

Grit.

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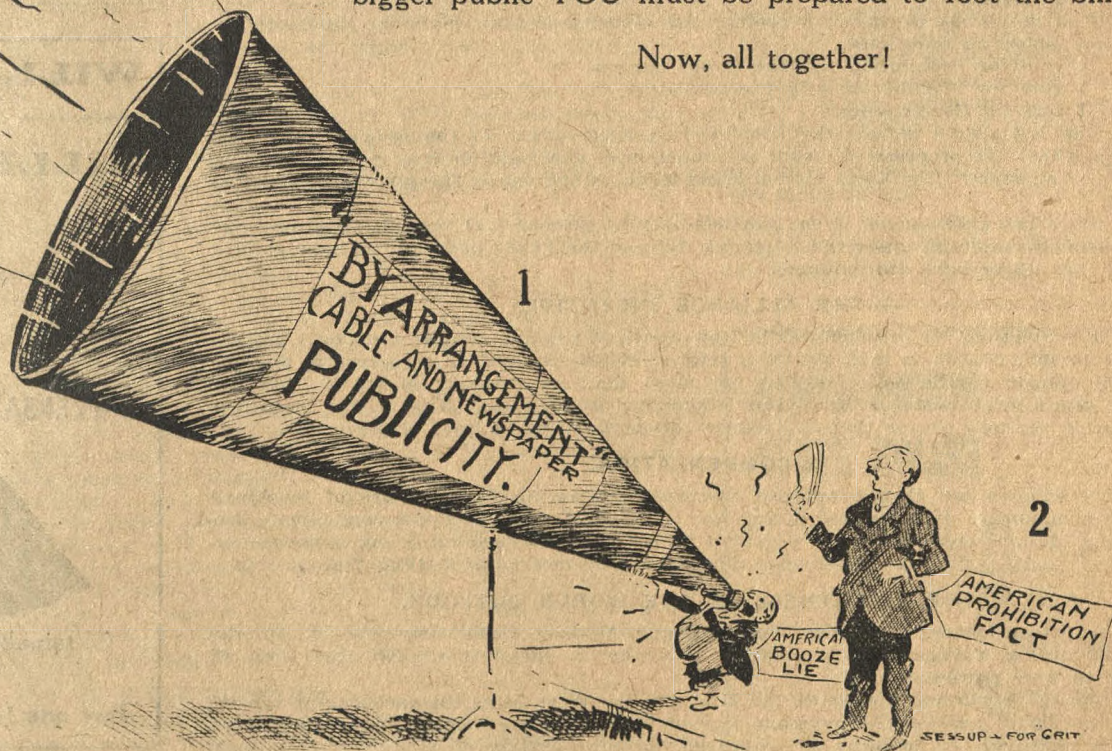
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40th Annual Report of N.S.W. Alliance

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1923.

A YEAR OF GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

We would not forget that the preamble to the Constitution of the New South Wales Alliance says: "Humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God." We now place on record our heartfelt thanks to God for His undoubted favor to us through another year.

THE ALLIANCE OBJECTIVE.

The objective of the Alliance is the prohibition of the beverage use of alcohol.

We ask for an amended Act consolidating the following three Acts:

1. **The Local Option Act**, which provides for 90 electorates, a three-fifths majority, and a reduction issue. All three of these provisions are now impossible and obsolete.

2. **Six O'clock Closing Act**, which provided only for the duration of the war and six months after.

3. **The Referendum Act**, which prolonged six o'clock closing and provided for a referendum on a date which was not fixed, for compensation upon terms of an unwarranted and extravagant nature which revolt the public sense of fairness, and omitted to make any provision for any future referendums.

These three Acts must all be amended in some particular to make them operative, and we claim that the sane and right thing is to give us a consolidated Liquor Act—which must be democratic, fair to the public, and in harmony with the world's progress in the matter of liquor reform.

To be satisfactory to us it must include:

1. The principle of the bare majority.

2. A provision for a poll every three years.

3. That the poll, as provided for in Queensland and West Australia, be held on a day other than election day.

4. A provision be included to submit the question of compensation to the people upon the terms which the Reduction Board is now providing compensation for over 200 de-licensed hotels.

5. That provisions be made for preferential voting, and that the ballot paper contain the three following questions:

I vote for Prohibition without Compensation.

I vote for Prohibition with Compensation.

I vote for Continuance.

6. The Bill should include the Local Option rights given to the people in the 1905 Act, by which the progressive localities should have the right to free themselves from the liquor nuisance. The Local Option areas to be as defined by the present 24 electoral areas.

7. Since law enforcement is so unsatisfactory at present that special inspectors, like those already employed under the Factories Act and the Pure Foods Act, to be appointed to see that liquor laws are enforced.

THE ALLIANCE INCENTIVE.

The convictions for drunkenness in New South Wales are steadily growing. In 1920, 25,843; in 1921, 29,047; in 1922, 30,918; a total of 85,808 "drunks" in three years; and the general opinion of the police is that not more than one "drunk" in ten is "run in." Every year's delay costs us 30,000 convictions for drunkenness. This is our incentive: to provide the only means that can reduce this tragedy by at least 75 per cent.

COMPENSATION.

The Alliance has always opposed compensation as merely a species of blackmail on the community. It has never in any way at any time varied in this conviction. We, however, offer no objection to the people at the Referendum deciding if any compensation should be paid; rather do we welcome this democratic method of settling the question.

THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE WORLD OUTLOOK.

The great Convention of the World League Against Alcoholism, held in Toronto, Canada, during November, 1922, provided a wonderful inspiration. No less than 66 countries were represented.

From the North and the South, the East and the West, came the encouraging reports of heroic fights against the beverage use of alcohol. Governments were reported as lending a willing ear to pleas for education on the question of alcohol, and in some instances they provide funds for propaganda work. There is immense encouragement in the fact that 25 years ago only one-seventeenth of the area and one-sixteenth of the population of the United States of America was under Prohibition. In 1923 one-seventeenth of the area and one-sixteenth of the population of the whole world is under self-imposed prohibitory laws. The whole world is as nearly "dry" to-day as U.S.A. was 25 years ago.

Be of good cheer.

THE AUSTRALIAN SITUATION.

The success or failure of our movement in any State at once makes itself felt in all the other States, and no State report is complete that does not make reference to the progress in other States.

We have to acknowledge a distinct and discouraging setback in the Licensing Acts passed in Victoria and West Australia in 1922.

Politicians have shown themselves in many instances sensitive to, and readily influenced by, the Publican Party, who are politically better organised than any other party in the Commonwealth. Parliament is the liquor man's hope; the public is his nightmare. Again and again Parliament has protected this evil business from the

(Continued on next page.)

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY.

In order to explain the new method of keeping the complexion perpetually youthful, one must understand something of the nature of the skin. A baby's skin is always clear and smooth because the outer layer is always invisibly peeling off, and new layers are forming just as fast underneath, so that the exposed skin is always fresh, unwrinkled and "new."

For the first few years of our lives this peeling is a purely natural process, but as we grow older we gradually lose the power of throwing off our old soiled outer skins, so that our complexions become lined and yellow, and the new skin has no chance to show itself.

A few years ago a scientific chemist realised that a little-known substance called mercolised wax was exactly what was needed to "keep nature up to the mark." It appears that this substance, which is now universally obtainable, gently and painlessly assists nature in throwing off the soiled outer cuticle. The skin is thus perpetually renewed, and a clear youthful complexion can be preserved to any age.

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wrath of the long-suffering people. This is due to the fact that the politicians who favor liquor reform attract the vigorous and effective enmity of the liquor people without winning a corresponding enthusiasm from the anti-liquor people.

Victoria and West Australia are now, by iniquitous legislation, debarred from voting for seven years.

South Australia is cursed with liquor-dominated political leaders, who refuse a referendum, and thus protect the liquor evil.

Queensland votes on a straight-out issue in October, 1923, but, unfortunately, is threatened with detrimental liquor-protecting legislation if they do not win.

Tasmania and New South Wales are both on the eve of fresh legislation, which is in the hands of fearless and friendly politicians, who, however, are being greatly harassed by the sinister influence of the political corrupting forces that seek to protect the Trade from the people. The need of the hour is generosity of gift to enable us to organise and concentrate on the elimination of politicians who protect the publican when their duty is to protect the public.

FINANCE.

The year ending March 31, 1923, was not quite as good as the previous year, but it was encouragingly good—1918, £4558; 1919, £5855; 1920, £9992; 1921, £12,829; 1922, £10,010.

The absence of the President and Mr. Creagh more than account for this decrease, and the Fetes, thanks to Mr. Shonk and his willing helpers, made good some of the loss owing to fewer card meetings. It will be impossible to make any kind of a fight with less than £25,000 this year. Even with this amount we will look like a financial fox terrier fighting a financial elephant.

