebuke, but it takes a long time to forget it.

* * *

One fault of your own, discovered by yourself, improves you more than finding a dozen faults in another.

* * *

No one of us can make the world move on very far, but it moves at all only when each one of a very large number does his duty.

GET SENSE.

Don't make mountains out of molehills,
See things of their proper size;
Keep your rosy glasses on, but
Smash the glass that magnifies.

Here's your touchstone: "Does it
matter?"

Ask yourself this when you find
That you're dwelling on a grievance,
Cannot get it off your mind.

"Does it matter?" No, it doesn't.
Half the time you'll find that's true.
Insults often are imagined,
Lies and snubs won't injure you.

Just be sure there isn't any
Truth in what your neighbors say;
If there is, then get a-going,
Put it right without delay.

If you think there's trouble coming,
Take its measure, fair and true;
Tackle it with cheery courage—
If it comes—and you'll win through.

Seeing all in true proportion,
Unperturbed and unafraid,
Journey onwards through life's changes
Mountains into molehills made.

"C."

When a man has no good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.

* * *

A noisy machine is like a man who grumbles at his work—both are nearing the rubbish heap.

* * *

To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting.

* * *

He who will not reason, is a bigot; he who cannot, is a fool; he who dares not, is a slave.

Be Teachable—The Beginning of Wisdom.

Be teachable—that is the beginning of wisdom. Have an open, free trade mind, ready to receive all the good things that are offered it.

You can't stand still in this moving world. You've got to keep going—one way or the other.

You know so little—there's so much you don't know. Don't run away with the idea that you know even your best subject from A to Z. You probably only know it from A to F—if that far. And don't attempt to pit your 20 per cent. of knowledge against the 50 per cent. that another, better, man has.

Campaign Meetings

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond

July 19—Bathurst.
July 22—Manly, After Church Rally.
July 23—Bondi.
July 24—Central Concord.
July 25—Kogarah.
July 26—Bexley.
July 29—Bowral, After Church Rally.
July 30—Mortdale.
July 31—Roseville.

Mr. Reg. Stephens

Formerly Chief Stoker, H.M.A.S. Australia.

July 19—Warialda.
July 20—Gravesend.
July 21, 22—Moree.
July 23—Narrabri.
July 24—Gunnedah.
July 25—Werris Creek.
July 28 and 29—Dubbo.
July 30—Narromine.
July 31—Peak Hill.
August 1—Molong.
August 2—Millithorpe.
August 3, 4 and 5—Wellington.

Mr. R. J. C. Butler

Director, W.A. Prohibition League.

July 20—Wyalong.
July 21 and 22—Temora.
July 23 to 29—Ariah Park District.
July 30—Hillstone.
July 31—Griffith.
August 1—Leeton.
August 2—Narrandera.
August 3, 4 and 5—Hay.
August 6—Deniliquin.

EVERY THURSDAY, MACQUARIE PLACE, 1.15,
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"AMERICA MEANS TO REMAIN DRY!"

"THE HERALD," MELBOURNE, SIZES UP THE SITUATION.

The following statement is reprinted from the Melbourne "Herald":

"The retention of Prohibition has been made a plank in the platform of the American Republican Party. This is the first time any great political organization has taken such a step. The fact is an indication that the Prohibition movement has gained ground, and may now be well assumed to have the support of a majority of American citizens.

"The action of the Republican Party argues that the people of America are finding that the benefits of being 'dry' outweigh those of being 'wet.' Nobody claims that Prohibition has been an unqualified success. It is a great experiment, the carrying out of which is attended by many extraordinary difficulties. That it has progressed can reasonably be claimed to be due to the soundness of the idea that lies behind it.

"A great deal of nonsense has been talked and written about Prohibition in America. From the liquor interests and the Prohibitionists has come an endless stream of propaganda. The one side claims a huge failure and the other an equally huge success. Neither is right, and normal people who seek only after truth have been bewildered. Unless they are capable of weighing evidence and drawing their own deductions, their minds are made up for them by any slight prejudice which exists towards either side. Since Prohibition is not a peculiarly American problem, but it is a burning question all over the world, the necessity for clearness about the American experiment is great.

"Out of the fog created by the antagonists and protagonists seems to emerge one definite fact. American business men are agreed that since Prohibition industrial efficiency has increased. Men work better and study their jobs more when liquor is difficult or impossible to procure. The workers of the United States are undoubtedly better off now than they were. They have more money, better homes and a happier home life. They work harder and are infinitely more content.

"These things being so, if it comes to a choice between an improvement in the world's work or the stocking of a rich man's cellar, the latter will eventually be emptied. This is a business age, in which the industrial nation survives and the non-industrial sinks into obscurity. Every country is carried on the backs of its workers, and if these be inefficient or lazy or led astray by false gods, the nation falls back in the race and another takes its place. In the struggle for existence to-day, as yesterday, the fittest survives, and industrial fitness is what all the great nations are seeking.

"The fact that the Republican Party of America has now definitely made Prohibition its cause is in itself an immense victory for the influences that secured the Eighteenth Amendment. It shows that the American people are becoming more and more Prohibition in their outlook, and that this great country, which is a hive of industry from one end to the other, recognises that the sober, well-paid and contented worker is a better asset to the country than the gilded youth who cannot jazz without frequent recourse to a hip flask."

