

Grit.

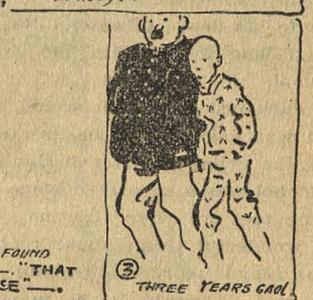
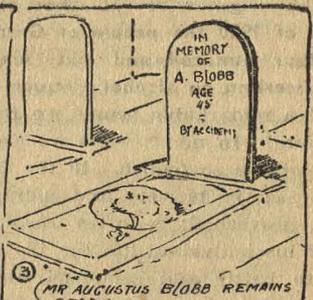
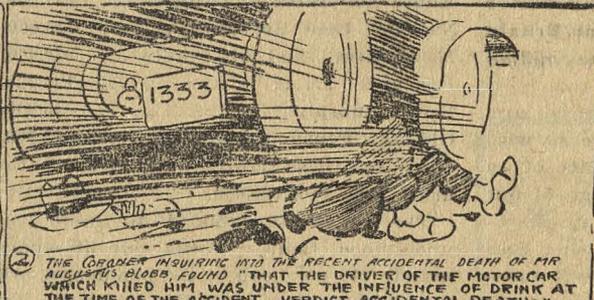
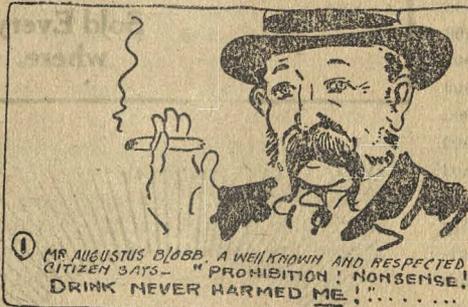
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XV. No. 20.

Twopence.

SYDNEY, AUGUST 4, 1921.

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



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ENGLAND'S THIRST.

47 MILLION PEOPLE SPEND 469 MILLIONS IN TWELVE MONTHS.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

The drink bill for the United Kingdom for 1920 is now available, and we have a copy before us. Every adjective which may be used to emphasise the abnormal fails to convey the truth of the appalling waste which the figures reveal. For the twelve months of 1920 the people of Great Britain spent four hundred and sixty-nine million pounds sterling on alcoholic liquor.

What a remarkable people we British are, to be sure! In many ways we are so wise and in others so foolish. In the face of an outside foe the bravery and courage of our race is proverbial; with an absolute disregard of his individual life the Britisher goes forth to battle and conquers, and returns fearful lest someone shall direct public attention to his deeds of valor. But there remain age-long foes within our gates which our people do not fight. When the war clouds darkened the whole world, and Great Britain was engaged in the greatest war in history, the Prime Minister of England stated that alcohol was a greater menace to Britain than the foes we were fighting. And here is the wonderful thing about that, in spite of what Lloyd George said about the liquor traffic, and although as the man who was administering the most powerful Act of Parliament ever passed, D.O.R.A., he, Lloyd George, with a stroke of his pen could outlaw the brewer. He did not do it. Our troops, with our Allies, beat the outside foe, but the thing which according to the Prime Minister was a greater menace than the Germans was left almost untouched. And last year, 1920, the people allowed this menace to rob them of 469 million pounds! Verily we are a remarkable people.

That our readers may by certain comparisons form a more accurate idea of the immensity of this drink bill, we give the following official figures:

The drink bill for 1913 was £166,700,000,

against £469,700,000 for 1920, which is an increase of 303 millions in seven years.

The following figures are of interest:

For the same period the following amounts were spent:

Education—rates and taxes	£97,206,548
National Debt Services	345,000,000
Navy, Army, and Air Forces	230,400,000
Pensions	123,235,000
Bread Subsidy	45,000,000
Old Age Pensions	25,969,000

Against these figures we have the national drink bill: £469,700,000.

The drink bill reduced to more easily understood figures works out at approximately £10 per head of the population, which amounts to £50 per family, taking the average family to be five (mother, father, and three children). The great question which John Bull has to very seriously ask himself is: Can he hope to compete with sober America in the world's markets and hope to win? He cannot, the handicap is too great. The burdens which the war has left on the shoulders of all nations is so great that the ordinary figures of finance are inadequate to describe them. The present, with its promise of the big problems of the future, calls for clear brains, and if the non-sober nation must compete with the sober nation, then the only natural outcome must be that the sober, clear-brained nation will have a big advantage over a nation which recklessly spends 469 millions in alcohol each year of its life. Many years ago the present King, when Prince of Wales, started the slogan, "Wake up, England!" We are of the opinion that a new and better slogan would be "Sober up, John Bull." For as sure as the night follows day, if old John Bull does not sober up he will wake up one day and find that the race is indeed to the strong—and only the sober are strong.

B.P.

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

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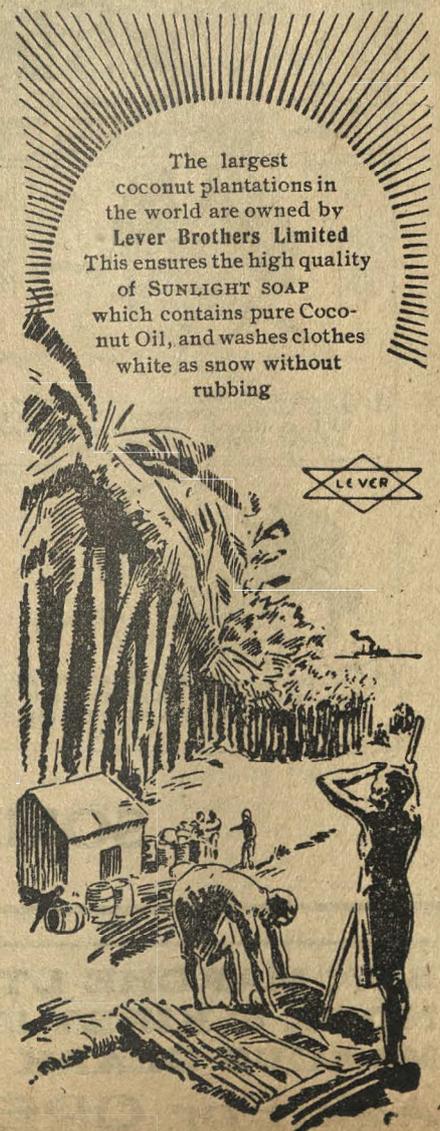
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Some Woman's C.T.U. Activities.

A RALLY AT WEST MAITLAND.

The organisers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union rally, held on July 20 in the Methodist School Hall, West Maitland, are to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking. The representatives of fourteen local Unions had been invited to attend the meeting, which went on from 3 p.m. to 7 o'clock, with an interval for tea, when, owing to the large attendance, three relays had to be made. Miss Cracknell, President for West Maitland, was in the chair, and her platform guests included Mrs. Winn, State Vice-President, President of Newcastle District and of Mayfield local Unions, Mrs. Strang, Australasian Vice-President, Mrs. Squires, honorary secretary for West Maitland, and the local clergy and Salvation Army officers.

Mrs. Burns, of Wallsend, gave a brief Biblical address on the story of Deborah, drawing a lesson of encouragement for all women workers in the effort to drive back the spiritual enemies of mankind.

A resolution proposed by Mrs. Willings and seconded by Mrs. Kilgour, Mayoress of Newcastle, warmly commending the stand taken by the Bishop of Newcastle against the gambling evil, and urging him to use the influence of his high official position to combat also the liquor evil, was carried unanimously.

Great interest was aroused by the addresses of Miss Gow and Mesdames Bear and Piper, the latter telling of the success of open-air meetings conducted entirely by ladies, and Miss Gow explaining the scheme for systematic lending of Rev. R. B. S. Hammond's book, "With One Voice," in which 60 Newcastle ladies are engaged, utilising nearly 2000 copies.

The meeting was also addressed by Mrs. Winn, Miss Cracknell, and Mrs. Strang, and music and recitations increased the interest of a well-planned programme.

HOSTEL FOR GIRLS.

An interesting ceremony (says the "Daily Telegraph"), marred to some extent by the inclement weather, took place in Burrenstreet, Newtown, on July 21, when a new hostel for girls, to be known as Frances Willard House, was opened by Dame Margaret Davidson.

The new hostel owes its existence to the enterprise of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. It is situated close to Macdonaldtown railway station, and the Erskineville tram passes the door in Burrenstreet. Formerly a private residence, the Frances Willard House occupies an elevated position in its own grounds, which afford a refreshing glimpse of well-kept shrubbery and lawn.

The Frances Willard House, as its name indicates, is intended by the W.C.T.U. as a memorial to its founder. Accommodation will be found for 22 girls who may be

either engaged in business or who may be students. The hostel will be, as far as possible, self-supporting. The girls will be asked to pay 22/6 weekly if they occupy dormitories, and 30/- if they have single rooms. The purchase price was £2500, the payment of which was arranged on advantageous terms. Certain necessary alterations have been made, including the installation of the electric light and a hot-water service, and these cost £360.

There was a large attendance of ladies assembled on the lawn in front of the verandah when the opening ceremony took place. After a dedicatory prayer by the Rev. W. H. Howard, President of the Methodist Conference, the gathering was addressed by Mrs. Grant Forsyth, State President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who said that they hoped that the Frances Willard House would be a means of helping to relieve the difficulty which girls from the country experienced in finding suitable accommodation in this great city.

It was explained by Miss E. G. Bowes, the Secretary, that among the gifts which had been received for the hostel were the furnishings for two bedrooms, a piano, and a large dresser.

Dame Margaret Davidson said that when she was invited to perform the opening ceremony of the Frances Willard House she had no hesitation in complying, because she knew how badly these hostels for girls were needed. She was aware how excellent it was that girls coming from the country should be able to go to a home like this. She hoped that it would not be long before they were able to pay off the debt on the building and start another hostel, for they were required everywhere. (Applause.)

Having been presented with a dainty pair of scissors, Dame Margaret Davidson cut the white ribbon (emblem of the Union) which was stretched across the front door of the hostel, and in doing so declared the building open.