We closed our financial year £1129 in debt, and we need very prompt and persistent generosity to enable us to meet the urgent and daily claims for bigger efforts. If we are to combat the disreputable "By arrangement" publicity effort in the country press, put up a successful fight in the Courts against new and transfer licenses, we will need a much bigger income.

If the poll is taken next year the liquor people will spend at least £250,000 to save their £12,000,000 turnover, out of which they make about £6,000,000 profit; and we must face the fact that we will need a staff of at least 100 and an income of £50,000, and then Prohibition will be ours.

THE PRESIDENT'S WORK.

The local activities of the President of the Alliance, R. B. S. Hammond, were greatly restricted by his journey abroad. He was absent for upwards of eight months, during which time he visited U.S.A., Canada and Europe. In spite of that loss of time he, by dint of great personal sacrifice, put more than his usual energy into the campaign before he left and after his return, with the result that he has very largely made up for the loss in card promises which resulted during his absence.

Apart from the public work of the President, a work which is familiar to everybody, he fills the position of Campaign Director for N.S.W. This position entails an enormous amount of executive work and close attention to details. This work, and in fact all that Mr. Hammond does for the Alliance, is done in an honorary capacity, and is only possible because the office-bearers of St. Barnabas sympathise with his devotion to this work, and to them a special vote of thanks is due.

In the wider sphere of work Mr. Hammond is President of the Australian Prohibition Council, and in this capacity finds time to assist the work of the other States by the conduct of public meetings and in other ways.

One result of the President's last journey abroad, when he attended the Congress of the World League Against Alcohol, of which he is a Vice-President, was that on his return he was offered the chairmanship of the World League in London. This offer was in itself a compliment to Mr. Hammond and to our organisation. After consideration the President decided to remain in Australia.

The President's return from his world tour was marked by a series of welcome meetings exceeding in every way any other meetings he has ever taken part in. Nearly 200 of Sydney's most representative women tendered him a lunch at Farmer's, and made him a presentation of a bronze medallion of himself.

The Lord Mayor accorded him a civic reception. A public meeting of welcome crowded the Town Hall, some 4000 people showing great enthusiasm.

While the President has often addressed special business men's gatherings, he has never addressed a more representative gathering of city business men than those who, at the invitation of the Right Hon. D. Gilpin, Hon. T. J. Ley, M.L.A., Sir Charles Rosenthal, M.L.A., R. W. D. Weaver, M.L.A., Colonel A. Murdoch, G. A. Bond, Esq., G. J. Coote, Esq., and A. B. Pursell, Esq., gathered to welcome him at a special lunch at Farmer's.

In all there were nine welcome meetings of unusual character.

THE FIELD CAMPAIGN.

The year was the second of the operation of the Field Day scheme in the churches, and the reception given by ministers and people again justified the confidence of those who believed that here, as in other States and in America, the Church was prepared to do its utmost for a cause that would become the biggest contributing factor to religion and social morality. Some churches have already received Alliance speakers into their pulpits for the third time; many of them have been visited twice. The extent of the cordiality of ministers, and the generosity of the support of people, have given tremendous encouragement in the work, for which we are deeply grateful.

Because of a partially depleted staff, the field operations of this year did not reach the extent of 1921. The activity was, however, very extensive and full of influence. The President and staff of field speakers gave 1040 addresses.

It is extremely gratifying to note that 432 churches gave their pulpits and the right to make an appeal for promises of financial support for the campaign funds. This is a very practical illustration of the backing which ministers and office-bearers are prepared to give to the work. In addition to the addresses in churches, 273 public meetings were held, and 335 other meetings; these latter were chiefly in the open air.

These figures—representing 20 meetings and addresses per week—are satisfactory indication of the activity of the organisation, and also of the extent of the educational effort which goes on continuously throughout the year, reaching all parts of the State where population justifies visitation.

(Continued on page 6.)

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 30/5/23, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-: Frank Ferguson, 20/5/24; L. L. Dengate, £1, 3/7/24; W. R. Crittenden, £1, 30/12/24; Jas. McLardy, £1/4/4, 7/4/23; Mrs. Wenhan, 30/4/24; Jas. Long, £1, 20/2/24; E. G. Wright, £1/1/-, 30/12/24; Miss Mottram, 13/6, 7/5/23; Perth Methodist Book Depot, 31/-, 30/6/23; Miss Howie, 30/5/24; W. S. W. Howard, 30/-, 15/2/25; N. S. Meeks, 15/-, 30/6/24; Rev. W. J. S. Rankin, 30/12/24.

The following are paid to 30/12/23: Mrs. Martin Lambert, 10/6; J. C. McLachlan; A. W. Earl; J. Bicket; K. Birkmyre; Mrs. Hobbs, 30/-; Mrs. A. Bell, 9/2; H. C. Blaxland; F. G. Grant, 30/-; W. T. Seaward; Gundy Literary Institute; C. W. Lord, £2; W. J. Sayer; F. Wicks; C. H. Smith; A. H. Marks, £1; Rev. J. C. McDonald; Rev. A. Graham; A. E. Denham; C. E. Varley; Mrs. Setttee; C. A. Watson; E. A. Trevitt, 16/8; A. MacBair; T. Clark, Jas. Graham, senr., Miss M. E. Creeth, W. M. Goudge, 15/-; J. B. S. Creak, 33/6; Norman Donaldson; Mrs. Emert; W. Binks; C. Bowen; Mrs. Simpson; C. B. Taubman, 30/-.

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FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10.

11 a.m.: Mortlake Anglican Church.

7.15 p.m.: Ashfield Presbyterian Church.
Mr. Francis Wilson.

11 a.m.: Ryde Methodist Church.

7.15 p.m.: Ashfield Methodist Church.
Ex-Senator David Watson.

11 a.m.: St. Peters Methodist Church.

7 p.m.: Newtown Methodist Church.
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

7.15 p.m.: Croydon Park Presbyterian Church.

Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

7 p.m.: Enmore Church of Christ.

Mr. A. J. Fisher.

11 a.m.: Seven Hills.

7.15 p.m.: Wardell-road Anglican Church.

Mr. C. W. Chandler.

11 a.m.: Croydon Anglican Church.

Mr. W. Phair.

MR. CARROLL'S FIXTURES.

Monday, June 11—Randwick Town Hall.

Tuesday, June 12—Petersham Town Hall.

Wednesday, June 13—Canterbury Town Hall.

Thursday, June 14—Auburn Town Hall.

GREETINGS.

MR. D. H. HARDY,

Field Secretary to N.S.W. Alliance, writes:—

Dear Fellow Workers,—I address you in the above term because I know it is only workers in this great work of national regeneration who subscribe to this little paper of apt title, "Grit."

Having quite recently accepted the call to the position and duties of Field Secretary to this great Alliance of Temperance organisation of N.S.W., I extend to all my fraternal greetings, and, in doing so, also send forth a call for your earnest co-operation and assistance in the work which lies ahead.

The Prohibition Movement stands to-day in the forefront of national progress as a beacon of truth, lighting up the pathway of logical evolution.

"There is no higher religion than Truth," and Prohibition is only a logical adaptation of Truth and Justice, to the child, the home, and to the State, therefore it remains for you to be true to yourselves, your dependents, and to posterity, by uncovering the truth in so far as it lies in your power, etc., just as "truth grows in light and beauty the more it is uncovered," so then does the value, the logic, and the necessity of Prohibition of the liquor traffic become more and more apparent to us as time reveals to us the many advantages enjoyed by citizens happily situated in dry America. Just as a tiny drop of water constantly dripping will wear away a stone, so, slowly but surely, will our tiny individual efforts, used collectively, wear down the great opposition of the organised forces of the liquor traffic and its allied trades, which to-day are surely weakening.

At this stage, when the dawn of success is flickering on the horizon, I earnestly en-

treat you to co-operate by casting aside all differences of caste, creed, or status, to put your backs well into the task of education, co-operation, and organisation, which are the three essentials to ultimate success and the dawn of a brighter future.

The day of the rail-sitter has gone by, and the times demand that everyone must be true to themselves and to the country of their adoption or birth, by standing either on one side of the fence or the other. No one to-day can be "neutral." "Silence may guard the door of useless words at dictate of discretion, but to stand without opinions in a world which needs constructive thinking IS A COWARD'S PART."

So I say in conclusion, be honest to your conscience no matter to what party or sect you may belong, and do your share of the task to—

EDUCATE TO CO-OPERATE.

CO-OPERATE TO ORGANISE.

ORGANISE AND WIN.

I will welcome the receipt of any names and addresses of anyone willing to do their part to extend the advantages of Prohibition to Australia. For although Mr. Macourt has left me the names of supporters in N.S.W., the list is far from being complete, and I am most anxious to add to it immediately.