BOTH PARTIES "DRY."

Since the "Herald" wrote the statement we have reprinted, the Democratic Party, in its great nomination Convention held at Houston, Texas, on June 28, adopted a plank declaring for the enforcement of Prohibition.

Since Al Smith is considered "damp," the Convention prefaced his nomination by adopting a "dry" plank and selecting as his partner a "bone-dry" candidate.

DEADLY THRUST AT LABOR.

Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University, and Hugh W. Lester in "This Economic World and How It May be Improved," published by A. W. Shaw and Co., Chicago and New York:

"Certain self-appointed spokesmen of Labor are attacking the Prohibition law. When men sober up, begin to work steadily, and to save and invest a little money, they become more independent, more inclined to pick and choose their jobs. As Mrs. Cannon has ironically expressed it, 'Prohibition has withdrawn from the economic field that last hope of the overburdened American housekeeper, the faithful charwoman, sole support of a drunken husband.' A gentleman in Spokane once gave a unique argument against Prohibition. In the old days, said he, when the lumberjack came into town after several months in the woods, with a few hundred dollars in his pockets, it took him only a short time to blow in his money. Then as soon as he sobered up he was compelled to go back to work. Under Prohibition it took him months where it formerly took him weeks to get rid of his money, and until he did, he would not go back to work."

I have no fear of fate,
I fear no frowning foe,
I hold no soul in hate,
I wish no mortal woe.
I find my pleasure still
In striving to assure
That coughing sufferers will
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A Personal Chat with my readers

AT THE PLACE OF THE SEA. We sometimes speak of being "a dead end," being "up against it," being "all out." Usually we exaggerate, and things are not so desperate as we try to make out.

A man using such expressions tried to borrow money from me the other day. He told a convincing story, and I would have helped him but for the fact that he was wearing a gold watch chain. I said, "Is that gold?" He replied, "Yes."

I then told him self-respecting people used up all their own resources before they made any claim on the resources of others.

He was pathetically indignant. His old mother had given it to him. He would not pawn it on any account. I pointed out that as he only wanted the money for a few days that to make his mother's gift meet his need was to add a practical value to its sentimental value.

He left me, convinced that I was not the man he had been led to think I was. Many of us go to God as that man came to me, and He does not respond to us because we have not yet used up all our resources. Not until I have really honestly done all I can have I any warrant for believing that God will help me. When I have done all I can He will do all I can't. I feel very desperate these days; desperately tired, desperately futile, desperately incompetent for the demands made on me, desperately sure we can win, but desperately fearful that we will miss the victory because we won't use up all our resources. Annie Johnson Flint wrote these lines:

Have you come to the Red Sea place in your life,

Where, in spite of all you can do,
There is no way out, there is no way back,
There is no other way but—through?
Then wait on the Lord with a trust secure
Till the night of your fear is gone;
He will send the wind, He will keep the floods

When He says to your soul "Go on."

And His hand will lead you through—clear through

Ere the watery walls roll down.
No foe can reach you, no waves can touch you,

No mightiest sea can drown.
The tossing billows may rear their crests,
Their foam at your feet may break,

But over their bed you shall walk dry shod
In the path that your Lord will make.

In the morning watch 'neath the lifted cloud,

You shall see but the Lord alone,
When He leads you on from the place of the sea,

To a land you have not known.
And your fears shall pass as your foes have passed,

You shall be no more afraid;
You shall sing His praise in a better place,
A place that His hand has made.

Thank God that is more than poetry—it is a wonderful experience.

* * *

THE CHANCE TO GAMBLE. A little girl of twelve wrote to me this week, saying that she had been taken to the "tin hares," and enjoyed herself immensely. This incident made me think, and it recalled that:

Dr. Cyril Norwood, headmaster of Harrow School, writing of the effect upon young lives of greyhound racing, says: "What is the good of spending millions on education, and what is the good of having national saving associations in our elementary schools if we are to leave absolute liberty to any company of private adventurers to dump the means of cheap gambling at the doors of the poor in every centre of population in the country that is big enough to make it worth while—and all this quite irrespectively of the wish of the locality? . . . I do not believe that you can make men moral by Act of Parliament. That does not mean that you have the right to help them to become immoral by the inaction of Parliament."

It is a pitiable thing that no political party has ever been courageous or dead in earnest on any moral issue. We raid a few Chinese for gambling and provide a Government tote that everyone else may gamble.

Governments always compromise and place the handicap on the far-sighted, the progressive and those who seek to restrain people from exploiting the weak. Whatever excuse we may find for Governments, I can find no excuse whatever for the parents who encourage or even permit young children to become familiar with gambling devices.

In a railway refreshment room the other day a man gave his glass of beer to a small boy of 12 to have a drink out of. Everyone seemed shocked, but surely it is very little less dangerous to introduce your child to gambling and the gambling element.

* * *

ONLY FIVE MORE ISSUES. It is time to make a spurt. Only five more issues of "Grit" and the chance for which we have waited fifteen years will have come and gone. Few

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

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

Editor: ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.
Office: Room 712, 160 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.
Phone: MA1355.
Postal Address: Box 390F, G.P.O., Sydney.