The visitors, after an inspection of the hostel, were served with afternoon tea.

STRIKING WORDS FROM WISE WOMEN.

Lady Edgeworth David:

"It seems to me no exaggeration to say that if every woman, from to-day onward, learnt her duty toward her children on this question of alcohol, and executed her duty prayerfully and intelligently, drunkenness would practically be wiped out in two generations.

"The responsibility is great, indeed it is awful to the shirking coward; but to the woman who faces the music bravely and cheerfully, it will act as a tonic, both strengthening and exhilarating."

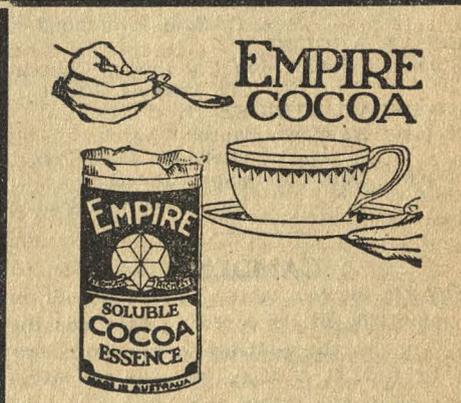
Practical suggestions by Lady Edgeworth David:

1. "Let no woman invest her money in a brewery or wine business.
2. "Encourage all efforts to fight the drink traffic whether they emanate from your own or some other doxy.
3. "When out of health, go to a doctor who does not prescribe alcohol as a medicine.
4. "Do not take alcohol yourselves as a beverage, or as a medicine, and do not give it to your children, or your friends.
5. "Do not take patent medicines.
6. "Do not use alcohol as a flavoring in cooking, and boycott all cookery classes where it is used."

"A striking feature of a great Convention such as this is the importance attached by each superintendent to the work of her department. I think this is just splendid, and it shows that those who are doing the work see and know the need of it."—Mrs. John Macleod, Australasian President, W.C.T.U., at recent Convention in Melbourne.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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FIELD DAY SERVICES.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7.

- 11 a.m.: Bondi Anglican Church.
7.15 p.m.: Mill Hill Anglican Church.
Mr. Francis Wilson.
11 a.m.: Randwick Methodist Church.
7 p.m.: Waverley Presbyterian Church.
Rev. H. Allen Job.
11 a.m.: Waverley Methodist Church.
7 p.m.: Lugar Brae Methodist Church.
Rev. Fred. C. Middleton.
11 a.m.: Botany Methodist Church.
7 p.m.: Mascot Methodist Church.
Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.
11 a.m.: S. Kensington Anglican Church.
7 p.m.: Kensington Anglican Church.
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.
11 a.m.: Rosebery Methodist Church.
7 p.m.: Botany Presbyterian Church.
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.
7 p.m.: Kensington Methodist Church.
Sunday Afternoon, 3 p.m.: Botany Town
Hall, Young People's Demonstration.
Messrs. Butler and Shonk.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

- 8 p.m.: Wollongong Town Hall.
Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

- 8 p.m.: Marshall Mount Methodist Church.
Mr. Francis Wilson.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

- 8 p.m.: Newtown Baptist Church.
Rev. H. Allen Job.
8 p.m.: Dapto Methodist Church.
Mr. Francis Wilson.

CAMDEN.

Why are the four hotels in Camden all on the same side of the street? This was the puzzle put to the audience in the Foresters' Hall by Rev. C. J. King, M.A., in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Job. Those present looked perplexed, so the rector explained. The main street was formerly the boundary between two estates on which the town was built. The owner of one estate stipulated that no liquor establishments should be erected there; the other made no such demand. Mr. King also informed the meeting that General Onslow had declared himself a Prohibitionist.

THE PLEDGE.

Preparations for the Referendum Pledge-Signing Campaign are proceeding satisfactorily. There has been some hesitancy until the real purpose of the pledge became understood. It is not anti-Party; it is to secure the referendum.

Meetings of workers at Campsie and Hornsby decided to take the matter up, and preparations were begun for a campaign for signatures.

A hitch in connection with the printing of the pledges will soon be got over. In the meantime, other bands of workers will be organised. It is anticipated that the result will be an instrument that can be used effectively in securing for the people the right to vote on the liquor question.

SPREADING THE TIDINGS.

One of the best contributions to the campaign is coming from the hands of women workers who are distributing "With One Voice" from house to house in many of the suburbs. There are many of these now who leave the book on loan and call for it a week later. One lady worker, in her report, mentions that three books have already been read by four persons each in the locality where she is visiting. That is an indication of the value of this effort.

Representatives of twelve bands of workers organised by Miss Lucas, of the Congregational Women's Propaganda Committee, met in conference at the Pitt-street Hall. Some of the reports were very encouraging, showing that the fear that Prohibition would bring other evils is being destroyed by the book. Mr. Middleton gave the conference some valuable hints, greatly encouraging the workers with his suggestions for meeting the various types of objections heard by the workers.

CAMPSIE PREPARING.

The workers at Campsie were met by Mr. Job on Monday, and resolved to commence immediately a vigorous book-lending campaign. All the Protestant Churches were represented, and volunteers offered to start the movement among the members of their respective congregations. Copies of "With One Voice" will first be lent to those who attend the Churches. Then, in a month's time, the movement to place them in the hands of non-churchgoers will be launched.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT. SOMETHING SPECIAL IN "GRIT."

In the first issue of each month a page will be devoted to Young People's work. This issue will be sent to our workers among Young People's Societies. (See page 12 of this number.)

REGISTRATIONS.

No. 29, Austenham-road Methodist Band of Hope, Leichhardt. President, Rev. G. O. Cocks; Secretary, Miss Holt; membership, 90.

No. 30, Camden Methodist Band of Hope. President, Rev. C. Percival; Secretary, Mr. M. Peat; membership, 60.

No. 31, Hurlstone Park Methodist Band of Hope. Leader, Mr. A. P. O'Connor; membership, 250.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Successful lantern lectures were recently held at Marrickville Congregational Church and Bondi Junction Methodist Church. Mr. E. Gilbert lectured at Marrickville, and delighted all with his stories and facts.

Lakemba Presbyterian Church has started a Band of Hope, under the leadership of Rev. J. C. McLelland. Well done!

Camden and Cawdor Methodist Bands of Hope arranged two good meetings, which were addressed by Mr. Job, on the 18th and 19th respectively. The programme at each place included musical and elocutionary items, a coffee supper, and concluded with games for the young people. Needless to say, they were well attended, and all had a good time together.

TEACH THE CHILDREN.

Ignorance is the stronghold of the liquor traffic, and if we give the children the true knowledge as to the nature of alcohol and its effects upon the human body and upon the economic system, this stronghold will be successfully invaded and captured.

Science proves that alcohol is a narcotic poison and not a stimulant; that it does not warm—in fact, lets heat out of the body; that it is a poison, and not a food. Science shows that while liquor sellers claim to give employment the actual result is that they cause unemployment, and, indeed, make many men unemployable.

While seeming to provide revenue through license fees and taxes, what really happens is: the money necessary to deal with the results of the traffic, providing jails, etc., totals more than this so-called revenue.

To impress these important facts on the minds of the young people is the work of Junior Temperance Societies.—"Band of Hope News."

PERSONAL.

Amongst the visitors to the office during the week was Mr. James Masters, the General Secretary of the West Australian Alliance. He was one of the delegates to the recent Australian Prohibition Council, and came on to Sydney for a few days' leave before returning to Perth. Mr. Masters is hopeful regarding the outlook in the West, anticipating such amending legislation as will make the next vote capable of liquor reform worth while.

(Continued on Page 10.)

"THE WORKER"

Invades every nook and corner of New South Wales, and posts more single copies direct to Australian Homes than any other Paper in the Commonwealth.

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FROM PUG TO PREACHER.

W.D.B. ("JACK") CREAGH—THE MAN WHO CAME BACK.

Billy Sunday, the American evangelist who dispenses religion in baseball terms, probably thinks that he is unique as a purveyor of the gospel. He is not. Australia has a man who delivers addresses on practical religion in fighting terms—and gets his audiences, too. One-time champion lightweight boxer of the British army, "Jack" Creagh now delivers mighty "punches" against the forces which hinder the progress of Australians.

"Jack" and I faced a Queensland crowd one night during the 1920 Prohibition campaign in that State. The Central West had poured its unending stream of drink-sodden men into Rockhampton, and the crowd was ugly. There were men snarlingly ready for an opportunity or an excuse to break out, but Creagh was fearless and merciless. With fact and experience he successfully fought them on the Prohibition issue. This was one side of Creagh's character. There is another. Into a church meeting that same night there lurched a massively proportioned "Digger." He was raving mad with drink. People sat spellbound as he advanced menacingly towards Creagh. And then he felt Jack's hand on his shoulder, saw understanding pity in a man's eyes. Heavily breathing with great torso heaving, occasionally moaning with the pain of his cuts and bruises, the Digger lay stretched on a form, content to be under the spell of Creagh's love for his fellow-man. Creagh had suffered his own "Gethsemane"!

THE MAN—AS A BOY.

Listen to his story as reported by the Sydney "Sun" and told to a meeting of derelicts in Sydney:

"My father was a retired soldier, and I was the youngest son. I had a loving mother and sisters. I had a natural love for sport. When I saw two birds flying I wanted to know which would get there first!

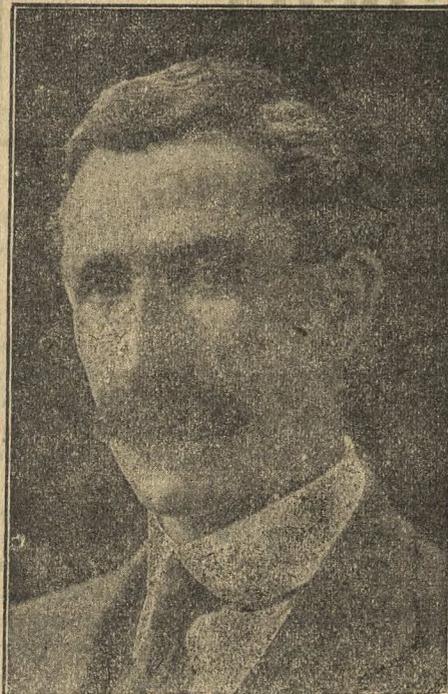
"Well, when I was seventeen and a half, Kid Lavigne, the champion boxer from America came to the town of Eltham (near Woolwich), where I lived. I saw him with his followers, and all the young men in the town could think of nothing else but Kid and his doings. I saw him running through the town every day with his trainers, and gradually I came from watching to speaking, and at last found myself invited to his quarters. The men were all nice and pleasant to me—you lads know that you often find more freedom and friendliness in boxing quarters than you do in a church. And then, as I was a good runner, I was allowed to go out with the boxers on their runs.