If you are in favor of Prohibition, and prepared to support your convictions, your name should be on my list. IS IT? Will you assist in this great work by at once linking up? I want to get to know you, to be able to acquaint you of any activity we contemplate in your district.

"To-day is the future from which you hoped so much."



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

HELP WITH YOUR HOBBY.

Societies can get enthusiastic young people to assist Prohibition by working for the Fêtes. Boys and girls have hobbies. Why not use them by making some saleable article, Knitting, sewing, etc., by girls, fret-work, carving, etc., by boys, will assist. Information re this is being sent to all societies.

A NOVEL SET OF SLIDES.

Lantern slides of the procession on May 12 have been prepared and are available for use in suburban meetings. They beautifully illustrate this great event. Book a lantern lecture for your school, lodge, or society.

WRITE NOW.

If you wish reciters, dialogue books, song books or sheets, lantern slides, buttons, envelopes, pledge books, cards or registers, or any other helps for Temperance work among young people, write for a price list or full information.

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INTERESTING OUTLINE OF THE QUEEN CROWNING CEREMONY.

(Some competent person should be given charge of the whole of this ceremony.)

CHARACTERS.

- The Queen of Prohibition Land.**—The successful candidate.
- The Lord High Bishop.**—A man who can speak in a clerical voice, and can introduce some humor.
- The Lord High Executioner.**—A man who can speak well, and introduce some humor.
- A Herald.**—A boy able to speak well.
- Two Train-bearers.**—Girls or boys, to carry the train of the dress of the Queen.
- Maids of Honor.**—Six girls.
- Crown-bearer.**—Little boy or girl.
- The Drink Slave.**—Man able to imitate a "drunk."
- The Brewer.**—Big fat man.
- Guard of Honor.**—Boy scouts or other organisation of boys in some uniform dress.
- Throne.**—Erect throne of boxes or flight of steps, with big armchair on top. Cover with curtain, clothes, colored paper, etc.

DRESSES.

- Queen.**—All candidates to have on a white dress. Train to be supplied by Director of Ceremony. Ermine-edged cape, gilt sceptre, and gilt crown will be supplied by the New South Wales Alliance.
- Lord High Bishop.**—To wear clerical gown and collar and imitation Bishop's hat, if possible. All to be supplied by Director of Ceremony.
- Lord High Executioner.**—Black Coak, skull and cross-bones hat, and axe. All supplied by Alliance.
- Herald.**—Any dress, paper or otherwise, like any herald. To be supplied by Director of Ceremony. Scroll, with speech written out, supplied by Alliance. To have bell or bugle.
- Two Train-bearers.**—To be dressed alike, in paper or other dresses.
- Maid of Honor.**—In white dresses.
- Crown Bearer.**—Little boy or girl with crown on cushion.
- The Drink Slave.**—Old torn clothes, black eye, dirty face, tousled hair, old hat, red nose, etc., bound with rope.
- Guard of Honor.**—In whatever uniform is obtainable.

THE CEREMONY.

Curtain dropped.

Procession, in following order, marches from back of stage to front of hall, then down centre of hall on to platform: First, guards of honor who line route; then Herald, Bishop, Queen, Crown-bearer, Train-bearer, Maids of Honor, Brewer, Drink Slave, and Executioner.

Curtain rises as procession mounts on to platform.

Discloses throne.

Queen sits on throne. Herald stands three paces forward. Lord High Bishop on left of Queen, Executioner, Slave, and Brewer on right of Queen. Maids on either side, and

Train-bearers on left. Crown-bearer alongside Bishop.

Herald rings bell and reads from scroll.

Bishop (stepping forward): "Your Majesty, to-day the citizens in your vast realm greet you. Much labor and much loving care has been given in order to make you our Queen. Old and young, rich and poor, have worked together to welcome you, O Queen of Prohibition Land, and here around you the flags and decorations and gaily dressed subjects, we welcome you to reign over us; we will support your throne with our lives, and we all look forward to your reigning as successfully and as long as are the Prohibition Queens in U.S.A., Canada, Finland, Iceland, Russia, and Esthonia. The old King of Misery, Crime, Poverty and Brutality has been caught. Soon he will be no more. With the blessing of all your loyal subjects, the blessings of the mothers who will be freed from the thrall of drink, and, above all, the blessings of the little children whose lives will be made happy by your reign, I hereby crown you Queen of Prohibition Land." (Placing crown on Queen's head.) "Long live the Queen!"

Lord High Executioner: "Your Majesty, I am your trusty Lord High Executioner. I am here to help defend your vast realm, and to punish evil-doers. Command and I obey. Are there any here who would break the Prohibition law? Let them beware. I will feed them with life-savers from yonder stall, and they shall die; I will give them cake from yonder cake stall and they will sink to the bottom of the deepest sea; I will clothe them in the weird garments on yonder work stall, and they will quickly freeze to death. I will send them mad with the terrible cries of my trusty side-show men, and choke them with Prohibition pills. Your serene and lovely Majesty, here is the Liquor Slave, bound and helpless. Let the first act

in your reign be to set him free."—(Hands Queen his axe and she cuts slave free.)—"And here is the villain of the piece, the bold bad Brewer. Command me, your Majesty, what shall I do to him? Tickle him to death with my tickler? Shall I open him up with my tin-opener and see if there is a man in him? Or shall I cut off his tail behind his ears and so end him forever?"

Queen: "No, good Executioner; my reign in Prohibition Land does not mean death, but life. Clean him up, and you will see that Prohibition means a new life for the liquor sellers as well as for the liquor slaves." (Executioner rubs red off of Brewer.)

All cheer, and **Bishop** cries for three cheers for Queen of Prohibition.

(Curtain.)

FETE FIXTURES.

Botany-Mascot Fete.—Botany Town Hall, July 6 and 7. Hon Secretary, Miss E. Low. "Winscombe," Brussels-street, Mascot.

Hurstville District Fete.—Hurstville Masonic Hall, August 10 and 11. Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Saunders, 99 Wonorio-road, Hurstville. Next meeting: Hurstville Church of Christ Hall, Tuesday, June 12, 8 p.m.

Hornsby District Fete.—Hornsby School of Arts, August 24 and 25. Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. R. Crittenden, Albert-street, Hornsby.

North Shore Fete.—St. Leonards to Wahroonga, Chatswood Town Hall, September 7 and 8. Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. Lean, Anderson-street, Chatswood. Next meeting: Chatswood Central Methodist Hall, Tuesday, June 12, 8 p.m.

Goulburn Children's Fete to be held in St. Saviour's Hall, Goulburn, on Tuesday, June 26th. To be officially opened by Mrs. Radford.

Dulwich Hill, Hurlstone Park, and Lewisham Fete, to be held in September. Next meeting: Dulwich Hill Methodist Church, June 5, 8 p.m.

Bankstown District Fete.—An encouraging meeting was held last week to make further arrangements for the Fete. Mr. C. Martin, of Mona-street, Bankstown, was elected Hon. Secretary, and October 25 and 26 were suggested as the dates for the Fetes.

* * *
Help the Fetes by sending a parcel of goods or articles for sale at the Fetes, or some hunting or flags for decoration.

Address to Fetes Director, N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Another Fine Parcel.—Mrs. Gentle, of Artamon, has kindly sent along a sewing bag, a fully equipped boot tidy, and an assortment of jug covers and iron-holders. These will be reserved for the North Shore Fete.

Won't you help the Fetes by sending a parcel?

Get Acquainted with
GRIFFITHS BROS.'

PEKOE

FLAVORED TEA.

40th Annual Report of N.S.W. Alliance—

(Continued from page 3.)

Audiences aggregating 77,554 were addressed, 4121 promise cards received, and £7346 promised or collected at the meetings. This return shows a substantial falling off in number of promises and amount received. The absence of the President for eight months of the year was responsible for most of this shortage. Mr. Creagh, too, was away for about the same length of time, and Mr. Macourt was in New Zealand for nearly five months.

The mid-day meetings in Martin Place were continued until the Christmas time, when the very hot weather made standing around somewhat uncomfortable. Considerable success attended these gatherings, which always attracted big audiences. At the beginning of January a fairly extensive programme for the mountain towns during the holiday season was carried out.

In August Mr. Herbert Carroll, a gifted entertainer, joined the staff. He came specially equipped for public meeting work, and has succeeded in reviving the interest in the week-night gatherings. Large audiences, particularly in the country, have attended to hear his programme, providing a splendid opportunity for his presentation of the case for Prohibition.