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Subscriptions may commence with any issue, the paper being posted for 52 weeks for 11/-; outside the Commonwealth, 12/6. Change of Address or non-delivery of the paper should be promptly reported to the Manager.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1928.

people realise the tremendous efforts the liquor people are making.

It is quite safe to say they will spend, first and last, £100,000 to defeat Prohibition. They do this because they know that Prohibition prohibits. This is a great tribute to the effectiveness of Prohibition.

The liquor crowd fear it because they know its tenacity. They fear the first of September because they know we can win.

They are making a tremendous fight, but while they are spending £100,000 we will not, all told, spend £8000.

Every clergyman will tell you that no drunkard shall enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Yet a large number of them will not come out and fight the factory that makes drunkards. They come not to the help of the Lord against the mighty. However, we need not worry about what others do or leave undone. The question is, Have I really done my best?

If the day looks kinder gloomy,
An' yer chances kinder slim;
If the situation's puzzlin',
An' the prospect's awful grim;
An' perplexities keep pressin'
Till all hope is nearly gone;
Jest bristle up an' grit your teeth,
An' keep on keepin' on.

The Editor

HIS MASTER'S VOICE.

"What were your father's last words?"
"There were no last words. Mother was with him to the end."

THE MAN WITH A THOUSAND PARTNERS. WHY I BELIEVE IN PROHIBITION.

By J. C. PENNEY.

Mr. Penney's rise to eminence in the business world as head of a company doing an annual business of 150,000,000 dollars, is one of the epics of the present generation. He started with a capital of 500 dollars, opening his first store in Kemmerer, Wyoming, in March, 1902, and adding new stores until to-day there are 900 in the chain. His original partners in the enterprise are still his associates to-day as executives of the J. C. Penney Company. Because of his policy of making store managers and executive shareholders in the business, Mr. Penney is frequently referred to as the "man with a thousand partners."

I believe in Prohibition. I have always favored Prohibition. I believe that it is morally right. I know from experience in the far West, as well as in the East, that the liquor traffic was a vicious institution, that it injured individuals, and that it was a social liability.

We talk about Prohibition not prohibiting, but in my observation nothing could have been less effective than the license system itself. The saloon respected no statute that was passed to restrict its activities. It was a

exception, my banker friends tell me that in their opinion this condition is due very largely to Prohibition. Prohibition has withdrawn money from the till of the saloon-keeper and placed it in the channels of legitimate trade. It has increased the purchasing power not only of the working man but of every other member of society. Less money for booze has made more money for shoes.

RESULT OF QUESTIONNAIRE.

A questionnaire sent to the owner-managers of our local stores, and from which in



The Long Island Brewery at 3rd and Dean Streets in Brooklyn is the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.; Gustav Olson's Warehouse; Schrier's Wholesale Grocery; The R. F. Steven's Milk, Eggs, Cream and Butter Warehouse; and the Caldwell Lunch Room is in the old bar.

lawbreaker always and everywhere. I do not believe the temperance people of this country ever could have secured the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment had it not been for the character of the traffic itself. It became so obnoxious and at last it so corrupted politics that decent citizens everywhere turned against it. We know that this amendment was passed with a larger majority than any other amendment ever added to the Constitution of the United States.

Within the year I have travelled all over the country. I have talked with all classes of people. It is my conviction that the vast majority of the voters favor this law and that any political party, or any office seeker, declaring against it would be defeated.

But, while I am a Prohibitionist on moral grounds, if this were not the case, I would support this amendment as a business man. Economically and financially it is sound. It is a fact generally known that savings accounts have multiplied and increased almost beyond comprehension since the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted. With scarcely an

ten days five hundred and eighty-five replies were received from as many different communities located in forty-six of the forty-eight States, brought the following report:

546 stated that they did not believe beer and light wines should be legalised.

39 voted "Yes."

577 went on record against Prohibition repeal.

8 voted for repeal.

563 expressed the opinion that Prohibition had bettered conditions in their communities financially, socially and morally.

Perhaps the most interesting return on this questionnaire was with regard to the opinion of these owner-managers as to what was the sentiment in their communities:

438 gave as their opinion that a majority of the people in their communities would oppose Prohibition modification.

147 either stated that they thought a majority in their community would favor modification or else did not feel justified in expressing an opinion.

459 of these owner-managers expressed the opinion that a majority of their community would oppose Prohibition repeal.

126 were either of the opinion that their community would vote for Prohibition repeal or they did not feel justified in venturing an opinion.

It must be remembered that these store-owning managers are doing business in cities of all sizes and of every industrial and social type.

It is also a fact, however amazed one may be to find it so, that men formerly engaged in the liquor business have in practically every instance found more lucrative employment elsewhere and that the huge fortunes formerly invested in this traffic have been re-invested to their own enlargement and with benefit to society. The beverage liquor traffic was a parasite. This has been proved.

The politician who says that the question of Prohibition enforcement is a minor issue in the campaign is mistaken. He is self-deceived or deliberately trying to deceive the American voter. He should know better. From every standpoint this whole matter constitutes the greatest domestic issue before the country. We face the alternative of ordered government, government under law and liberty, protected and perfected by law, or of anarchy, government by mob violence, government by unrestrained and vicious minorities.