"One day they persuaded me to put on the gloves, and I had the conviction that I would be able to box. Kid Lavigne condescended to spar with me. He could have knocked me out with his little finger, but

I thought I was some kid, and went into Woolwich next day and bought a sweater!

THE CALL OF THE GLOVES.

"For three weeks I had been visiting the boxing quarters without a word to my people. Then Kid went away and beat Dick Burge, the English champion, and I kidded myself I had something to do with his suc-



W. D. B. ("JACK") CREAGH.

cess! You see, boys, 'If a man imagines himself to be somebody, if he is nobody he deceives himself.'

"Soon after this I was sent up to London to begin studying for a doctor, and if I had studied as many books on medicine as I did on boxing I ought to have been one of the cleverest physicians in London. I palled up with another chap who was as keen as I, and together we went to a place in the East End of London to learn boxing.

"The boxing game is alright, if you can take it on without becoming lopsided. But I began to think of nothing else; I lost all sense of responsibility. If you can keep your balance you are alright, but as soon as boxing, drinking, and gambling claims most of a man's attention he is threatened with lopsidedness, and moral and physical bankruptcy.

"Well, my first contest came along, and I beat the other fellow on points. The next day I went home for holidays with a lovely black eye which I had caught in the contest. I won it, and believing myself to be a bit of a knut, I drank sufficient at a dirty little pub in Bethnal Green to show traces of it on my arrival home.

"My father questioned me and censured my behaviour. That night I packed my bundle, and left home, never to return.

CHAMPION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

"Going back to London I took up boxing for good under the name of Jack O'Brien. I won a few contests against second-rate lads and attended the school which Tom Ireland and Dick Pepper opened every winter. They took me in hand, and had hopes of making me a champion when the doctor forbade me to fight any more, unless I wanted my nose to mortify from continued breaks. By this time I had the reputation of being one of the best street fighters in the East End.

"I decided to give up boxing and entered the army, joining the King's Royal Rifles. For about 18 months I was without the gloves, and then after two and a half years won the championship of the British army.

"There is no sport in all the world that offers more temptation than that of a boxer. When he's on top there is no man more sought after. Is it any wonder that five old champions are wandering around Sydney now, sparring for beer? One or two are in asylums. It's not because they weren't good lads, not because boxing wasn't a good thing, but because they became lopsided under its influence, until the park seat was the only one they could call their own, and they got down to feeding at the soup kitchen.

"I'm not lecturing you chaps, am I? But you see I'm an old sport, and I'm always looking for the knock-out blow that will bring you to your senses. See how things change! Once I tried for the knock-out blow that would make a man lose his senses.

"As a soldier I went to South Africa, where I met Herb. McKell, the contest ending in a draw; and Bob James, the South African champion, by whom I was beaten, although the sporting papers believed me to have won in both cases.

DOWN AND OUT AND—

"After the Boer War I left the British army to come to Australia, and through drink soon joined the army of dead-beats. The medals I won in boxing competitions are probably still the property of various bushwhackers and bullockies out west, to whom I gave them in exchange for drink and food.

"I drifted back to Sydney to knock about with an Irish barrister, who had fallen as low as myself. One rainy night he suggested we should take shelter by coming to a meeting arranged by Mr. Hammond for men of our type. I had an aversion to parsons, because I remembered how often when I was a soldier their sermons had kept me from the 'gym.' To-day I say, 'Give me a good parson!—he's a hard thing to beat.' Well, the Irish barrister persuaded me to come in, and Mr. Hammond seemed to speak straight to me. Not a word of blame, mind you! But words of hope and comfort, and suggestions for making a fresh start.

(Continued on Page 14.)

TAKE FOR SUPPER THESE COLD NIGHTS

GRIFFITHS BROS.

Signal Cocoa

SIX O'CLOCK CLOSING.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DILEMMA—A SANE COURSE.

"I also hold that, the referendum not having taken place, and the certificate not having been issued in the 'Government Gazette' according to the Act, the defendant is not liable for selling after 6 p.m.

"In other words, all publicans and persons holding wine licenses can now keep open till 11 p.m."—Mr. Burton Smith, S.M., at the Central Police Court, Friday, July 22.

This statement was the most important part of the magistrate's decision in a case which had been made a test case in regard to the hours until which hotels and wine saloons are now allowed to remain open.

The case was one in which James McDonald, the holder of a wine license in Elizabeth-street, Sydney, was charged by summons with having sold liquor after closing time on July 22:

The magistrate held that the sale did take place at the time alleged, but on the grounds that the six o'clock closing law had expired, dismissed the case.

A CONTRARY VIEW.

In a case in the Bathurst Police Court on Friday, in which a local hotelkeeper was charged with having sold liquor during prohibited hours, counsel for the defence (Mr. H. Senlen) took the point that, under the special provisions of the law governing 6 o'clock closing, a hotelkeeper was now entitled to serve until 11 o'clock.

The magistrate (Mr. F. W. C. Crane) held that the 6 o'clock closing must obtain until a referendum had been taken.

The early closing, it was stated, had been brought about by proclamation as the result of a referendum, and did not debar any hotelkeeper from carrying on the bar trade until 6 o'clock. That was a passive provision, as distinct from an active provision requiring some particular action, and should remain in force until a referendum was taken, or some contrary provision made by law.

The defendant was fined £5.

THE LEGAL POSITION.

By a majority of 138,090 the citizens of N.S.W. agreed by a referendum taken on June 10, 1916, to the closing of the bars at 6 p.m. This decision was to operate for the period of the war and for a certain period thereafter.

Before that period expired the Nationalist Government passed the Liquor Amendment Act of 1919. It provided that a referendum was to be taken on the question of Prohibition with compensation, and that, at the same time, the people were to vote on alternative hours for closing the bars—6 p.m. and 9 p.m. It was provided that the referendum should be taken between January 1, 1920, and June 30, 1921.

The provision that hotels should cease to sell liquor at 6 p.m. was continued in the following section:

Subject to the provisions of Part III. of this Act relating to Prohibition with compensation, the period during which, in pursuance of the referendum taken under the Liquor Referendum Act, 1916, all licensed premises and registered clubs shall close at the hour of 6 o'clock, is hereby extended until a closing hour therefor has been certified and published in the "Government Gazette" in pursuance of the referendum to be taken as hereinafter provided.

Part III. of the Act comprises the sections which provide for the taking of the referendum between January 1, 1920, and June 30, 1921.

That referendum has not been taken. The present Government estimated it would cost £80,000, and that, even if Prohibition with compensation were carried, compensations would cost many millions, which the State was quite unable to find. Therefore, on account of the general financial stringency, the Government decided to postpone the taking of the referendum.

It is now being argued that, according to the clause quoted, the continuance of 6

o'clock closing was contingent on the taking of the referendum before June 30, 1921. Since that has not been taken, and no further provision for taking it has been made, it is argued that the clause quoted, which carried on 6 o'clock closing subject to certain definite conditions, becomes non-operative on June 30. Therefore, according to this reasoning, the referendum decision of 1916 and the 6 o'clock closing provision of the Liquor Amendment Act, 1919, cease to be effective, and hotelkeepers on July 1 will be at liberty to revert to 11 o'clock closing, which was the law prior to the referendum in 1916.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S VIEW.

Mr. McTiernan, the Attorney-General, the chief legal adviser of the Cabinet, stated recently that the question of 6 o'clock closing had been receiving his attention, and it was his considered opinion, supported by officers of his department and eminent counsel, that 6 o'clock would continue to be the closing hour until a referendum was taken.

Soon after Mr. Burton Smith's decision became known, the following statement, made on behalf of the Government, was issued by Mr. McKell, Minister for Justice:

"It is to be distinctly understood that the magistrate's decision is not final. The Crown Solicitor will immediately ask the magistrate to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

"Pending the final determination, proceedings will be taken against all persons selling liquor after 6 p.m."

(Continued on page 7.)

BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

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

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WONDERFUL ERADICA

"Sure Cure for Septic Sores."

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

Sold by Anthony Hordern, W. H. Soul, Pattinson, Winn's, Ltd., Oxford-street, Sydney.

THE REFERENDUM PLEDGE.

CUMBERLAND TO LEAD THE WAY.

Every politician lives by votes; he dies, politically, when his supply of votes gives out. That is simple enough, and every politician has a really wonderful respect for votes. Acting on this knowledge we have decided on a campaign which will compel the respect of every politician.

The method is this:

THE PROHIBITIONISTS WITHIN EACH ELECTORATE TO BE ORGANISED TO GIVE THEIR FIRST PREFERENCE VOTE AT ELECTIONS TO THE MAN WHO IS

PLEGDED TO GIVE THE PEOPLE A REFERENDUM.

WHY CUMBERLAND?

BECAUSE—

Cumberland electorate has a majority of Prohibitionists;

Cumberland Prohibitionists must have spokesmen in Parliament;

Cumberland Prohibitionists can demonstrate that the people are the rulers.

Many of the suburbs and areas in Cumberland electorate have demonstrated by the votes cast for reform at the local option

and six o'clock closing polls that the preponderance of public opinion is favorable to Prohibition.

When it is realised that at the six o'clock closing poll in those parts of the new electorate that previously formed part of the old Ryde electorate, **there were 5342 votes cast for six o'clock, as against 823 for nine o'clock,** the next nearest hour, it will be readily understood how overwhelmingly the sentiment is for liquor restriction in these areas.

Here is an opportunity for Cumberland Prohibitionists to get busy in a campaign that is definite, practical and likely to bring victory. They know what they want—the right to vote upon the liquor question. They have the power to say to their Parliamentary representatives: "Get us a referendum if we are to give you our votes!"