Following upon the return of Rev. R. B. S. Hammond from America and England, it was decided to carry out the deferred scheme of decentralisation. This had, for some time, been regarded as essential to the proper carrying on of educational and organising work throughout the State. One district agent—Mr. C. E. Still—has been placed in charge of the Western Division, with headquarters at Orange, and others will be appointed as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

This departure will greatly strengthen the campaign in the country by providing for closer touch between the organisation and local workers and friends, and also by making possible a more continuous and a more comprehensive effort throughout the year.

THE STAFF.

During the year we have had a staff of 12 speakers and organisers and ten in the office; in addition we have had usually several special or part-time workers.

An enormous volume of work is done by these devoted helpers, who never have "their eyes on the clock," and seem to thoroughly believe the President, who told them they might get a job for which they would be paid more money, but they certainly would not get a job in which they could render better service to their country.

Those who travel in the country bear cheerfully all kinds of hardships and overcome all kinds of upsets due to faulty arrangements. Those who work in the office constantly do work that is not specified as their job, and work back as cheerfully as though it were a joy ride.

The Alliance is most fortunate in its staff, and the only regret is that our funds never permit us to give them the remuneration their splendid service is worthy of. During the year one of our speakers, Mr. Creagh, took a trip, at his own expense, to Canada, U.S.A., and England, returning as welfare officer in charge of 700 immigrants. He has returned with an experience that has added immensely to his power for good.

Mr. Henry Macourt, after five years' devoted service, has left us to take up similar work in Tasmania, with great opportunities and great possibilities.

Our senior lecturer, Mr. F. Wilson, has left us to go into business, and has pledged himself to remain on our week-end staff.

Our plans include the addition of at least ten more workers. Miss Southwell and her staff are overworked, and have imposed upon them more rush work, more interruptions, and get less limelight than others, yet they render most essential service, quite beyond any reward they may ever hope to get. Miss Preston-Stanley has taken our work into circles and won us friends in directions hitherto quite inaccessible.

One might say something special of each member of the staff, for every one of them is unique in some direction or particular.

WOMEN.

The organisation of women in the cause of Prohibition has been considerably advanced during the year. Just prior to the last annual meeting Miss M. Preston-Stanley accepted an appointment with the Alliance, and has devoted her time to this important branch of our work. During the year Miss Preston-Stanley has addressed meetings of women as follows:—65 Factories, 39 Offices, 18 Schools, 73 Drawing Rooms, 15 pulpits, 20 Business Girls' Prohibition Meetings, 7 Missions—Total, 237.

The Business Women's Prohibition League, for which our President is responsible, under the guidance of Miss N. M. Andrews, Secretary, and Miss Preston-Stanley, President, has gone steadily ahead, and now ranks as a large and permanent live organisation.

During 1922, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Hammond, an Investigation Council of Women was formed. The Council was fully representative, and among its members were many who were neutral and many who were opposed to Prohibition. The fact did not prevent the Council from making a thorough investigation on the effect of alcohol on the social and economic life of N.S.W. and gathering evidence of the results of Prohibition from countries which have outlawed liquor. After many months of painstaking work the Council arrived at a verdict, and issued a report of the work done. The verdict was: That Prohibition is the only solution of the liquor problem.

Following this result the women decided that something more was necessary than merely issuing a report, and it was decided to form an organisation which would aim to bring Prohibition. The organisation is known as the Representative Women's Prohibition League. The League has arranged a full programme of work, and will do much to solve the ever-present problem of directing the big Prohibition sentiment among women into channels of real usefulness.

LICENSES REDUCTION BOARD.

The life of the Licenses Reduction Board was continued by the Licensing Amending Act of 1922. This is for a further period of three years. During that period the Local Option Poll is still further suspended. The operations of the Board have resulted in 162 licenses being cancelled to December 31, 1922, and 48 others have been cancelled by other than the Board's action. This makes a total reduction of 210 licenses.

(Continued on next page.)

A PRESSMAN ON PUBS.

The editor of the "Quirindi Gazette" waxes warm on the subject of pubs: "We lift our lid and say 'Hip! hip!' for Mr. M. H. Cleeve, P.M., who sat at Wallerawang a few days ago, and jumped on the licensee there with both feet for refusing to supply a meal to a bona fide traveller after 7 p.m. The fine inflicted was a fiver, or a month—we'd have given him a month without the option. It appeared that the 'traveller' was a sergeant of police, and the licensee said he did not care if he was the Inspector-General, he couldn't get anything to eat after 7 p.m. Of course we know the various awards have hit hotel-keepers under the fifth rib with the force of the kick from the tail of a whale, and that girls mustn't be employed before 9 a.m., and the boss's wife must bring them up morning tea before they rise, and provide them with afternoon tea, scent, carmine, face powder, etc. Still Bung carries on, and the question which arises in the layman's mind is, 'What are pubs for?' In years gone by they used to vie with each other in providing accommodation both for man and beast. To-day they seem to have become degraded into mere drinking hells—and too often the 'stoueh' which is served out never had a trip to sea or even paid excise duty. In fact we doubt if much of it ever had a trip in a railway train or even a plains waggon. While there are some decent houses left still, where good accommodation can be had, the great majority of hotelkeepers would be pleased if there were nothing but the bar in the house. And in this respect the city of Sydney is one of the greatest offenders, as it is only at about one pub in half-a-dozen where one can get accommodation, or would care to put up a decent dog. In country towns also there is not sufficient inspection of hotels, and it's no wonder that Prohibition is going strong. Too often the rooms are filthy and overstocked with vermin, the meals are anyhow, there's hardly sufficient in quantity to give a horse a feed, and what is there is of poorest quality, while in the bar the grog is of the vilest, and the drinking vessels in a condition which would unhinge anything but a brass-lined stomach. Honestly, while we know there are exceptions, the great majority of hotels have served their day and generation, and their closing would be a gain rather than a loss to the community. To-day too many country towns are suffering through the excessive charges made at the hotels for what is at best poor accommodation. People absolutely refuse to put up with this, and where home is anywhere within reasonable distance, the motor is availed of to whirl them out rather than remain in towns. We know these remarks are a bit drastic, but the public as a whole know they are correct, and we say deliberately that where hotels cannot serve their proper function as houses of accommodation—not common boozeries—it were well for the community that they should cease to exist."

At present there are 2390 hotel licenses in force in the State, and 57 have been ordered to close, which will leave 2333 in existence when the orders take effect. The new Act provides that all hotel licenses terminate at the end of June in each year.

At the end of 1922 there were 442 colonial wine licenses in force in the State, of which 212 were in force in the metropolitan area. There were 78 registered clubs in existence; 248 spirit merchants' licenses, of which 133 are in the metropolitan area. Packet licenses (for coastal steamers) totalled 13, while railway refreshment room licenses numbered 46. There were 17 brewers' licenses in force at the end of last year. The amount of compensation awarded from the fund provided by the liquor trade itself was £151,640 which is an average payment of approximately £936 per license cancelled by the Board.

LICENSING DEPARTMENT REPORT.

From March to December, 1922, Mr. E. Gilbert prepared opposition in twenty-nine cases in the licensing courts. Twenty of these applications were for spirit merchants' licenses; eleven of which were refused, eight withdrawn, and one granted.

One application for a colonial wine license was refused. Three applications for removal of colonial wines licenses, one of which was refused and two granted.

Two applications for new hotel licenses, both granted; and two applications for the removal of hotel licenses—these were also granted.

An appeal against the granting of a hotel license was dismissed.

Mr. Adler took over the licensing work on January 5 of this year, since when eighteen additional cases have been handled. A. A. E. Dudley, of Maroubra, to whom a publican's license had previously been granted in December, 1922, had to apply under the amended Act for a conditional license. This was opposed, but the objections were not upheld by the Court.

In five instances where applications were made for the removal of hotel licenses in the country, arrangements were not made for Mr. Clegg to appear, and in four out of the five the applications were granted. Two of these in the one town—Cessnock.

With one exception, splendid support has been rendered by local people in opposition to liquor, and a great deal of time, money, energy, and sacrifice has been given to combat the liquor interests. The exception was Dudley's Hotel, Maroubra. We had a difficulty in getting the three objectors necessary. Mr. Swann, the local dentist, was our only witness, and at great inconvenience. He proved a valuable friend.

The people in other districts who have been spared this trouble and sacrifice should show their sympathy in a practical manner, and all ought to try and realise that a fight won for liquor reform in any portion of N.S.W. is a gain and a victory for all.

This work alone has cost us nearly £1000.

PROHIBITION FETES.

In April last, at the conclusion of the Referendum Pledge Campaign, Mr. Thos. E. Shonk was asked to organise a series of Prohibition Fetes or allied special efforts. The main objects of these Fetes were laid down to be:

- An increase in the number of active workers for our cause.
- An intensive dissemination of Prohibition literature and facts.
- A strengthening of our Fighting Fund.

The result of the year's work shows that Mr. Shonk was very successful in the effort, and that the organising of the Fetes has made a very important contribution towards success when the Referendum is taken.