There are splendid men who do not agree with me with regard to Prohibition. They did nothing to help forward the Eighteenth Amendment. In good conscience they were opposed to it. They are now, as loyal citizens, supporting the enforcement of the amendment as vigorously as the most earnest "old-time" Prohibitionist. In any other course than the one they have taken lies the promise of disaster for this nation. Certainly repeal may be hoped for and may be worked for; but when it is sought after in any other way than the way prescribed by the Constitution itself, our liberties and our very lives are in danger.

There are some who advocate openly repeal by nullification, who insist that since they do not believe in the law, they will not observe it. Their attitude is an invitation to the gunman and the murderer to violate the laws these recognised criminals do not like. "Sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander." The man who boasts about his private bootlegger, who encourages his boot-black or elevator man to go out and get his illegal liquor, is morally more culpable than the fellow who acts as his agent. Whether he realises it or not, he is a worse enemy of this republican form of democratic government than any Communist.

No candidate, no political party, not declaring unequivocally for Prohibition Law Enforcement can have my vote.

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Camouflage—

(Continued from page 5.)

it, after all. Properly used it is a Blessing. It is a Boon in Sickness, and a Joy in Health." And so on. But when you got to windward that Wolf-smell broke like gorgonzola.

* * *

Canned Eloquence.

The Wolf grins, the Trade grins, but the Society really does look like a sheep. Even its paid organisers half believe the dope they recite. For the Trade furnishes them with ready-made addresses, and pays the quack lecturers and frayed parsons to hurdy-gurdy its stuff to audiences of bone-heads. And the Politicians take its wages, and bishops gurgle of "God's best gift," meaning the Alkil Powder.

* * *

Say ?

Question: Will the Voters see the Wolf behind the Sheep, the Trade behind the bogus Society, the ribs of Death glowing behind the veil which Wealth and Appetite have woven? Will they hear far off the long cruel howl of the Wolves in the forest?



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Powder 1/6

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4/8

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9/6 MEN'S STRIPED FUJI-DE-LUXE GOLF SHIRTS



5/5

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UNCLE B.'s PAGE

HOLIDAY ADVENTURES.

Sylvia Waters, Holly Road, Burradoo, writes: I am in 2B now, and have to work hard because next year I will be sitting for the Intermediate. We have just finished our half-yearly exam., and are getting our results back. I have not been able to go to school the last two days because I have a bad cold, and it was raining. My brother had to miss the exam. because he had influenza. I have not had it yet, and I do not want to get it. Last Wednesday the Intermediate High School had our annual play day. My brother's class play was "The Story Book Garden," in which he took a part as Little Jack Horner. My class play was "Scenes from Robin Hood," in which I took a part as Mistress Lincoln. There were seven plays altogether, and were a great success. We will be having our holidays in a week's time, and I will write and tell you if I have any adventures.

(Dear Sylvia,—We will all look forward to your next letter. "Holiday adventures" sounds most interesting. I expect Burradoo will soon be glorious with flowers.—Uncle B.)

A NEW NI.

Kathleen Watson, Junction-street, Wallerawang, writes: Will you please let me be your little Ni? Mr. Hughes recommends me, so it must be alright. I am ten years of age. My birthday is on the 26th January, but please don't tell everybody my age. I go to the Methodist Sunday school, and I have a good teacher. I'm in fourth class at the public school, and my teacher's name is Miss Mockler, and she is very nice. My brother, Walter is also my "Grit" cousin. He wrote to you yesterday. We all like "Grit," especially page double one.

(Dear Kathleen,—You would be welcome anyhow, but all those Mr. Hughes introduces are doubly welcome. I am so glad you have nice teachers, and you will be sure to make good progress under them.—Uncle B.)

FOGS.

Ethel Norman, Bruceedale, via Wagga, writes: I received the special stamp from you, Uncle, and I thank you very much for it. I like it. Dad has finished cropping, and has started fallowing this last week. We have had a good few frosts and fogs lately. I don't mind the frosts, but I don't like the fogs. Tennis is in full swing now. We have a tennis match every Saturday, so we have to keep going, haven't we? My brother has started learning the violin, and two boy friends of his have started learning the mandolin and guitar. So there is quite an orchestra around Bruceedale now, Uncle B.

(Dear Ethel,—I nearly made a mistake. I thought you said you did not like "frogs," but

I see it is "fogs" you don't like. There are lots of different kinds of fogs. Do you know there are "mental fogs" and "spiritual fogs," and they are much worse than the kind you refer to. Will you find out what causes a "fog" and tell us?—Uncle B.)

A NEW NI.

Dulcie Southwood, Monteith-st., Turramurra, writes: I would like to be one of your new Ni's, and put me on your birthday list. I am eight years old, and I am in third class at Warrawee Public School. I love to read "Grit" when you send them to my sisters to sell. Would you kindly send me some nice stamps for my sister Ida.

(Dear Dulcie,—I am delighted to have you as a Ni. I am going to see that Ida has a really truly splendid stamp collection. She is my champion helper.—Uncle B.)

GIVEN OR SOLD?

Elsie May Robb, Short-st., Hay, N.S.W., writes: I received a card from "Uncle Joe" about a week ago, and have just answered him. I do not know his address, so I am sending a letter and card to you, and please, Uncle, would you send them on to him. Are those "Grits" to be given or sold, Uncle? There is not much news up this way, so I will close with love to yourself and my "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Elsie,—Thank you for your letter. I have forwarded your letter and card to Uncle Joe. The copies of "Grit" that I send are to be sold when possible and if not sold to be given away. Keep pegging away.—Uncle B.)