Poll at Last Election.

Name.	1st Preferences.
V. Molesworth	4315
Walker	4142
Carr	2520
Fitzsimons	2364
Addison	1567
Jones	1096
Fitch	897
Crittenden	681
Three others	1085

REFERENDUM PLEDGE.

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

Witness Signed.....
 Date..... Address.....
 Electorate.....

Principal Voting Places:

- Epping, Liverpool,
- Cronulla, Guildford,
- Pymble, Cabramatta,
- Penrith, Fairfield,
- Hornsby, Blacktown,
- Windsor, Wahroonga,
- Richmond, Turrumurra.

METHODS OF OBTAINING PLEDGES.

Branch committees will have this matter placed before them, and plans outlined for a vigorous campaign for pledges.

Bands of volunteers will be organised in every centre and in every allied organisation.

Individual supporters will be asked to secure at least five pledges.

Every copy of "Grit" will contain a re-

print of the pledge, to be cut out and signed, and returned to the Alliance office.

With a combined effort it is possible to secure a large number of pledges in a very short period; and we particularly wish to impress it upon our readers and members that the undertaking of this campaign does not mean that a long sustained effort is necessary.

With a general response to the appeal of the campaign, all that is necessary can be

done in a few weeks; but it must be done, and done quickly!

WHAT THEN?

Our demand for a referendum is presented.

The demand is backed up by votes.

THE RESULT: The politician wants votes. He gives his pledge to vote for a referendum.

After Cumberland will come a pledge campaign in other metropolitan and country electorates. Be ready for it.

Six O'clock Closing—

(Continued from Page 6.)

SIX O'CLOCK IS POPULAR.

The magistrate's decision is not final, and a prosecution awaits those who act upon it. The issue of a prompt warning by the Minister for Justice was necessary to clear the position for licensed liquor-dealers until it is made finally clear by the Supreme Court. Even then, if the stipendiary magistrate's reading of the law is upheld, it will be the duty of the Government to amend the law so as to make six o'clock closing permanent. Whatever the real wish of the licensed victuallers on the subject may be, it would be profoundly unwise for them to agitate for a reversion to the old order with its manifest abuses. Certainly the public have no wish to forfeit the quiet city nights which have been theirs for several years. The liquor trade's employees have resolved to oppose alteration of the hour. If the 11

p.m. closing time did, indeed, come back, it could not fail strongly to reinforce the movement for that absolute Prohibition which has triumphed in North America. But it cannot come back by virtue of any legal finesse in the interpretation of the Liquor Amendments Act. It can only come back through a referendum or an Act of Parliament, and an 11 o'clock Act of Parliament

is something which apparently nobody is interested enough to agitate for.

THE ALLIANCE ATTITUDE.

The New South Wales Alliance, standing as it does for the right of the people to determine the liquor question and other questions concerning the public welfare, will use all its influence to have effect given to the will of the people.

The overwhelming vote for 6 o'clock, the good which the reform has effected, and the general murmur of disapproval which arose when a reversion to 11 o'clock closing was mooted, strongly indicates that 6 o'clock is the wish of the people, whatever may be the decision of the judges.

This being so, the case for a referendum of the people on the total abolition of alcohol as a beverage is greatly strengthened, and the Government would be well advised to avoid further illumination of their policy of "avoid and shift" by adopting the sane, just, and democratic method of settling the whole question—a referendum of the people!

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SYDNEY J. HAYHOW,
 Sandwich Specialist.
 Provision Merchant
 Small Goods Manufacturer
 115 KING STREET, SYDNEY.
 Phone: City 10507.

A Personal Chat with my readers

THE POOR HEATHEN! A missionary is reported to have said: "Jungle natives in South Africa brew a horrible drink from the fruit of the cashew tree. It makes them walk backwards, and cut strange antics."

You don't have to go to the jungle for that. The whisky of this country has made men and women walk backwards, sideways, and on their heads for just over 100 years. Don't put in too much of your time sympathising with the "poor foreign heathen," keep some of your pity for the "poor home heathen." When a man makes whisky his partner he goes backward steadily. When he mixes his drinks he goes backward at "the double." The greatest men, with emphasis on "the greatest," are teetotallers. On May 28 last the following cable was sent throughout the world, but, as far as I know, did not appear in any Australian papers:

"PARIS, May 28.—The greatest men in France are teetotallers, according to G. Petit, for thirty years barman in the French Senate. 'Clemenceau drank mineral water and ate health cakes,' Petit said when he retired in April. 'Poincareu drinks syrup and water and eats an occasional sandwich. Briand prefers a refreshing milk drink of my own invention.'"

IT MATTERS MUCH. The following lines are thought to have been written by Arthur Wilkinson, an Englishman killed in

Italy during the war. They contain a worthy thought, and I feel it good to pass them on: It matters little where I was born,

Or whether my parents were rich or poor; Whether they shrank from the cold world's scorn,

Or walked in the pride of wealth secure. But whether I live an honest man, And hold integrity firm in my clutch, I tell you, brother, as plain as I can—

It matters much.

It matters little how long I stay
In this world of sorrow, sin, and care;
Whether in youth I am called away,
Or live till my bones and pate are bare.
But whether I do the best I can
To soften the weight of adversity's touch
On the faded cheek of my fellow man—
It matters much.

It matters little where be my grave,
On the land or in the sea,
By purling brook or stormy wave—
It matters little or naught to me.
But whether the Angel of Death comes down,
And marks my brow with his loving touch
As one that shall wear the victor's crown—
It matters much.

THAT "RAINY" DAY. We have from our earliest day been encouraged to hope that "our ship would come in" and to "put a little by for a rainy day." For most of us that ship

will never come in—that is a sad, hard fact; but for all of us, without exception, the "rainy day" will come. What preparation have you made? Do you know the difference between "saving" and "being mean"? Do you know the difference between "extravagance" and "generosity"?

The following is issued by an insurance society, and is so sane that I hope it will appeal to you, and that you will act on it:

Spend less than you earn to assure you being on the road to success.

Make a budget, to ascertain how you should dispose of your income.

Keep a record of expenditures, to see how close you come to your estimates.

Have a bank account, to keep your money in a safe place and help you save.

Carry enough life insurance to protect your loved ones in case of your death.

Make a will to ensure your resources going quickly to those you desire.

Own your own home, to secure the greatest satisfaction in your home life.

Pay your bills promptly, to meet the moral obligation you have to your creditors.

Invest in Government securities, to help your country and to make a wise investment of your savings.

Share with others to fulfil your religious duty of stewardship.

UNCLE B'S POOR. For some years I have enjoyed the privilege of spending £52 a year on behalf of the Mission Zone Society in

relieving the poverty of the "nomads of the city." For years the church has sent folk to me until it is firmly fixed in the mind

of needy ones that I am the right person to come to. Last year I paid out £397 on

poor relief. Just now there are more calls than ever, for reasons well known to every-

one. The Mission Zone Society, without warning and without intimation, just did not

send the usual cheque two months ago. This is a serious matter, since the demand for

help has increased, and the means to help has been decreased. To-day a woman of 26

years of age, with four children, aged 7, 6, 5, and 14 months, and to be laid up in a month,

came to me. The husband is sick. They had one blanket under which they all slept,

and on investigation the "home" was found to be the most pitiable place imaginable. Her immediate needs have been met, and

Government help secured. During the month of June we gave: Meals, 1370; free shaves, 278; boots cleaned, 331; boots mended, 83; clothes mended, 95; pieces of clothing and

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 to 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, AUGUST 4, 1921.

boots given, 117. There were 732 before the court for drunkenness, and 131 took the pledge, and soup was given to 365. May I say how much I appreciate the generosity of those who make such work possible. I often wonder why some people come to me, and I have come to the conclusion that my independence and willingness to stand alone gives them reason to think I ought to stand a loan.

THE EDITOR.

PASS "GRIT" ON

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

If this strikes you, then send along to

THE AUSTRALASIAN WHITE CROSS LEAGUE,

56 ELIZABETH STREET,
SYDNEY,

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

Before "the great war" I bought garments galore,

And swank salesmen would smile and bow,
But I've grown too poor for a "Stetson velour,"

So I'm wearing a rag-hat now.
The price of apparel is measured in gold,
Such extortion is hard to endure,
And folks find it cheaper to keep out the cold

With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

Australian Prohibition Council.

PLANS TO MAKE AUSTRALIA THE FIRST DRY CONTINENT.

The Australian Alliance Prohibition Council held its annual conference on July 21 in Melbourne under the presidency of the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.

The following were present: Representing Victoria: Messrs. Greenwood, M.L.A. Francis, and C. M. Gordon. Representing Queensland: Messrs. Finlayson, M.L.C., Winstanley, M.L.A., and Arthur Toombes. Representing N.S.W.: Messrs. H. M. Hawkins, Lindsay Ryan, and Rev. R. B. S. Hammond. Representing South Australia: Major Smeaton, and Messrs. Stanton and Manning. Tasmania was represented by the Hon. J. W. Cheek, and West Australia by Mr. Mathers.

The name was changed to Australian Prohibition Council, and the constitution amended to meet changed circumstances.

The Conference was the guest of the Victorian Anti-Liquor League at dinner, and not only occupied the fine rooms at the headquarters of the Independent Order of Rechabites, but also enjoyed lunch provided by that virile body.

The next meeting is planned for April in Melbourne.

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year:

President: Rev. R. B. S. Hammond; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Greenwood, Finlayson, Hawkins, Mathers, Major Smeaton, and the Hon. J. W. Cheek. Mr. Francis was re-elected Treasurer, and the Hon. S. Mauger, Secretary.

WAITING ON THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER.

A claim that the Prohibition movement should be given the status of direct representation at the proposed Federal Convention was made by a deputation to Sir Joseph Cook, Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Hammond and Mr. Finlayson being the speakers. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Francis, M.P., urged that the constitution should be amended to provide for power to adopt and enforce Prohibition. The Government was also requested to enforce absolute Prohibition in the mandated territories, with no differentiation between the white and native populations in that re-

spect, as New Zealand had done in the case of Samoa.