During the year eleven Fetes and special efforts were held at the following places:

Burwood District.	Arncliffe-Bexley.
Mosman District.	Ashfield District.
Haberfield and Five Dock.	Concerts under direction of Miss Harris at
Mortdale.	Petersham and Haberfield.
Epping and Eastwood.	Surprise Packet Garden Party at residence
Auburn-Granville.	of Mrs. John Fell (Lane Cove).
Kogarah District.	

Over 46,000 Fete newspapers, leaflets, or folders were printed and distributed. Ten thousand copies of the "Mosman Daily," with a special two-page Prohibition Fete insertion, were distributed.

Over 4600 people attended the Fetes.

Over 510 workers were actually on the Fete Committees.

At least eight of the Committees formed have been made permanent.

The gross receipts from the Fetes totalled over £2000, which, after the deductions were made for printing, Prohibition propaganda, etc., left a net return of £1500.

Novelties in connection with the Fetes included many Prohibition side-shows and skill competitions, and at most of the Fetes a Prohibition queen competition was successfully organised. Further Fetes are now planned by Mr. Shonk for this year, the districts so far approached being the North Shore line, Hurstville, Botany, Mascot, Bankstown, Dulwich Hill district, Drummoyne, and Hornsby. An extension of the idea to the country towns has been pioneered, and Goulburn is to have a Children's Fete in June, and Parkes is to consider holding a Fete. The Business Girls' Prohibition League has promised its help in the work in the city and suburbs, and Miss Harris is planning further efforts for the cause. A widespread appeal for articles for the Fetes has been organised amongst our country friends, and provides an opportunity for helping our cause where financial assistance is not possible.

The Fetes contribute to the three great needs of our Movement. We heartily invite our friends to give them their earnest and enthusiastic support.

PUBLICITY.

Our thanks are due to the many church and religious papers which so willingly print any Prohibition matter which may be sent to them by our publicity officer.

The public mind is being systematically poisoned by advertisements appearing under the heading "By Arrangement." Of all the hundreds of such "by arrangement" paragraphs we have not yet seen one that was true in all the facts.

They are advertisements, and can only be replied to at advertising rates. This would cost us at least £100 a week.

The position is serious, and we urge a continuous protest against this use of the country press. Local pressure should be used to have the word "advertisement" printed in place of the misleading words "by arrangement."

(Continued on page 10.)

LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

"KING" TEA

Catalogue of Free Gifts is Now Obtainable.

Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

For Supper

INGLIS' Coffee Essence

Is Delicious

Ask Your Grocer

SUNLIGHT SOAP

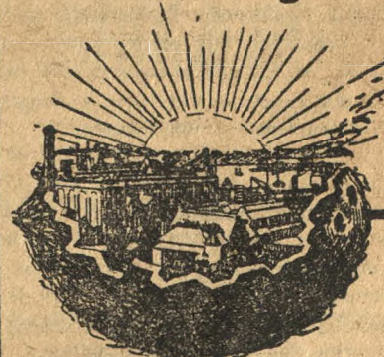


IN A NUTSHELL—
the mellow oil of
the coconut blended
in

SUNLIGHT SOAP

makes all the difference in a true
laundry soap

MADE IN
AUSTRALIA
BY
AUSTRALIANS
FOR
AUSTRALIANS.



SUNLIGHT WORKS SYDNEY.

A PROHIBITION HOLIDAY.

PARLEY-VOUS ANGLAISE ? NON MONSIEUR.

By THE WANDERING EDITOR.

On January 1, 1923, I learned that this day is not known as a holiday in England or on the Continent, and therefore travelling was not complicated by many holiday-makers as it would have been in Australia. I reluctantly left London in beautiful sunshine and took the train for Dover. I had as my companion a friend who lived for a year or more in my Men's Home in Surry Hills, and we were seen off at the station by another old friend who spent more than a year in the same old home and is now in business in Manchester. The famous old Channel, that has such a reputation for roughness, was as smooth as Sydney Harbor, and our speedy boat did the 21 miles in 60 minutes. The white cliffs of Dover had hardly disappeared before we could discern the buildings of Calais.

No passports needed for British subjects gave a pleasant assurance of welcome. We might be aliens in the United States though we spoke the same language, but here we were free though of foreign tongue.

For the next few days I spent quite a lot of time asking policemen and officials, "Parlez vous, Anglaise?" and invariably came the smiling reply, "Non, monsieur." Sometimes a notice in the window of a shop said, "English spoken." On inquiry I found they spoke about as much English as I spoke French. It became dangerous to say a few words in French, as it seemed to let loose a flood of words, not one of which I ever caught, and I could only reply with a smile and "Merci beaucoup," adding in English, "I believe every word you say, only I wish like anything I knew what it was you said."

Paris was reached at half-past eighteen, having left London at eleven o'clock. After dinner we walked the streets for several hours, and the crowds, the drinking places, and the shuttered windows of the shops all attracted me.

Fortunately everyone in the Hotel Bedford spoke English, and this eased the position for the foreigner.

PECULIAR TO FRANCE.

My brief stay in this wonderful country was long enough to impress upon me that it is foolish, and even worse than foolish, for those who have not visited this country to criticise or even presume to say what France ought or ought not to do in the great world problems now under discussion.

Every turn one takes memory is stirred by the monuments of great soldiers and great deeds. Every Frenchman is well versed in the history of his country, and they have overwhelming evidence that Germany is not to be trusted. The memory of 1870 is as yesterday. Not merely the destruction of whole towns and innumerable villages, but the wanton, useless, barbaric destruction of both the things of art and the beauties of nature give evidence of brutality and hatred

not easily to be forgiven, certainly never to be forgotten. Every hour of every day most of the people are impressed with the fact that Germany is running true to form and defaulting on her promises.

A part of the war indemnity was to be paid in benzine, but not one gallon has been paid yet. A part was to be paid for in coal, and yet good French gold had to be paid for all that France has yet had of coal.

The motor 'buses are running on a mixture of 15 per cent. of alcohol with the benzine, which seemed to be about the right use for alcohol. We used to get 24 francs to the pound; now we get 63, and the financial position creates a viewpoint the business man cannot for a minute lose sight of, and for which they rightly blame Germany.

A LITTLE BIT OF AUSTRALIA.

Just near the Great Opera House in the heart of Paris the English Chamber of Commerce has rooms, and Australia has an office side by side with the mother country. Here Mr. Voss acts as our commercial agent, and is responsible for quite a volume of trade, as well as providing a rallying point for all Aussies.

There was one fruit of my 1919 visit to the States that I am most grateful for. Jean Letort, a French lawyer, was at the Washington Conference, and hearing I was to be in Paris he invited me to dinner, and it was a very great delight to meet him again and his wife, and to be introduced to Jean junior, aged six months, who, like his father, is a total abstainer.

In the comfort of this home, amidst the charm of their home atmosphere, I began to get the French viewpoint on many questions, and surely I will be a better and bigger man for such a visit!

THINGS WORTH SEEING.

The great Church de la Madeleine was my landmark, being just near my hotel. It is very fine. Then the Louvre; one could spend many, many days there. I cheerfully spent 20 francs (only about six shillings) on a guide, who enabled me to see in a brief while what I could not have found for myself in a week. The originals of many engravings I had admired; the wonderful statues centuries old, the historic rooms. There are five miles of walking for those who would do all the sights in the Louvre. The great marble basin, hidden by many other things from a similar basin at the far-end of a famous room, is an amazing thing. You whisper in it and your whisper can be easily heard in the other great basin; they are about six feet across the rim and 60 feet apart.

The Eiffel Tower; no picture can do this mighty structure justice. The first stage, about 300 feet from the ground, is 80 square yards. The second stage is equally striking in its size, and the wonder of the view from

it is indescribable. Unfortunately it is not possible at present to go to the top, which is over 900 feet from the ground. The vast squares, open spaces, the generous width of the roads, all provide a vivid contrast to London.

Le Grand Palais, Le Trocadero, Notre Dame, L'Opera, and the Arc de Triomphe all create an impression that surely nothing will ever quite remove; but perhaps even more impressive than any of these was the Hotel des Invalides, dating from 1671. In the Cour d'Honneur is a fine statue of Napoleon. The Chapelle Napoleon, and also his tomb, just beggar description. The tomb is so magnificent that it makes anything of the same kind in England look paltry. The marble columns, the great marble casket, and the generous area in which it is so finely set, fill one with awe and give one a new idea of the honor in which this extraordinary man was held by his countrymen. Unfortunately L'Eglise des Soldats was not open to visitors, and one only had a glimpse at this very fine church in the heart of this national home of historic relics. Adieu, Paris!

TO SWITZERLAND.