ENLISTING.

Kathleen Cameron, Ashby, Maclean, writes: This is my first letter to you, and I would like to be enrolled as one of your Ni's, also a David, although I am a girl. I am twelve years old, and my birthday is on the 3rd August. You send my father the "Grit,"

(Continued on page 12.)

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

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

TWO CHAMPIONS.

One of my little friends started out with twenty copies of "Grit" and now she takes sixty. She sells them—sells them with a smile and brings me ten shillings each week.

Isn't that just splendid? Another friend started with 50, and is now taking 400, and has half a dozen others working for her. This is little short of a miracle. There is not much time, but surely some of my sleepy, lazy, busy doing-nothing-much scallywags will shake a leg and come to the help of their overworked Uncle and prove that we are willing to do more without being paid than the liquor protecting gang do when they are paid.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE IN.

Vera Waddell, Arcadia, via Hornsby, writes: I would like to become one of your Ni's. I am eight and a half years old. My birthday is November 23. I have two little sisters—one is named Beryl. She is three years old, and the other one is Lyla, aged 7½ months. We have a large citrus orchard, so you see I have plenty of oranges to eat. We also have a draught horse and a cow. Dad has a motor lorry and a car. It is a very nice and healthy place to live. All my relations in Sydney like coming up here for a holiday.

(Dear Vera,—I am pleased to have you as a Ni. I am sure many of your new cousins will envy you living in such a delightful place. You are now old enough to be a great help to mother, and you will, I am sure, just love looking after your little sisters.—Uncle B.)

LUCKY?

Fanny Sullivan, Kennedy-st., Dubbo, writes: I put writing and drawing in the Dubbo show, but I was not lucky this time. I might be going to Trangie for my mid-winter holidays. Our school has a week. I came 22nd in our school examination, but we haven't finished our test yet. I have 473 marks out of 600. I had a birthday on Monday, 14th June. I was eleven years old. My mother gave me a very nice watch.

(Dear Fanny,—I notice you say you were not "lucky" at the show. Hard work wins more prizes than luck ever won—so peg away. Never rely on luck, but upon work—patient, hard work. I wonder are you going to join my Go-Getters and sow some Prohibition seeds?—Uncle B.)

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TRAFFIC IN HUMAN SOULS.

"If For No Other Crimes Than This . . ."

One afternoon a few months ago I was visited by a friend who desired me to visit the home of a widow woman and do what I could to help her in her distress. I arrived at the home early in the evening and found the widow facing the alcohol problem in its worst form. This woman was the mother of two girls, one of nineteen and the other nearly twenty-two. When I entered the home one girl was there with her mother, and the girl was so stupidly drunk that we could not get any sense out of her, and the other girl was away in a wine shop, which was not many hundred yards along the street. I tried to say some comforting thing to the mother. But what could be said? In the face of such despair I felt worse than hopeless. Brokenly the mother told me her story. Widowed early in her married life she had worked and slaved to keep her girls with her. "They always went to Sunday school and I taught them to say their prayers, and every day of my life I prayed that God would protect them . . . and now this has happened. . . . I am now so hopeless about it that I can't even pray about it."

A thousand mothers have tried to build a protective wall of prayer around their kiddies, and in thousands of cases alcohol has broken through the protective wall of prayer and spoiled beautiful lives and broke mothers' hearts. God in Heaven, how long are Christian people going to tolerate this thing in our midst? How long is the general apathy going to last? How long is the indifference, worse than a second death, going to possess the minds of Christian people?

The Moral Case for Prohibition.

(Continued from page 3.)

tain circumstances they may call for the interference of the law. But we do not universally prohibit love and children and money because a certain number of vicious creatures are sure to be lustful and cruel and mean." Of course not. No one would think of prohibiting such things as love and children and money, because they are an inestimable benefit to mankind. Love is the very foundation of human happiness. "God is love."

As for children, to prohibit children would be to end the human race. As regards money, it is, in its various forms, the most remarkable means of transacting business that we yet know of. Why compare these things and the abuse of them with alcohol

sold as a beverage through a liquor bar, when it has been already admitted that liquor does no good? That is the difference—liquor only does harm. There is no useful side to it.

There is plainly no moral argument against Prohibition. But a very strong moral argument in its favor has been thus established out of the very mouths of our opponents.

When we remember that liquor is admitted by all to do nothing but harm, tremendous weight is thrown into the moral argument for Prohibition.

Prohibition looks ahead in the interest of the generations to come.

What an inestimable benefit it will be to them not to know the curse of alcohol! It will have "cleared the decks" to allow them to fight poverty and other social, industrial, political and religious problems with a better chance of success than we have at present. Let us not think only of our own day and generation, but of our children and our children's children. Give them a chance. Prohibition has right on its side all the way. Therefore vote for it, work for it, and pray for it too.