THE REPLY.

The Acting Prime Minister, in reply, said that the reading of the Peace Treaty implied that total Prohibition in the mandated territories was contemplated, but under the mandates it was interpreted differently. The mandates provided for the prevention of the liquor traffic as far as the natives were concerned, but exempted the white population from any such restriction. Personally, he would have no objection to carrying out the suggestion of the deputation, but an amendment of the New Guinea Act would be necessary, and that could not be done this session. He promised that the question would be referred for consideration to the Minister in charge of the territories. He was inclined to think that, in the end, the safest thing to do would be to apply total Prohibition to the territories. A precedent had already been set up in Samoa, and although there was a greater white population in the Australian territories and there would be a clash of interests, he held the opinion that it would be wise to avoid the possibility of such trouble in regard to the drink traffic occurring there as had been witnessed in some other parts of the world in similar circumstances. The Government was anxious to discharge its responsibilities under the mandates in accordance with the spirit as well as the verbiage of the treaty. In regard to the claim for direct representation at the Federal Convention, he could not promise anything definite. He did not see how various sections could secure representation as a movement, but whatever form of popular election for the convention was decided upon there was nothing to prevent them making their own bid for representation in their own way. So far, however, the question of the basis of representation had not been considered, so that the request was somewhat premature. The whole matter would be gone into when the Prime Minister returned, in two or three months' time, and then the question would be dealt with by Parliament.

IN THE FUTURE.

It is confidently expected that the A.P.C. will appoint an Australian organiser who will travel from State to State, and be not only of great inspirational value, but will also promote harmony and concerted action. It is hoped to produce a Federal Prohibition paper.

It was decided to continue to bring out a Year Book, and to ask Mr. John Vale to edit it.

On the question of profiteering, it was shown that in West Australia the declared value of the liquor sold to the people was £780,000, and the actual cost to them was £2,757,000. These figures were supplied by the State Statistician. When duty and excise are added it still allows a profit that places the liquor sellers at the head of the list of profiteers. This feature will be handled in the near future.

The question of Federal Territory will also receive close attention. On the matter of finance, a budget was drawn up that while modest was far ahead of anything yet contemplated, and this will be submitted to the various State organisations.

OUR FRIENDS.

In October, 1920, the Queensland poll revealed that we had 145,477 Prohibitionists.

In Victoria in December, 1920, the poll gave us evidence of 212,254 Prohibitionists.

In West Australia, on April 30, 1921, we discovered we had 37,312 friends, the liquor people only numbering 37,392.

In Tasmania a poll was taken in Hobart this year, and 1498 voted for reduction, and only 499 in favor of continuance.

In New South Wales we have been robbed of the opportunity to vote now for some years, but we doubt not that there are not less than 300,000 Prohibitionists in this State. There can be no doubt that this army of 700,000 Prohibitionists in the Commonwealth will grow and will in a very few years make Australia the first "dry" continent.

As the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond says:

"The liquor traffic, like a snake, lives on for a while after it has received its death blow, but there is no recovery however they may squirm. It would be extremely foolish to mistake a few violent, convulsive wriggles on the part of the liquor traffic in Canada and the United States for a resurrection. The liquor traffic is dead, though still wriggling, in North America.

"All over the world this age-long evil is under sentence of death, or notice of banishment. From every quarter comes inspiring encouragement. Every poll the liquor interests are finding it more difficult to make their money talk louder than our facts. Every poll finds the cause of Prohibition reinforced with men and vigorous allies."

**WE BOTH LOSE MONEY—if you don't
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181 OXFORD STREET,
775 GEORGE STREET, and
445 PITT STREET.

New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from Page 4.)

Rev. G. Tregear, well known through his religious and social work in Victoria and West Australia, was another caller. Mr. Arthur Toombes, of Queensland, also looked in on his way back from the Melbourne Conference.

Miss Grant, who suffered a breakdown in health some time ago, is again in active work for the Cause. She has all of the old keenness, though not yet all the old strength.

Mrs. Ross, our representative at Goulburn, has been one of the sufferers from "flu." She is able to resume duties.

SHALL LEETON REMAIN WET?

Some of the residents don't want it to. There is a movement going on to bring about a reversal of the Commission's policy, so as to have licensed houses on the area. This is not likely to come about without a big fight. It is not expected to come about! Friends are watching developments, and action will be taken at the right time. An interesting sidelight on the situation is provided by the strength of police protection required for Leeton as compared with Narandera, a heavily licensed town. This is the story from all such localities, yet many wayfarers fail to read it aright. Liquor, disorder, crime—always these are found together. Leeton is too good a proposition to be spoiled by more liquor.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 27/7/21, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: L. Potier, 26/6/2; Miss M. Riley, 26/6/22; H. R. Hancock, 5/7/22; Mrs. H. F. Brown, 13/5/22; W. Cripps, 4/6/22; W. E. Cocks, 30/7/22; Mrs. C. H. Smith, 16/6/22; Mrs. Munro, 10/7/22; Mrs. W. V. Olver, 30/12/21; J. Johnston, 25/7/22; E. Ritter, 30/7/22; W. D. Campbell, 13/6/22; Mr. Vant, 7/7/22; Miss Carr Boyd, 9/6/22; Mrs. A. McDonald, 30/7/22; Rev. A. W. Setchell, 10s. 6d., 30/7/22; W. Quick, 5s., 17/12/21; twelve subs., per T. Hooke, 30/12/21.

Remedy for Headaches, Backaches, Neuralgia, etc.

Headaches, Backaches, and Neuralgia, and a hundred and one other ailments, which afflict people of all ages, are usually attributable to poorness of blood and exhausted nerve tissues. The obvious remedy is to purify and enrich the blood, and to nourish the system by using Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts, which are compounded according to the prescription of an eminent nerve specialist, and are manufactured by a qualified chemist of over 25 years' experience. The way in which Nerve Nuts tone up the system and dispel neurasthenic aches and pains is most gratifying to the users.

JAMES MARION MEMORIAL FUND.

£1 4s.—Methodist Band of Hope, Camden.
 £1 1s.—Ven. Archdeacon Boyce, A. Rosenberg.
 £1.—Broken Hill W.C.T.U., West Branch, Miss I. P. Vickery, F. C. Newcombe.
 18s. 6d.—Broken Hill W.C.T.U., Railway Town.
 15s. 6d.—Barrier Temperance Alliance.
 10s.—J. Copley, W. D. Bohn, A. T. Hancock.
 5s.—J. McLachlan, Mr. Lamb.

THE SOLE SURVIVORS.

PURE FRUIT JUICE DRINKS POPULAR.

Since Prohibition the sale of beverage specialties, manufactured from fruit elements, has reached the annual volume of 35,000,000 dollars in California alone, and has developed into a great industry. Cherries, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, and loganberries, and oranges and lemons are all being used in vast quantities. Motor trucks nightly carry their luscious loads along the highways of California right into the packing plants, where it is immediately packed into jars for delivery.

"It is interesting to note," said Léon M. Voorsanger, executive of one of the largest corporations in California engaged in the manufacture of these new beverages, "that shortly after July 1, 1919, the date of wartime Prohibition, a great variety of beverages were introduced. Two years' experience has demonstrated that drinks derived from pure fruit elements, mixed with sugar, are the sole survivors; but pure fruit juice preparations from preserved fruit juice, and this applies broadly to extractions from fruits, herbs, roots, and bark, have found favor."

The University of California will give a series of lectures, through the co-operation of the Fruit Products Laboratory, on the preparation and food value of the fruit beverages which will cover the whole field of production and will include pure food legislation.—"C.S. Monitor," 4/5/21.

There are not enough prisoners in the Essex county penitentiary to properly run the institution and operate its various industries, according to the prison authorities at Trenton, New Jersey. At that institution on January 1, 1919, there were 244 inmates; on January 1, 1920—217 inmates; and on November 1, 1920—162 inmates.

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HERE'S A NEW STANDARD IN MANCHESTER VALUES.

GA15.—A Special Line of Fine White Longcloth, nice, soft finish, 34/35in. wide. Usual Price, 1/6 yard. Sale Price, 1/- yard, 11/6 dozen.

GA16.—34/35in. Heavy Quality Medium Calico, a good strong cloth. Usual Price, 1/9. Sale Price, 1/4½ yard.

GA17.—34in. Fine White Longcloth, pure finish, an excellent cloth, with good-wearing properties. Usual Price, 2/2. Sale Price, 1/7½ yard.

GA18.—An Exceptionally Good Medium Calico of Heavyweight and Pure Finish, suitable for Pillow Slips and hard wear usage, 35in. wide. Usual Price, 2/2. Sale Price, yard 1/7½

MADAPOLAMS.

All Pure-finished Cloths of Fine Texture.

GA19.—36in. wide. Usual Price, 1/6. Sale Price, 1/3 yard.

GA20.—36in. wide. Usual Price, 1/11. Sale Price, 1/7½ yard.

GA21.—36in., very fine make. Usual Price, 2/6. Sale Price, 1/11 yard.

GA22.—35/36in., very good quality. Usual Price, 2/11. Sale Price, 2/3 yard.

WHITE TABLE DAMASKS.

GA41.—57in. wide. Usual Price, 5/6. Sale Price, per yard 3/11

GA42.—A Special White Damask, with fine satin finish, good designs, 63/64 in. wide. Usual Price, 7/6. Sale Price, per yard 4/11

NATURAL-COLORED MOLLETON FLANNELETTE.

GA10.—27in. wide, a good line for Children's Bloomers, etc. Usual Price, 1/6. Sale Price, 1/4 yard.

GA25.—A Special Line of Heavy Quality White Twill Sheeting, showing a big reduction. 54in. wide. Usual Price, 4/6. Sale Price, per yard 3/3

UNBLEACHED TWILL SHEETING. In a good heavyweight Twill.