My Sydney friend saw me off as I took train for Lausanne. I was hardly settled in my seat when I saw that what my negro friends would call "Lady Luck" was travelling with me. In the compartment were three young Americans, two of whom were going to school at Lausanne, the third, the eldest, going on to Germany. I paved the way to friendship with a gift of many Australian stamps, every one of which was greeted with "For me? Oh, that is sweet of you!" from the youngest boy, and I was sure he was but echoing a phrase he had often heard his mother use. He was a bright boy, and the time simply flew as the train, doing about 40 miles an hour, took us to our destination. Arriving at 20.10 (8.10 p.m.) Dr. Hercod met me and my troubles immediately ceased. This really remarkable man lavished attentions on me, and I was soon comfortable in his delightful home.

This little country, among the vast mountains, is divided into 22 States, and they speak French, German and Italian, each language dominating in about one-third of the States.

The Government pays a small subsidy of 5000 francs a year to the International Temperance Bureau, and fully recognises the valuable and truly essential contribution the limitation of the use of alcohol makes to the progress of civilisation.

THE BEST-INFORMED MAN IN THE WORLD.

Dr. Robert Hercod, for 20 years director of the Swiss Temperance Secretariat, on January 1, 1921, became the Director of the International Temperance Bureau. This truly remarkable man speaks 22 different languages, and is learning a new language now. He is the best-informed man in the world on the progress of the anti-alcohol movement. Not only has he travelled in so

(Continued on Page 14.)

40th ANNUAL MEETING N.S.W. ALLIANCE

THE PRESIDENT DECLARES THE POLITICAL POLICY.

"LIQUOR PROTECTING POLITICIANS MUST GO."

The 40th annual meeting of the N.S.W. Alliance was held in the Y.M.C.A. on Monday, May 25, at 4 p.m. The proceedings were opened with prayer.

In his Presidential address, the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond stressed the fact that a survey of the world position from a Prohibition point of view gave every reason for hope and optimism. "The whole world is as near complete Prohibition to-day as America was twenty-five years ago," declared the President, and then proceeded to give figures which proved his assertion. "During the great war the world, outside of Germany, Austria and Turkey, united to close in on the Western Powers with the object of crushing the idea of a military despotism. And," said Mr. Hammond, "when in November last, as a delegate to the great World Convention in Toronto, I found myself surrounded by delegates from sixty-six countries, and as I listened to the reports they gave of the fight against alcohol, I realised that the great moral forces of the whole world are slowly but surely closing in on alcohol as a beverage, and the day is not far distant when a complete victory will be gained."

LIQUOR-PROTECTING POLITICIANS.

Dealing with the local situation, Mr. Hammond roused intense enthusiasm by his announcement that—

Every politician who, by his vote or apathy, protected the liquor traffic, will be treated as an enemy of Prohibition, and as such will be fought.

"Of what use was it to Prohibitionists," asked Mr. Hammond, "to be told that certain men were total abstainers, or in favor of this or that, if these same men, by their votes or apathy in Parliament, protected the liquor traffic? We must make very clear to every politician that we will never submit any proposal which aims to extend the period of triennial polls or attempts to load a referendum with an intolerable burden of compensation. Any politician who proposed to extend the period between polls beyond three years was no friend of Prohibition, and must be treated as a liquor-protecting politician."

THE BUDGET.

The difficulty of getting people to see things in their right proportion was emphasised by the President. "Here we have our State Treasurer worried about his budget and seeking fresh avenues of taxation to meet the expenditure of public departments, while he leaves untouched, and apparently unthought of, the appalling waste of over ten millions sterling which is spent each year in this State on liquor, and brings only misery and unhappiness in its train."

EDUCATION.

Touching the subject of education, Mr. Hammond said: "If the Minister for Education spends a million pounds this year on meeting the needs of our children, he will not succeed in doing a tenth of what Prohibition would do for children in the same time."

CHARITY DOLES.

"The Chief Secretary's Department doles out thousands of pounds annually to provide food and rent for unfortunate individuals, but," said the President, "no attention is being given to the fact that a nationwide survey of charitable institutions of America has disclosed a decrease of 72 per cent. of cases which were caused by liquor."

Concluding, the President urged all supporters of Prohibition to be prepared for a keen fight in the days to come, and hoped that the enthusiasm displayed at meetings would be translated into real and tangible help.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Lindsay Ryan, the well-known business man, moved that the Annual Report be adopted. Speaking during discussion, Mr. Ryan said he had recently returned from a trip to U.S.A. and Europe, and he could tell them that Prohibition was a remarkable success. He told of a man from New Zealand who went to U.S.A., and this man's chief worry was how to get his whisky. In America he experienced Prohibition, and to-day that man is a Prohibition advocate and worker in New Zealand.

Brigadier Tindale seconded the motion of adoption.

ARCHDEACON BOYCE.

On rising to speak, Archdeacon Boyce was given a splendid greeting.

He regretted the passing of the latest Act by the Legislature, and strongly objected to certain clauses, especially the one which permitted the indiscriminate transfer of licenses.

* * *

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR.

In responding to a vote of thanks, Mr. Hammond pointed out that for six years as Honorary Campaign Director he had saved the Alliance at least £3000, that being the very least they would have paid for a suitable director, and it was now necessary for him to retire from this position, as it was quite impossible to care for his church and meet all the growing demands of the Prohibition Movement.

COMPENSATION.

A motion reaffirming the policy of the Alliance on the question of compensation was

moved by Rev. T. Davies and seconded by Mr. W. C. Clegg, and was carried. This motion reaffirmed the principle of no compensation, a principle from which the Alliance has never departed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The only nomination for the office of President was Mr. Hammond's, and he was again elected to that position. Archdeacon Boyce was elected, unchallenged, as Patron. Others elected were: Hon. Treasurer, Mr. I. Greenstreet; Hon. Auditor, Ald. W. J. Walker; Messrs. H. M. Hawkins and F. Lindsay Ryan, Vice-Presidents. The following were elected as the Executive for the coming year: Dr. Arthur, M.L.A., Messrs. W. C. Clegg, B.A., LL.B., and B. J. Doe, M.L.A., Rev. H. C. Foreman, Mrs. Grant Forsyth, Messrs. O. J. Howard, S. E. Isaac, Albert Lane, M.L.A., A. B. Pursell, Mrs. Courtenay Smith, Mrs. Strang, Mrs. Stupart, Brigadier Tindale, and Messrs. S. E. Vickery and Francis Wilson.

Other members to the Executive will be elected at the next meeting of the State Council.

They but exist who seek the shade
Lest pure ozone their lungs distress,
Fresh air and light for man was made,
And sunshine for his happiness.
The changing seasons make life's round,
And all must coughs and cold endure;
But prompt relief is always found
In Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

Sac Suits

from £6/6/-

Gowns and Hoods for all
University Degrees.
Special Attention to Clerical
Outfitting.

HARRIS & BOYD

H. E. HARRIS, late Manager of
Howat and McPhail.
O. A. BOYD, late Head Cutter, R. C.
Hagon.

TAILORS, ROBE & GOWN
MAKERS

Clerical Outfitters

313 PITT STREET, SYDNEY
Near Y.M.C.A.

Phone: City 1269.

40th Annual Report of N.S.W. Alliance—

"GRIT."

(Continued from page 7.)

Over sixteen years ago Mr. Hammond undertook the responsibility of publishing a weekly Prohibition paper, the only one of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. From then until the present, "Grit" has appeared each week with its cartoons and budget of news. Over three million copies have been sold, though, unfortunately, they have not always been paid for. The paper is the property of Mr. Hammond, who takes the whole financial responsibility, and conducts it in an honorary capacity, placing it entirely at the disposal of the Alliance, to whom it is willed as a going concern. "Grit" wields a big influence in this State, and, judging by the use that is made of it by papers outside Australia by reprinting its cartoons and articles, it is of international value. It is undoubtedly the greatest educational factor for Prohibition in Australia.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

Continued progress has been manifested in this Department. The renewed activity among young people is a hopeful indication of future success.

The Young People's Prohibition Council (Chairman, Alderman W. H. Mitchell, J.P.) now unites twenty-one State-wide Y.P. organisations, and it is effectively consolidating and co-ordinating the educational work among juniors. The co-operation of these various State organisations is a great asset in this work.

The Band of Hope Union now reports the existence of 131 Societies, with a membership of 7571. During the year several new Societies have been organised by local workers. During Easter the Australian B. of H. Convention met at Sydney. Splendid meetings were held, practical decisions being arrived at, and considerable enthusiasm being generated. Delegates conducted 35 meetings, addressing 4825 adults and children.

A splendid stock of supplies for Societies is now on hand, including pledge cards and registers, song books and hymn sheet, leaflets, reciters, buttons, etc. One thousand lantern slides are available for hire, while cinema and lantern outfits are in constant use. These facilities materially assist the educational campaign. During the year the sale of supplies and hire of slides produced £45.