From Seven to Seventeen—

(Continued from page 11.)

and I enjoy reading it very much. My mother, father and I belong to the International Order of Good Templars in Maclean. We go every Thursday night from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. Our lodge is striving to its utmost to help Prohibition win. It is called "The Rock of Refuge" Lodge. There are about 40 members enrolled on the books, but there is a picture theatre in Maclean, and there is always a good picture showing on Thursday nights, so some of the members go there. When the business is over we have a special programme for the night, such as general harmony, debates, impromptu speeches, parlor games, Prohibition lectures, etc. I think it is a good simile terming Prohibition as David and Goliath, but I also think that with God's help David will conquer and kill Goliath now, the same as in days of old, don't you? If you will please send me 12 copies of "Grit" I will gladly be

a private, and distribute them among my friends.

(Dear Kathleen,—Welcome to my big family, and also to my small army. If we "Davids" do as the real David did we will win. But, alas, so few will go the whole way for God. We are not usable, or we certainly would be God's weapon for a victory.—Uncle B.)

SEPTEMBER 1st WILL BE SOMEBODY'S LAST CHANCE.

During the night of polling day in W.A., while the returns were coming in, I was in my office with a number of good friends. Late that night we could tell that the vote was against us, and I took the optimistic view that although we had lost a battle we would certainly fight again. While saying "Good night" to one of the friends I said, "Ah well, we must get ready for the 1930 poll now, and look forward to scoring a win." My friend said, "Yes, I suppose we must do that, but for me this vote has killed all my hopes . . . there will not be a 1930 chance for me." I knew something of the home life of that woman and knew that her husband was an alcoholic victim, and for her the future was hopeless. Thousands of men and women are looking to September 1 as their one hope of freedom from liquor, and if we fail these on polling day we shall break into pieces their only hope. For so many there is no day after to-morrow.

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AT THE CENTRAL.

Barrister: "Pardon me, madam, how old are you?"

Madam: "I am 32."

Barrister: "I am surprised."

Madam: "What at, my age or my veracity?"

Barrister: "Both, madam."

* * *

Witness: "First I shouted; then he shouted; then I shouted, and then he shouted, and then I—"

Prosecuting Sergeant: "All right, all right. Can't you tell the number of times?"

"How can I when you keep interrupting?"

* * *

His Worship: "The witness says it was only a minute before the next blow was struck. What have you to say to that?"

Defendant: "All I have to say is that it was a dashed long minute."

* * *

Magistrate: "When he knocked the bottle out of your hand, what did you say?"

Sergeant: "Before the witness answers, your Worship, it would be as well to clear the Court. That is if he is going to say what he did say."

* * *

Police Prosecutor: "You are a frequent visitor at this Court, aren't you?"

Defendant: "Maybe. But I never see the glad hand extended to me."

* * *

Motorist: "And you say I was going at 60 miles an hour?"

Traffic Constable: "You were."

"Thanks! That'll help the advt. when I want to sell the old bus."

* * *

Magistrate (to unwashed vagrant): "But surely you can keep yourself clean. Cleanliness, you know, is next to godliness."

Sergeant: "May I remind your Worship that he has professed himself to be an atheist."

PAINS OF HOSPITALITY.

Mother (giving afternoon tea instructions): "Now, remember, Willie, when these cakes are handed around, you must take a plain bun from the bottom of the plate."

Willie (disgustedly): "Just my luck! The bargain basement again."

* * *

HARVESTING THE HOWLER CROP.

From schoolboys' science papers:

The earth makes a resolution every twenty-four hours.

The difference between air and water is that air can be made wetter and water cannot.

We are now the masters of steam and eccentricity.

Things that are equal to each other are equal to anything else.

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During the war a colonel was transferred to a new command. On reaching his depot he found stacks of useless documents accumulated in the archives by his predecessors, so he wired to headquarters for permission to burn them. The answer came back: "Yes, but make copies first."

* * *

TENDER-HEARTED.

Two men were seated in a crowded tram-car. One, noticing that the other had his eyes closed, said:

"Bill, ain't yer well?"

"I'm all right," said Bill, "but I do 'ate to see ladies standin'."

* * *

PEEP! PEEP!

Wigg: "Sorry to keep you waiting, old man; but I've just been setting a trap for my wife."

Wagg: "Heavens! What do you suspect?"

Wigg: "A mouse in the pantry."

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SUNDAY.

"Trust ye not in lying words, saying the temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord, are these."—Jer. 7, 3.

When Jeremiah threatened Israel with the coming of the King of Assyria, the false prophets minimised the terror of his utterances by pointing to the temple and assuring the people that there was no reason to anticipate the overthrow of their city, since it was the custodian of the holy shrine of Jehovah. "Ye have the temple in your midst, surely then you are a religious people. You cannot be as bad as this pessimistic prophet alleges, and God cannot very well dispense with you."

But men may perform the most sacred rites and yet perpetrate the grossest crimes. The presence of a temple with all its priests and rites does not necessarily denote holiness, but often the contray. In Roman Catholic countries brigands will seek the blessing of heaven on their plans of murder and plunder. Our safety lies, not in outward rites, but in amending our ways and doings. Not in having sprung from godly parents, nor in engagedness in holy things, nor in the practise of religious rites, will help come, but in being genuinely right with God. Real religion consists not in temple rites, but in humility, selfishness and godliness. Saul of Tarsus is the type of many who are zealous for religion, but destitute of its power.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

MONDAY.