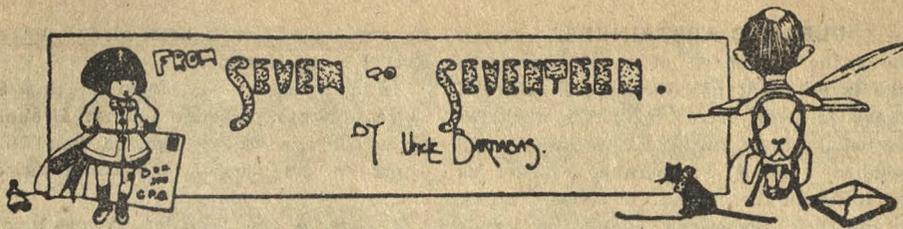
GA34.—54in. wide. Usual Price, 4/6. Sale Price, 2/9 yard.

GA35.—70in. wide. Usual Price, 5/6. Sale Price, 3/11 yard.

Send at once for your copy of our 24-page SALE CATALOGUE. We'll mail yours Free.

We pay Freight on all Drapery Mail Orders of 20/- or over anywhere in New South Wales.





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.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

Many happy returns of the day to our August Ni's and Ne's:—1st, Lloyd G. Hosking, Ilma Noble; 2nd, Frank Brown; 3rd, Marion Cook, Maisie Dougan, Nellie E. Watt; 4th, William Hunt, Guy Walker, Lester Tourner; 5th, Dorothy Jones, Selwyn King; 6th, Grace Tasker, Ida McCardy, Olive Chappelow; 7th, Eva McNeil, Edna Roach, Max Brown, Nellie Bywater, Hazel Dobson, Robert Adams; 8th, Dorothy Mitchell, Oliver Hudson; 9th, Essie Stanmore, Reg. Lawry; 10th, Arthur Poore, Rolf Foster, Agnes Ruttier, Jean Vale, Dorothy Smee, Kathleen Ernest, Isabella C. Laughton; 12th, Max Bergin, Alice Housden, Elwin Morris, Austin Arnett, Mary Grant, Bernice Grant; 13th, Vera Kelly, Lerida Ellery, Muriel McWhirter; 14th, Grace Lipscombe, Leslie Baxter; 15th, Alice McGoun, Ivy Smith, Winsome Wearne, Keith Pankhurst; 16th, Ivy Blaxland, Everard Ford, Allen Arnett; 17th, Elsie Rankin; 18th, Nix Sadler; 19th, Mary McDonald; 20th, Vera Adams, David Jones, Guy Menzies; 21st, Norman Bell, Ray Cardwell; 22nd, Daphne Franklin; 23rd, Walter Mott-ram, Dulcie Pollock, Edna Abberton; 25th, May Godfrey, Jean W. Harris; 26th, "Jean," Alfred Hambly; 27th, Heather Loveday; 28th, Marjory Lee, Athelstane Ford; 29th, Ina M. Cook, Geoffrey Moore; 30th, Madge Phillimore, Isabella Stone, Diano Breckenbridge, Mary Park, Dorothy Schofield, Laurel Stancliffe; 31st, Foss Van Brida, Adelaide Ewart, Jessie Smith, Cicely Howe, Myrtle Laughton.

HOPES AND JOYS.

Ken Taylor, Pymble, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I was very pleased to see my birthday in this week's "Grit." We nearly finished our half-yearly exam. to-day; we have only two more subjects. Turramurra held its church anniversary about a fortnight ago. The services were very good. It is surprising every time you open "Grit" nearly all the letters are from new Ne's Sunday school, and we hope to give a con- or Ni's. We have a boys' club up at the cert in September to raise funds for the club and tennis court, which is at the back. There's no news just now, so I will have to

close. With much love to my fellow cousins and yourself.

(Dear Ken,—Very pleased to hear from you. I hope you pass the exam. Do your best to make good fellowship the rule of your club and it will surely flourish.—Uncle T.)

A PROPER "MAKE-UP."

Frank Butt, Taylor's Arm, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—It is a long time since we wrote last, but our letters hardly ever came out in "Grit," so we did not see the use in writing; but we are going to make up for it by sending a bundle of clothes for the poor, and I am making a scrap-book, too, which I hope will be of use to some poor child. We had a picnic at school on Empire Day and had a fine time, which not all boys and girls have. We had fruit and lollies which we got from Macksville, and one of the fruit shops gave a case of fruit, so that we had all we could wish for. Roly won 6/-. Wesley 1/-. and I won 5/-. We collected £10/13/6, and got good prizes for running and jumping. We will soon be going to Macksville for two years, and then we are coming back to work the farm. Vincent has gone out to Valla to one of our uncle's to learn farming. We have all joined the G.U.O.O.F., and at present mother is a V.G. A few weeks ago we had a big flood. It rose up one night and covered the bridge right over, and washed away some of the farmers' corn as well, and one woman's washing machine and a line of clothes besides. It lasted for about four days, and then it went down suddenly. It left a log against the bridge and one on a neighbor's gate, which stopped him from going out. We reared a pig and got him killed a little while ago, and he went 200lbs. when cleaned. Love to you and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Frank,—I am afraid that you must have missed your letters in "Grit." However, let us hope that you will not be disappointed again. The clothes will be very acceptable. Many thanks.—Uncle T.)

THE NEW HOME.

Laurence Towner, Mallanganee, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—Since I wrote last we have moved from Goulburn. I got diphtheria a week before we were ready to leave, and had to go in the hospital. I don't like the antitoxin; but I had nice nurses, and mother brought me fruit and biscuits, so I get along all right. Father had to leave mother, Ashley and Neville behind to wait for me, and be here to start school in time. We like here very much. Father bought us a horse and Ashley and I have learnt to ride. I ride for the mail and go to the store and butcher's for mother. The school is two miles from the post office, so the horses comes in very handy. Father also bought a cow,

and we have plenty of milk and butter. I haven't learnt to milk yet, but will later when the cow doesn't give so much. Such a lot of birds come in the playground. We have tins to put food in for them. The soldier birds are the tamest. They fly in the window and eat the crumbs off the table while we are in the room. We also have a good run for poultry, and father has bought about thirty, so we boys can have eggs when we like now. I like here better than Goulburn. We had a picnic on the Saturday after Empire Day, and had all kinds of races, and every child got a prize. Mine was "Twice Lost." I have read it. Another boy and I are exchanging books for reading. We get a box of books from the free public lending library. The last lot was fine. Another lot is due any time. I am looking forward to its arrival. The motor service from Ten-terfield to Lismore passes our door, and we can get to my grandmother's for tea any time. We all spent Easter at Ballina with both our grandparents in their sea-side cottages. I caught some fish. A party of cousins came from Rous Mill on Easter Monday, and we had great sport in the surf. Neville has a little kitten called Topsy. She plays such a lot. We are trying to get a dog. I went out rabbiting with some chums and got six. I will end now.

(Dear Laurence,—I am pleased to hear again from you, and to learn that you have recovered from your illness. "Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home," and I am pleased that you like your new home.—Uncle T.)

NO EXCUSE.

Myrtle Laughton, "Pleasant View," Laugh-
tondale, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I have not written for a long time, but hope I am not on the dreadful scallywag list. If so, please cross it off this time, as I have no real excuse, only that I don't like letter writing. I have been away at Wiseman's Ferry school, five miles from here. I got two prizes, one first for knitting and second for writing up at Portland Show. We have had some very heavy rain this last few weeks and it looks like more to-night. We went to church in the boat this morning and the service was very nice. No more news. Love to all "Grit" family and yourself.

(Dear Myrtle,—As you have thrown your- self on the mercy of the "Gritonion Courta- torium" you will be pardoned; especially as you have added honor to the family by win- ning prizes. Having been "let off" with a caution, please do not offend again.—Uncle T.)

THE "NOISELESS" TYPEWRITER.

Made by the Noiseless Typewriter Co. of Connecticut, U.S.A., is now available. This wonder machine is now being sold and guaranteed in Sydney by the Metro- politan Business College, Ltd. It is ab- solutely and permanently noiseless, and has a beautifully soft and responsive "touch."

Demonstrations daily at

Metropolitan Business College, Ltd.

236 PITT-STREET.



PROHIBITION CADETS.

Training and Recruiting the Young
People for Prohibition Services.

This page is conducted by the
Y.P. Department of the N.S.W.
Alliance.

For further information, sugges-
tions, lists of supplies, etc., write or
phone to

THE Y.P. DEPARTMENT,
N.S.W. Alliance,
321 PITT ST., SYDNEY.
Phone: City 8944.

TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Sep. 1.—Y.P. Workers' Conference
and School of Methods, City
Temple, Campbell St., Sydney.

Sep.-Nov.—Temperance Pledge Cru-
sade in all Societies, Sunday
Schools, Clubs, etc.

GET BUSY NOW!

OUR PURPOSE.

This page in "Grit" will appear in the first issue of each month to serve a four-fold purpose:

1. To be a link between the Y.P. Department and our many workers among Young Folk.
2. To give news of work in Y.P. Temperance Societies and organisations.
3. To give hints and suggestions to our workers.
4. To give information concerning Prohibition and the liquor traffic as related to child life.

OUR AIM.

Why should temperance work among young people be emphasised? Some of our well-meaning friends misunderstand this part of the campaign. We are working just as strenuously as any others for Prohibition, and eventually this work will amply justify itself.

IF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC CONTINUES, the boys and girls of to-day will become the drunkards of to-morrow. We seek to save the children from this danger by the principles of abstinence.

IF PROHIBITION COMES SOON the children of to-day will be the law-keepers or law-breakers of the future. We educate the children of to-day to rightly value the benefits of Prohibition; and thus to uphold that law.

IF PROHIBITION DELAYS, the youth of to-day will give us the leaders of future campaigns. Now is the time to ensure a strong Prohibition sentiment for future campaigns, which will be necessary either to give or keep Prohibition laws.

PLEGGED ABSTAINERS.

The value and need of the Temperance Pledge is as great as ever before. Special emphasis is being placed upon this work for concerted action during September and November. Every Temperance worker is urged to assist the crusade in schools, clubs, C.E. and Y.P. Societies. Of course Bands of Hope and Temperance Lodges are doing this already, but we suggest that the endeavor be made to get every family to fill in a family pledge and also to induce young people who are not members to sign the pledge, even if they do not join the Lodge or Band.

Full supplies are available from this office. Write in for the new leaflet for workers, entitled "I Promise," which contains facts, suggestions, and a list of supplies available.