Members of the staff and volunteers address the young people and give chart, phonograph, lantern, or cinema lectures. Including Sunday School and Society meetings, conferences and committees, a total of 289 meetings have been addressed, reaching 22,833 people.

In November, 1922, the "New Day Crusade" was launched, its aim being the education and unification of all young people in the State upon the principles of abstinence, Prohibition, and citizenship. Signatures are received from those aged 8-18 to a threefold pledge and appeal. Already during only five months' operation 1900 signatures have been received, coming from every State electorate and from 166 distinct polling places. The Australian B. of H. Convention has now adopted the Crusade for a Commonwealth campaign, the aim being 300,000 signatures for all Australia, 100,000 being the N.S.W. quota.

The Mothers' Day demonstration, 1922, though affected by wet weather, was a great success. This has now become an annual event. Two special Y.P. issues of "Grit" were published, the one in connection with World's Temperance Sunday being largely used by teachers.

The Department now issues a monthly paper, "The New Day Crusader," consisting largely of Y.P. notes reprinted from "Grit." This is a valuable aid to Society workers. Regular space, totalling six pages, is also granted by three monthly publications, while several others regularly insert Y.P. notes and news.

This Department is under the direction of Mr. A. J. Fisher.

SPECIAL THANKS.

We want to specially thank the clergy who have given us their pulpits, extended to us hospitality, and co-operated in arranging our meetings. They have made an essential contribution to our success.

The members of the State Council and the Executive have given much time and contributed wise counsel that places us in their debt.

Meetings have been held almost every week, and often twice a week. No other voluntary society is better served by its committee than is the Alliance by its Executive.

The workers in the various Fetes will never be sufficiently thanked for their patient, self-sacrificing, self-effacing help.

Mr. W. C. Clegg and Alderman Walker have given us very unusual service as Hon. Solicitor and Hon. Auditor respectively, and it is quite beyond us to adequately express our thanks.

A great company of noble women and men have given of their time, their means, and their talents, and they are worthy of a place on the honor roll of their country—for they are fighting in a very real way, and often to their very real hurt, their country's deadly enemy, alcohol.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES DRINK BILL.

The financial depression helped to decrease the amount of the State's drink bill for 1921-22 by 5/5 per head. That of 1920-21 was the record for the State.

The following table shows the expenditure for the past ten years, and will be of value to workers requiring information as to the drink expenditure in this State, and in progress of its consumption:

Year.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure per head.	Gallons per head.
1917-18	7,218,000	3 16 3	12.49
1918-19	7,277,000	3 15 4	12.97
1919-20	10,251,000	5 2 7	14.33
1920-21	11,034,000	5 5 7	13.25
1921-22	10,571,000	5 0 2	12.56

The prices ruling in 1921-22 were the same as in the preceding year, so that the decrease in the amount spent was entirely due to diminished consumption. The consumption of spirits did not fall, although less Australian and more imported spirits were drunk, but considerably less beer and wine were consumed. Imported liquors other than spirits now represent a very small proportion of the total quantity consumed.

(Continued on page 15.)

OVERHEAD CHARGES REDUCED.

Messrs. Creed and Co., electrical engineers, Croydon, make total abstinence a condition of employment, with the result that the insurance company reduced the accident insurance premiums to one-half. The compensation paid out amounted to only 47 per cent. of the reduced premiums paid in!

During the four years ending December, 1921, the percentage of time lost through illness and accident (the period included the influenza epidemic) was only 2.15 per cent. of the total possible working hours. The percentage of lost time in engineering trades generally is about 10 per cent.

Messrs. Loveridge, Ltd., ship furnishers, Cardiff, had read of the experience of Messrs. Creed and Co., and applied to their insurance company on similar grounds—pointing out that for many years their claims had been nominal and they attributed this to the fact that their staff were practically all abstainers, this always being a factor in their engagement. The insurance company got out the experience of the firm over a consecutive period of years and gave them various rebates which averaged a reduction of not less than 25 per cent.

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WHO IS UNCLE A?



He is the leader of a large family of children, aged 7 to 17, who write to this page. There is no fee to pay. Write on one side of the paper in ink. Send your age and date of birthday.

All who do not write for three months are "scallywags." After 17 you become an "Hon." Ne or Ni, and write either at Christmas or your birthday. Grand Uncle B's birthday is celebrated by a picnic for all Ne's and Ni's. Address letters to Uncle A., 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

OUR BIRTHDAY LIST.

Dear Ni's and Ne's,—

I am anxious to make our birthday list as complete as possible, so want you all to write to me soon, telling me your birthday and age. Do this, even if you have already sent the particulars in. I believe there are some on our list who have long since passed their 18th birthday. Will you all write and give me this information so that none will be left out and none will be crowded out?

UNCLE A.



HAVE YOU WRITTEN TO UNCLE A?

OUR HONOR LETTER.

Each week we give pride of place to one letter. It may be the shortest or the longest, the best written or the funniest, the most interesting, or most newsy. Write what you wish in the best way you can. Try for this honor and become a good letter-writer.

UNCLE A.

HONOR LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN NI.

Esther G. McGinnis, 89 Le Grande Blvd., Aurora, Ill., writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I see by the paper that we should write to you instead of Uncle B. Every time I write it seems that I write to a new Uncle, but then it is rather nice to have so many new relatives. This is vacation week now, and yesterday we had the best time, or, rather, it was interesting. Our history teacher took the history classes over to Joliet to see the locks on the Illinois-Michigan Canal. The dams that control the water are said to equal the Panama Canal control dams. The canal is seldom used now, but the electricity generated is sent to supply all of Chicago with light and heat. Then we went through the steel mills. It

was wonderful to see the steel being poured out into casements and then rolled out into long pieces about as big as a man's finger. They say that the other day one of the "egg" converters blew up and the concussion threw one of the men into this molten mass, and threw him up on to the rafters, and it took two days to pick him out. The guides were very much worried all the time, as there were about eighty-five students and fifteen parents, and we just swarmed all over the place. But we got out all O.K., and then we went to the State penitentiary. They are building a new one, so we went to the old one first. They have about 2000 men altogether, but only about 1355 there. The men there all looked quite young, and none of them looked like hardened criminals. The prison band played for us, and a convict sang for us. He had a wonderful trained voice, and we asked the guard what he was there for, and he said the man was a bandit, and was there for twenty years. Just think of him earning his living in a dishonest way when he could have sung on the stage with that good voice! But I suppose there are some that would rather be dishonest. The men arise at 7 a.m., eat at 7.30, and then go out to work on the farm or in the shops. They make beautiful furniture there, and can only sell 40 per cent. on the general market; the rest is sold at the other State institutions. The new prison will be the best in the world when it is finished. It has cells about 10 ft. by 8 ft., in which two men are kept. They have all conveniences—hot and cold water, radiators, and even mirrors. The buildings are round, with a ceiling of glass so that sunlight can come in. Each cell has a window with bars inside which the men can open. They are all controlled by a tower house in the centre, which locks and unlocks them. There are about nine tiers of cells. There are eight of these round houses, and if a man behaves all right, then he is promoted to a higher class, and his sentence is shortened. Well, Uncle, I believe I have tired you now with my long letter, so I will stop now.

(Dear Esther,—One would not get tired of such an interesting letter, so don't let me get tired of waiting for another. I would like to see some of those places you have been to during vacation.—Uncle A.)

* * *

MUSICAL BROOMS.

Thelma Dunlop, George's River Road, Croydon Park, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I suppose my three months are about up, as my letter was in "Grit" a few weeks ago. To tell you the truth, I did start you a letter about a week ago, but I did not have anything to tell so I had to

leave off. We had a Fellowship social at our church on Monday night so that our members could meet the Travelling Secretary. We had a very enjoyable night; there were some very good items, and we played some interesting games. I wonder if ever you have played musical brooms, Uncle? We played it on Monday night, and it is very funny. The players form a circle and one person stands in the centre of the ring. When the music starts the person in the centre hands the broom to somebody in the line and she passes it to her neighbor; so they go on from one to the other. The idea of the game is that you try to get rid of the broom as quickly as possible, because the person who has the broom when the music stops has to go out. If the circle is a big one you can have more than one broom. We also played other well-known and interesting games. We are having a birthday party for the S.S. children on Thursday night, and everyone who goes puts as many coins as he or she is old in a bag.

(Dear Thelma,—What fun you have with your brooms! Now tell us some more games which can be used for parties and socials.—Uncle A.)

A BIG BAZAAR.