We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord."—2 Cor. 4, 5.

"Settle in your mind that no sermon is worth much in which the Lord is not the principal speaker. There may be poetry, refinement, historic truth, moral truth, pathos and all the charms of rhetoric, but all will be lost, for the purpose of preaching, if the word of the Lord is not the staple of the discourse."—John Hall.

"Oh, the unspeakable littleness of a soul which, entrusted with Christianity, speaking in God's name, to immortal beings, with infinite excitements to the most enlarged fervent love, sinks down into narrow self-regard, and is chiefly solicitous of its own honor."—Channing.

Gospel ministers should not only be like dials on watches, or milestones on the road, but like clocks and larums to sound the alarm to sinners. Aaron wore bells as well as pomegranates, and the prophets were commanded to lift up their voice like a trumpet. A sleeping sentinel may be the loss of a city. 'Cry aloud, spare not.'—Bishop Hall.

TUESDAY.

IS GAMBLING WRONG?

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."—Levit. 18, 18.

"He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent."—Prov. 28, 20.

"He that hasteth to be rich hath an evil eye, and considereth not that poverty shall come upon him."—Prov. 28, 22.

"God said unto him, thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee. So is every one that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."—Luke 12, 21.

"Labor not to be rich."—Isa. 23, 4.

"He that swallowed down riches, he shall vomit them up again. He shall suck the poison of asps; the viper's tongue shall slay him . . . that which he labored for shall he restore, and shall not swallow it down; according to his substance shall his restitution

be, and he shall not rejoice therein. Because he hath oppressed and hath forsaken the poor, and hath taken away an house which he builded not. Surely he shall not feel quietness, he shall not save of that which he desired."—Job 20, 8-29.

"As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and in the end shall be a fool."—Jer. 17, 11.

"Thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors . . . Behold therefore I have smitten mine hand at thy dishonest gain which thou hast made."—Ezek. 22, 12-13.

"He that is greedy of gain troubleth his own house."—Prov. 15, 27.

WEDNESDAY.

"Gambling is a world-wide evil, and is almost as old as man himself, but it is Australia's darling sin.

"1. Gambling is morally wrong because it is an infringement of the law of stewardship. It is injurious to the development of character. It is an insult to the idea of brotherhood, it is anti-social, and makes good citizenship difficult.

"2. Gambling is economically wrong, because it reduces the national output by 20 per cent. per annum. It imposes a heavy burden on the trading community. It is a fruitful source of misery in the home life. It spoils healthful recreation and produces nervous overstrain. In the light of all this it is the duty of every Christian to dissociate himself from every form of betting and gambling, even in small ways (for the lesser may lead to the greater), and discourage the attempts to secure revenue for good causes from gambling.

"In the light of Christ's Golden Rule we cannot justify gambling."—Presbyterian Witness."

THURSDAY.

"For as we have many members in one body, and all members have not the same office, so we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another."—Rom. 12, 4.

A tender-hearted and compassionate disposition, which inclines men to pity and feel the misfortunes of others, and which is, even for its own sake, incapable of involving any man in ruin and misery, is of all tempers of mind the most amiable; and though it seldom receives much honor is worthy of the highest."—Fielding.

"Members one of another,' sharers in this brief life,

Each of his brother keeper, none is alone in the strife;

Each has a mission to others either for good or for ill,

We each leave our mark on our brothers whether or no we will."

F.T.

"It is an old saying, and one of fearful and fathomless import, that we are forming characters for eternity. Forming characters! Whose? Our own or others? Both—and in that momentous fact lies the peril and responsibility of our existence. Who is sufficient for the thought?"—Elihu Burritt.

FRIDAY.

"Whosoever will come after me let him deny himself."—Matt. 16, 24.

"Even Christ pleased not Himself."—Rom. 15, 3.

"That which especially distinguishes a high order of man from a low order of man, that

which constitutes human goodness, human nobleness, is surely not the degree of enlightenment with which men pursue their own advantage; but it is self-forgetfulness; it is self-sacrifice; it is the disregard of personal pleasure, personal indulgence, personal advantage, remote or present, because some other line of conduct is more right."—J. A. Froude.

SATURDAY.

"The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me."—Gen. 4, 10.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" asked Cain when questioned as to the whereabouts of his brother. Many a man has echoed his words in his heart when following the desires of own selfishness, trampling souls beneath his feet while he hastens on his own way, caring for nothing but the gratification of his own flesh. Many a man is the murderer of his brother by his sinful indulgence in what he considers harmless, because it does not apparently harm himself. To such God's voice comes, 'Where is thy brother?' Alas, too often the answer is, 'I know not, am I my brother's keeper?'—F.T.

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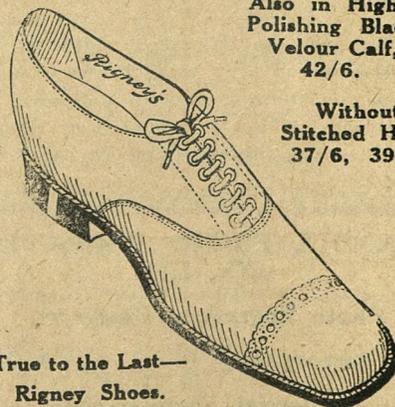
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THE TRUE NATURE OF DIFFERING OPINION IN UNITED STATES.