CONFERENCE OF WORKERS.

In order to help the Societies and workers among young people, a School of Methods and Conference is planned for Thursday, September 1. In the afternoon a Women's Conference will be held, and then the Y.P. work will have right-of-way. Further particulars are given above, and later more details will be supplied; but, remember, every worker among young people, every Sunday school teacher, every Lodge officer and Christian Endeavorer will be welcome. It will be well worth attending—interesting, instructive, suggestive, practical.

LEAFLETS AVAILABLE.

The following leaflets are now in stock, especially suitable for workers among young people. All are free, except as marked. Write in for a supply:

No. 1. "For Happy Children." Suggestions and facts for workers, with list of supplies.

No. 2. "Young Australia." Facts re alcohol and children. For general distribution.

No. 3. Prohibition Hymns. Fifteen hymns set to Sankey's tunes. 2/6 per 100.

No. 4. Popular Choruses. Prohibition words set to 12 well-known choruses, such as "Tipperary," etc. 1/- per 100.

No. 5. "I Promise." Suggestions and facts re pledge signing, with list of pledge supplies. For distribution among workers.

No. 6. "Better Health." Facts re Prohibition, health, and human life. For general distribution.

PRACTICAL EVIDENCE.

The value of temperance work among young people and the life-long influence of a pledge is shown by the following information, which further emphasises the fact that the leaders of to-day are the result of early influence. Temperance work among the young to-day ensures workers for the campaign of the future. All of the undersigned are active leaders and workers in the Alliance.

"I never knew what a Band of Hope was, but my ambition to win out as an athlete soon taught me that I must be an abstainer if I would win to the first rank. I signed the pledge to encourage another man to do

so, and have always been glad I did so."—Robert B. S. Hammond.

"In a little country town in this State, 33 years ago, my Pledge against Alcohol was given. I am still lending a hand in the effort to get rid of our country's worst enemy."—Henry Macourt.

"I entered the field of Temperance and Prohibition effort through the gateway of the Band of Hope at the age of 10. If I live to ten times ten, I shall never regret that step."—Francis Wilson.

"The 'drys' got me at eleven years of age. They've had me ever since."—Thos. E. Shonk.

"As a boy I had no training in Temperance, such as the Band of Hope meetings give. Beer, wines and spirits were always in my home; I was given beer as a child. No wonder I was sleeping on a park seat when I was thirty. Boys and girls should band themselves together, in Bands of Hope, not only to make themselves safe, but to fight for Prohibition. Alcohol is the biggest enemy of boys and girls."—W. D. B. Creagh.

"My first steps in Temperance were taken before I was 12 years of age as a member of the Juvenile Rechabite Lodge. I began to work for the abolition of the licensed liquor traffic then, and I have been at it ever since."—Fred. C. Middleton.

"My first Temperance step was when, at the age of 14, I became a soldier in the Salvation Army. This also meant joining the Temperance Army, and I have ever since endeavored to fight the liquor traffic."—A. J. Scott.

"In Rawson Hall, Sydney, a Band of Hope was formed 16 years ago. I was one of the first members, and still glory in attending these meetings, as I consider that for en-
(Continued on page 16.)

I SAW YOUR AD. IN "GRIT"

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

PROPERTIES ALL SUBURBS.

L. G. CHEYNE

AGENT, CROYDON PARK.

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

**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.



COSTLY CURIOSITY.

"Maud is sorry now that she took Jack's ring back to the store to be valued."

"Why?"

"The jeweller kept it. He said that Jack hadn't been in to settle for it, according to his promise."

* * *

SANTA'S SLIP.

Mother: "Who ever taught you to use that dreadful word?"

Tommy: "Santa Claus, mama."

Mother: "Santa Claus?"

Tommy: "Yes, mama, when he fell over a chair in my bedroom on Christmas Eve."

* * *

THE COMPLETE EXPERIENCE.

An American doctor is reported to have removed his own appendix. We learn that subsequently, from force of habit, he sent himself in a bill, and suffered a serious relapse.

* * *

STRATEGY.

"A beautiful lady lawyer to defend a beautiful client. What chance have we to win this case?"

"Can't we get a few homely ladies on the jury?"

* * *

DEEP BUT SALTY.

Oswald: "My love for you is like the deep blue sea—"

Clarissa (for such was her name): "And I take it with the corresponding amount of salt."

* * *

THE BENEFICIARY.

Mrs. Goodsole: "I am soliciting for the poor. What do you do with your cast-off clothing?"

Mr. Longsufferer: "I hang them up carefully and put on my pyjamas. Then I resume them in the morning."

JUST BEFORE HE WILTED.

Hub: "What a glorious spring day! I could dare anything, face anything, on a day like this."

Wife: "Come on down to the milliner's."

* * *

LAST RESORT.

"Go to the aunt, thou sluggard!"

He went—she would give him no more;

So he had to go to his uncle

Where oft he had been before.

* * *

REVISED VERSION.

When Fashion enters the door, bills fly in the window.

* * *

LOGIC AT WORK.

Teacher: "Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?"

Thomas (after reflection): "A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as 'The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter.' 'Halter' is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence."

* * *

CRUELTY TO SCOTCHMEN.

The origin of the bagpipe was being discussed, the representatives of different nations eagerly disclaiming responsibility for the atrocity. Finally, an Irishman said:

"Well, I'll tell you the truth about it. The Irish invented it and sold it to the Scotch as a joke; and the Scotch haven't seen the joke yet."

* * *

SAVING MONEY.

Mrs. Doughless: "I saved the money to buy this coat, darling."

Doughless: "How did you manage it, precious?"

Mrs. D.: "I bought it with the money you gave me for a new hat and had the hat charged to your account."

Mistress—

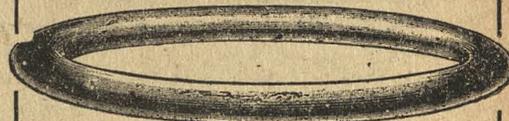
Mary, your kitchen is a picture!

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

KERR'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES
AND SILVERWARE



Solid 9ct. Gold Nellie Stewart Bangle, 37/6.
Others, 25/-, 30/-, 42/-, to 85/5/-

Solid 15ct. Gold, 23/3/-, 24/4/-, to 27/7/-

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

W. KERR

High-class Jeweller, Watchmaker, and Silversmith,

542-544 GEORGE STREET.

Est. 1874. SYDNEY. Opp. Town Hall.

If INSTALLING ELECTRIC LIGHT or POWER
In your Factory, Warehouse, or Private
Residence, CONSULT

F. T. S. O'DONNELL, GRIFFEN & CO.
LIMITED,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
51-53 DRUITT STREET.

Electric Light and Power Installations from
Municipal Council a Speciality.



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32 Victoria St., Paddington

Tel.: Pad. 111.

TRY OUR STEAM-MADE BREAD.

PURE FOODS

"WHITE WINGS"

SELF RAISING FLOUR.

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

"WHITE WINGS"

MALT AND PEPSIN BREAKFAST MEAL.

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

REFUSE ALWAYS SUBSTITUTES.

H. L. BUSSELL & CO., LTD.

WHITE WINGS MILLS,
20-24 MEAGHER-STREET, SYDNEY.

FOR BEST VALUE
DRINK

KING TEA

THE NEW CEYLON

DAILY INSPIRATION

"Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in Me."
John 14, 1.

SUNDAY.

"Set your affections on things above."—
Col. 3, 2.

HAPPINESS.

The aiming after a happy life is common to philosophers and Christians; but where is the thing to be found? He who is good is good that he may be happy; and he who is bad would not be bad if he did not hope that he might be happy thereby. As touching the good, they are good because they seek a happy life; as touching the bad, if I could say to them, "Do you wish to be happy?" they would answer, "We do!" But while they aspire after the reward of the good, they do evil. A happy life is the reward of good; goodness is the work, happiness is the reward.—St. Augustine.

MONDAY.

"A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation."—Isa. 60, 22.

THE POWER OF TINY THINGS.

The memory of a kindly word
For long gone by,
The fragrance of a fading flower
Sent lovingly,
The gleaming of a sudden smile
Or sudden tear,
The warmer pressure of the hand,
The tone of cheer,
The hush that means "I cannot speak,
But I have heard!"
The note that only bears a verse
From God's own word—
Such tiny things we hardly count
As ministry.
The givers deeming they have shown
Scant sympathy.
But when the heart is overwrought,
Oh, who can tell
The power of such tiny things
To make it well?

ANON.

TUESDAY.

"Serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart."—Deut. 8, 12.

PURE PRAYERS.

He only, above all others, "made pure prayers to God," in that even in the very anguish of His passion, He prayed in behalf of His persecutors, saying, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do"; for what can be described—what can be conceived more pure in prayer than, when the mercifulness of intercession is vouchsafed even those from whose hands pain is undergone.—St. Gregory.

WEDNESDAY.

"Ye are the salt of the earth."—Matt. 5, 13.

THE SALT OF THE EARTH.

Salt of the earth, ye virtuous few,
Who season human kind;
Light of the world, whose cheering ray
Illumes the realms of mind:
Where misery spreads her deepest shade,
Your strong compassion glows;
From your blessed lips the balm distils,
That softens mortal woes.

A. L. BARBOULD.

THURSDAY.

"Learn what that meaneth."—Matt. 9, 13.

As travellers in a foreign country make every sight a lesson, so ought we in this our pilgrimage. Thou seest the heavens rolling above thine head, in a constant and immovable motion; the stars so overlooking one another that the greatest show little and the least greatest, all glorious; the air full of the bottles of the rain, or fleeces of snow, or divers forms of fiery exhalations; the sea, under one uniform face, full of strange and monstrous shapes beneath; the earth so adorned with variety of plants that thou canst not but tread on many at once with every foot; besides the store of creatures that fly above it, walk on it, live in it. Thou idle truant, dost thou learn nothing of so many masters?—Joseph Hall.

FRIDAY.

"Jesus, Saviour, pilot me."

OUR PILOT.

Wise men ne'er sit and wail their loss,
But cheerily seek how to redress their harms.