"It is now found to be dreadfully true that the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act have brought more and stronger drink into the homes of the American people."

If this statement is true, why is it that the American people have not evinced any desire to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment? The object of that amendment was to banish strong drink. Since it was inserted in the Constitution, there have been Congressional elections at which the liquor law was a main issue. The result of those elections was to confirm the Prohibition policy by overwhelming majorities.

The American people are intelligent, discerning, hard-headed people, and it is not unreasonable to assume that they know their own minds. If they have adhered to the existing liquor law, it can only be because, on the whole, they are satisfied with its operation. That is an inference which all the special pleading of "trade" interests in this country cannot invalidate. All testimony has not the same evidential value. Partial and interested evidence is always suspect. It is an absolute rule of sound reasoning that discrimination between conflicting statements involves the rejection of testimony that is suspect.

The statement quoted at the head of this article proceeds from the "trade" in Australia. As such it is suspect, because it comes from a source which is directly interested financially in the maintenance of the liquor traffic in this country. It appears in an organ which has but recently appeared in the literary firmament and which has arrogated to itself the title "Common Sense." It is the official organ of the Citizens' Rights and Liquor Reform Association, and, judging by its contents, it bears somewhat the same relation to the serious and respectable literature of the liquor question that "Beckett's Budget" does to responsible journalism. For, this organ, like "Beckett's Budget," appears to concern itself solely with law-breaking and law-breakers, the flotsam and jetsam of the social order, as though this, even in Australia, were the rule rather than the exception. Like "Beckett's Budget," "Common Sense" appears not to be registered for transmission through the post.

"Common Sense" is in its fourth issue. We shall be surprised if it survives after September next. In other words, it is not a bona-fide "magazine" (as it describes itself) at all, but a propagandist sheet issued on behalf of the liquor trade in New South Wales by an "Association" which was created with, and is kept alive by, liquor funds. This Association has a "membership" of sorts, but it is not an incorporated body, and we doubt whether its total receipts from members' subscriptions would pay its expenses for a week at the present time.

As evidence of the sort of "common sense" circulated by the liquor interest, the statement that "Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act" have increased liquor consumption deserves close attention, because it lays bare a particularly dishonest trick of liquor dialectics. That trick consists in wilfully confusing the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is an assertion of fundamental principle and policy. The Volstead Act is the legislative measure whereby effect is sought to be given practically to this principle and policy. It follows that failure of the Volstead Act would not, and could not, invalidate or condemn the Eighteenth Amendment. The most that failure of the Volstead Act could demonstrate would be that it does not provide the right machinery and procedure to give effect to the amendment. All sorts of laws frequently fail to justify themselves, but that was never considered to be, in itself, a condemnation of the policy which inspired them.

Now, whatever differences of opinion may exist in the United States as to the merits of the Volstead Act and the executive machinery created thereunder, there is no organised body of responsible opinion in that country in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Senator Edge, formerly Governor of New Jersey, is opposed to the Volstead Act, but he says: "I am not opposed to law enforcement. On the contrary, I am endeavoring to make it possible. . . . The Eighteenth Amendment should be enforced. . . . A modification of the Volstead Act . . . will not restore the saloon. NO ONE STANDS FOR THAT."

What the people of New South Wales should clearly understand at the present time is that practically all the serious discussion of Prohibition in the United States to-day centres round the efficiency of the Volstead Act and does not impugn the Eighteenth Amendment as an expression of principle and policy at all. The American people are perfectly satisfied with the Eighteenth Amendment. Many of them are dissatisfied with the way it is being enforced by the Volstead Act.

It is obvious that there is a good deal of illicit drinking in America. That was to be expected. You cannot interfere by law with a deeply-ingrained social habit without provoking for some years extensive evasions of the law. On the other hand, the American people are the last people in the world to tolerate passively continued open defiance of the law. They are conscious of their power

and are determined that this law in the United States shall be respected and enforced. The question how this shall be done is the only question affecting liquor policy which agitates them at all.

It must not be assumed, however, that the bulk of public opinion in the United States has even gone so far yet as definitely to condemn the Volstead Act. Such, indeed, is far from being the case. There are in all countries unreasonable people who, contrary to all human experience, expect 100 per cent. success from a law and, in default thereof, condemn the law. If that were a reasonable position to take up, all the laws existent in the world to-day would stand condemned and have to be repealed. Quoting voluminous official statistics, the Hon. George S. Hobart, a former member of the New Jersey Assembly, definitely asserts that "The Volstead Act is in fact enforced. . . . The effectiveness of the Volstead Act is demonstrated by the results that have been obtained EVEN WITH IMPERFECT ENFORCEMENT." Mr. Hobart goes on to point out that "in view of what the records show as to the results of Prohibition as enforced by the provisions of the Volstead Act, the burden of proof is upon those who suggest a modification thereof. . . . The records show that it can be enforced WHEN AN HONEST ATTEMPT IS MADE TO DO SO."

It will occur to the intelligent reader, from the fact that the Volstead Act has not been modified, that the proof of its failure has not so far been furnished to the people and the Congress of the United States. All the so-called "common sense" of subsidised liquor propaganda in New South Wales cannot overcome the conclusive logic of this fact.

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