What though the mast be now blown overboard,

The cable broke, the holding anchor lost,
And half our sailors swallowed in the flood—
Yet lives our Pilot still.

—Shakespeare.

SATURDAY.

"Renew a right spirit within me."—

Psl., 51, 10.

THE GREAT MOMENT.

You will find as you look back upon your life that the moments that stand out, the moments when you have really lived, are the moments when you have done things in a spirit of love:

Wouldst shape a noble life? Then cast
No backward glances toward the past,
And though somewhat be lost and gone,
Yet do thou act as one new-born:
What each day needs, that shalt thou ask,
Each day will set its proper task.

—Anon.

From Pug to Preacher—

(Continued from page 5.)

"I made up my mind that I was not going to be on the outer any more. The 'trying' stage was as bad as learning to box again. I got so many hard knocks. But now I'd sooner be a simple Christian than the greatest boxer that ever lived. After all the greatest boxer only lives to please people with his skill and his physique, that last for a comparative few years, and then leave him of no use at all to the nation."

NOW A CHAMPION—FOR PROHIBITION.

"Jack" has come back. In his eyes is the undying fire of love for his fellow-men, and with unflagging energy he helps "the lame dog"—whether it be as police court missioner, as organiser for the unemployed, or as friend of the drunks and human wreckage which fills our jails. This "retail" Christian work is Mr. Creagh's spare-time occupation—his main task to-day is wholesale Christian work, helping to abolish the cause of misery, crime and destitution.

You have heard a Temperance lecturer, but Creagh is different.

The personality, the story, and the experiences of "Jack" Creagh are factors potent to hold you immensely interested.

Your faith in humanity will be strengthened, you will obtain a firm grip on a big subject, you will have heard a good orator and a strong man if you hear "Jack" Creagh.

✱ *Laundrena* ✱
the Quality
Starch
For dainty women

ROURNVILLE
COCOA

Learn at Home to make Your Own Dresses

New Wonderful System

How Florence Brown, a Little Stranger, Became the Best Dressed Girl in Town.

BY DORA DEVINE.

A Grand FREE Offer

When Florence Brown first arrived in our town she was about twenty-two, and I'll never forget how she looked the first time I saw her. That dress!—it may have been stylish five years before, but it was now faded, and her hat was very much the worse for wear.

Months passed, and she lived quietly with her aunt, and kept very much to herself. Then, early in the following spring, Florence gave us a genuine surprise. The fancy fair was in full swing, on Saturday afternoon, and we were all as busy as bees, when in



Portrait by A.C.A. Studios.

walked a radiant creature in the neatest, prettiest, most becoming dress you ever saw—and who should it be but Florence! She did create a stir, for the next day (Sunday) Florence appeared in another charming dress. In fact, after that, whatever the occasion, her dresses, blouses, skirts, and hats were always becoming and stylish to the last degree.

And then, another wonderful thing happened. Mrs. Bob Alberts told me first, but everybody soon heard that our Florence had become engaged to Tom Harkness, a fine young chap, already well on the way to being a most successful man. They were married soon afterwards, and when Florence returned from her honeymoon she invited me out to her beautiful new home for the day. After tea she told me her story:

"When I first came to town," she began, "I had never known what it was to have nice clothes, for I was brought up away in the bush.

"I soon realised how different I was from other girls. I felt it, too. At first I worried terribly about it, but I had not the money to buy lots of clothes, and only earned a little at the store, when one day I chanced to read of a wonderful system of teaching dressmaking by post, by means of which any girl or woman, wherever she might live, could learn right in her own home, in spare time to make all her own clothes and hats.

"Here was my chance, and I quickly grasped it by writing for full information, and soon took up the study of dressmaking. I was surprised to learn that nearly 17,000 girls and women have taken up this simple, fascinating way. They include wives and mothers, business women, girls at home or at work, and city women, country women—women everywhere.

"Oh! it is so grand and easy! Clothes cost less than half as much when you make them yourself, and by learning at home you can't help but learn rapidly. The Associated System opened up a whole new world to me, and it was not long before I had more and prettier clothes than I had ever had before.

"So that's my story. The rest you know—what a wonderful difference it made in my life—how friends and happiness followed close upon the change in my appearance. But I owe it all to the Associated System, and what I did—in saving tens of pounds on my clothes, having prettier, more stylish, better-made dresses and hats than I could have had any other way, and attracting friends and happiness with them—any woman or girl can do."

Florence was right! And if you will do as she and thousands of others have done, and send to the Associated School of Dressmaking, Sydney, they will send by return post, absolutely without charge, all particulars of the marvellous Associated System, telling you how you can have more and prettier clothes, and save money. I suggest that you write promptly, being sure to mention "Grit," and state whether dressmaking or millinery interests you most. Do this immediately, as otherwise you may lose the chance of a lifetime. SEND NO MONEY; simply send your name and address NOW to the ASSOCIATED SCHOOL OF DRESS-MAKING, 44 Canberra House, 295 Elizabeth Street, SYDNEY.

A MAN OF MILLIONS.

VISCOUNT ASTOR DISCLOSES LIQUOR LIES.

Viscount Astor, who has recently returned to England after a prolonged visit to the United States, says that he has been misled by the reports in English papers as to the condition of America under Prohibition. Quite contrary to what he had been given to understand, he found that homes were happier, the people more prosperous, and a widespread feeling that the country had gained enormously under Prohibition. It was true, he stated, that many people in places like New York evaded the law, but over most of the country it was being obeyed, and he was struck by the fact that hardly anyone wanted to repeal it.

BUILDING BOOM.

Other facts would seem to bear this out, among them being the following extract from the new directory of Cincinnati, Ohio, which states that: "Practically all saloon buildings which were vacated because of the advent of Prohibition are now occupied by mercantile establishments paying higher rentals than those paid by the saloon tenants."

NO DRUG BACKWASH.

That there has also been no increase in the habit of drug taking on account of Prohibition would seem to be borne out by a recent number of the "Journal of the American Medical Association," which offers conclusive evidence of the true status of the much-talked-of drug addiction following in the wake of national Prohibition. The December 11 number of this journal reports as follows: "Clinics conducted by the narcotic division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, through which agency several thousand drug addicts were examined, revealed no evidence of an increase of the narcotic habit since Prohibition went into effect."—"C.S.M.," 25/2/21.

HAVE ONE WITH ME?

TWO BUNS, PLEASE!

"The passing of King Alcohol has more than doubled the consumption of pastry and sweets of all kinds in the dining rooms of the big hotels," says an item in "The Steward," the New York publication devoted to the interests of hotels and restaurants. "Chef Louis Paquet, of the McAlpin, who prepares over 8000 pieces of French, Spanish, and Danish pastry daily, and many more when big lunches or banquets are scheduled, as well as Rene Anjard, at the Waldorf-Astoria, and Louis Coquin, of the Claridge, have been forced to go more deeply than ever into the study of pastry making, and this branch of their work is now given much more space in their kitchens, with more than twice the former number of workers employed."—"Monitor," 4/5/21.

PASS "GRIT" ON

OUR PURPOSE—

(Continued from Page 12.)

thusiasm, helpfulness and encouragement very few meetings can equal them."—E. S. Gilbert.

"The Band of Hope caught me when I was an 'important' person of six years of age. My 'importance' has decreased and my Prohibition ideals have increased from then till now."—R. J. C. Butler.

"As a child of eight years of age I signed a children's pledge. Now I have become a man I have not put that pledge away, but have transformed it into a lifelong resolve to fight the liquor traffic."—A. J. Fisher.

"I signed the pledge when my life was insured. It secured me a 23 per cent. larger bonus at the end of the first term. This was a substantial material reason for abstinence, but I soon discovered that the physical and moral benefits were even greater. Since then my belief in the value of abstinence has steadily increased."—H. Allen Job.

"My experience of drink and drinkers covers a wide territory and embraces different phases of life—I cannot claim to be either a horrible example of what drink does to a man or a sanctified life abstainer. But I do claim a full knowledge of the whole question. Without prejudice I assert most emphatically that the man who abstains has a very real advantage over the drinker—even over the moderate drinker. If all boys and girls in the State sign the pledge, and keep to it, an immense benefit would accrue to themselves and the nation."—P. Adler.

FIFTY MILLIONS.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. has concluded its financial year with deposits aggregating £50,802,137/8/3.

The increase in depositors' balances for the year reached the record amount of £6,374,695/19/10, being nearly double the previous record established in 1919. Of this increase no less than £4,638,093/2/5 is represented by actual excess of deposits over withdrawals, the balance being interest added to depositors' accounts, which now becomes principal, and earns interest for the depositors.

The assets of the Government Savings Bank—all in New South Wales—make it one of the largest financial institutions in the Commonwealth, and as a Savings Bank it ranks second of all in the British Empire (the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom being the largest), whilst its aggregate deposits are larger than the deposits in this State of any other Bank in the Commonwealth. The new Rural Bank Department's activities recently commenced will still further increase its importance and the volume of its business.

The attainment of the £50,000,000 mark is appropriate, as this year the Bank celebrates its jubilee.

PASS "GRIT" ON

ANTHONY HORDERN'S SALE

FIRST DAY JULY 25th
LAST DAY AUG 13th

A copy of the Sale Catalogue
will be posted free on request
it is full of money-saving suggestions
WRITE TO-DAY



Anthony Hordern & Sons Ltd.
New Palace Emporium, Brickfield Hill, Sydney

APPORTIONING THE BLAME.

CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE CONDEMNS DRINK VENDORS.

Nine months' imprisonment!

That was the sentence imposed upon Stanley Kohen, of Leichhardt, by Judge White, at the Quarter Sessions on July 7.

Kohen was convicted of maliciously wounding his brother-in-law with a razor, but the jury added a strong recommendation to mercy on account of the extreme circumstances surrounding the case.

Then his Honor the Judge tempered justice with mercy, and to both added wisdom: "Your sentence is suspended upon the usual conditions as to your good behaviour," he said, "and let me advise you to keep from strong drink in the future"—and then to the Court—"in many cases the men who supply the drink are more to be blamed than those who commit crimes while under its influence!"

Isn't there in this statement something of condemnation of the Judge's fellow-dignitaries on the bench who grant liquor licenses?

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