Tom Cundy, Wattle Dale, Glenreagh, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—Just a line to let you know that I saw my letter in last issue of "Grit." Mary is writing to you to-day. We have had a lot of rain here lately. The river was up very high, and we could not get down for our meat, so dad had to kill a small bullock for meat. It is beginning to feel very cold of a morning now. I hardly like turning out of the warm blankets to get the cows. My big sister, Sarah, and I do the milking. We had a bazaar up in the hall at Nana Glen. Mary and I could not go as we were sick with the cold. Father has been very sick lately. He went in to the doctor last week, and the doctor said his heart was two inches out of its place. He has to leave off work now for the rest of his life. He is very much better since he came home, as he is taking medicine.

(Dear Tom,—I hope the bazaar was a success. Why not hold a Prohibition Fete? Tell your father I trust he will keep on getting better.—Uncle A.)

A BAND OF HOPER.

Will Ryan, Old South Head-road, Watson's Bay, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—It is quite a long time since I wrote to you. I go to work now, and I think I am quite a man. I have joined the Band of Hope which has been formed in the Rose Bay district. It is held every fortnight, and Norman Fisher and I go together and have quite a good time. The meetings are presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Ingham and Mrs. Mason, the Secretary. We also hope to get a Crusade Shield at the Town Hall next Saturday week. We have heard no word from the Committee if we are to march in the procession or not, but Mr.

(Continued on next page.)



Block lent by "Daily Telegraph."
READY FOR THE PROCESSION.
A MOTOR LOAD OF HAPPY CHILDREN.

Fisher, one of the leaders of Prohibition, said that we will.

(Dear Will,—Have you been sleeping, or what? It's such a long time since you wrote. Did you see me in the procession? I was there. Let me know if your Band of Hope gets a shield.—Uncle A.)

A POET OF NATURE.

Keith Robb, Short-street, Hay, writes:—
 Dear Uncle A.,—A bit of scribble to you again, as I am not anxious to join the scallywag union. Re that "T" poem you asked me to compose. I am sorry, but my poetical mind goes more to things of nature; not that I am not a Prohibitionist. We have still got no rain, and the river is still very low, and we are feeding the calves on the weeds, as there is nothing else to eat. I intend to take myself to work and go in for the Q.C. and perhaps the high school exam., but I will have to learn to write, as it's sure to pull me back. I received your bundle of "Grits," and I am glad to get them. My auntie is getting them again, thanks.

(Dear Keith,—Good wishes for your Q.C. exam. I am sure that with care you can improve your handwriting. Remember—

Good, better, best,
 Never let it rest
 Till your good is better
 And your better best.—Uncle A.)

SPLENDID MOVIES.

Albert Gerlach, Brentwood Avenue, Mt. Eden, Auckland, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I was very glad to see my last letter in "Grit" as I have not seen one of mine in for quite a while. I am enclosing fivepence in stamps for a packet of

your "Victory" stamps. I am collecting stamps now and have about 200, world-wide. I have been in bed for a fortnight with pneumonia, and now my mother is suffering from a very bad ear. Before this my father had a very bad sore throat, and so it has been right through the family, hasn't it? To-day was my first day at school for over a fortnight, and I tell you I felt rather strange. Our school went to some educational pictures to-day, and so I will describe them to you. First there were shown some pictures of Fez, Morocco in Africa. Next was shown a little monkey who preferred scissors to a banana. Then we saw the Maoris making mats and baskets out of flax. Next was a picture of the making of tapioca and cocoa. Then there was a picture of Trinidad, and last of all "Our rural friends." My father said that he could not visit Sydney without visiting "Grit" office, and that he will pay you two years' subscriptions.

(Dear Albert,—The stamps have been posted. Thanks for the riddles. I shall be glad to see your dad.—Uncle A.)

A YOUNG ENGINEER.

Fred Carnie, Foyle-street, Bluff, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—We are having fine weather down here. How do you like the weather in Sydney? I have not received my Seal yet. We are going to have our exam. next week, and I am studying hard. Next year, if I am successful in passing my exams., I will go to the High School to train for an electrical engineer. I had my grandfather here for a short time, and he said he enjoyed it. My father is away on a trip to the mutton bird islands. He went

last year and enjoyed it, and I hope he will enjoy it this time. Although we did not gain Prohibition we are getting ready for a keener fight than ever. I hope you are keeping well.

(Dear Fred,—Your Seal has been sent some time ago, so you should have it by now. You should find electrical engineering very interesting. I always enjoyed it when at college.—Uncle A.)

PASSING "GRIT" ON.

Eunice Hancock, 458 Chapple Lane, Broken Hill, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I would like to be one of your N's. Will you have me? I am just seven years and eight months old. My birthday is on September 14. We have a black cat. We call him Nigger. I go out with daddy nearly every week in the sulky and give people "Grit." I will write you again some day.

(Dear Eunice,—Of course I am delighted to have you in my family. What splendid help your dad is rendering! That will help to win victory.—Uncle A.)

STIFF LUCK!

Norman Fisher, Watson's Bay, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I hope you are well. On Empire day I had a lovely day. I went to the sports. It was lovely. I had my lunch at the sports. I went in three races, but I did not win any prizes. My mother came, so did my grandma. My father had stiff luck, and could not come.

(Dear Norman,—I hope your dad gets some time to go out with you. Did you go to the procession?—Uncle A.)

* * *



WHOSE BIRTHDAY THIS MONTH

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

To all N's and Ne's on this June list we say, "Many happy returns of your birthday." I wonder who will have the happiest birthday. Will all June N's and Ne's write to me soon after their birthday and tell me about the happy time they have? Then we can have a guessing contest to see who has the best time. Don't forget to tell me why your birthday was specially happy.

1st, Percy Hawkins; 2nd, Norah Jessup, Faith Duncan; 3rd, Lorna Price; 4th, Alma Arkinstall, Wal White; 5th, Thelma Jessup, Edna Hannabus; 6th, Florence Blanch, Ruth Benson; 7th, Reita Sparkes; 8th, Amy Millthorpe; 9th, Lennie Leslie, Hope Henry, Errol Homer; 10th, Hazel Egan, Doris Flynn; 11th, Prudence Thomas, Jean McGeachin; 13th, Keith Hill, May Playford, Allen Locker; 14th, Lily Parker, E. J. Merrington, Herbert Ward; 15th, Ken Taylor, Bertha Martin, Ruth Martin; 18th, Maisie Fisher, Frank Perry, Elsie Wood, Cyril Dunkley; 19th, Dorothy Rees, May Morris; 20th, Jane Key, Edith Kirsch; 21st, Daphne Haywood; 22nd, Dorothy Duncombe; 23rd, Edna Smith, May Ward; 24th, Winnie Edwards, Thelma Chaseling, Gladys Tuck, Hilda Gorton; 25th, Hilda Robinson, Ceal Goddard; 26th, Wynnie Oakes; 27th, Escott Edwards, Alma Everingham; 28th, Alfred W. Edge, Marjorie Voickman; 29th, Ronald Parker; 30th, F. Channing, Lily Lamb.



THE FEMININE.

"What is an epistle?" asked a Sunday school teacher.

There was a pause and then one tiny hand went up.

"I know, teacher."

"Well, Dick, tell us."

Dick: "The wife of an apostle."

EASIER.

The amateur gardener was digging away at the weeds in his potato patch.

"Makes it harder with the weeds so thick, doesn't it?" said a friend who was looking on.

"No; it's easier," retorted the enthusiast. "You don't have to walk so far to the next weed."

CATS.

Nervous Musician: "I—er—I just called round, madam, to tell you that your cat—er—kept us awake last night with its serenade. I am a musician myself and a humane man, and I—er—don't wish to have it destroyed, but I thought if you could have it—er—tuned."

Jones had a pretty definite impression regarding his clerk's diligence, but disliked to scold. "George," he said, "if Atkinson calls and asks for me to-day tell him I'm out. And don't be working, or he'll know you're lying."

HIS CAREER.

Friend: "What is your baby going to be when he grows up?"

Financier: "A blackmailer, I'm afraid. We have to give him something every little while to keep him quiet."

VERY STEADY.

"That Jones boy that used to work for you wants to hire out to me. Is he steady?"

"Steady! If he were any steadier he'd be motionless."

KNOTTY.

Tenderfoot: "Why do they have knots on the ocean instead of miles?"

First-class Scout: "Well, you see they couldn't have the ocean tide if there were no knots."

SAVE THE CHILD.

If we save the child, we shall save the man.
If we save the men, we shall save the women
and children and the nation.

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON, author of "Soul of Rest," etc.)

SUNDAY.

"He led them forth by the right way that they might go to a city of habitation."

Step-by step and day by day
Jesus leads us on our way.
Not with one great bound we climb
Heights of holiness sublime.
By the way where leads the cross,
By the thorny path of loss,
Through the vale of tears at times,
Where we hear no heavenly chimes,
Up the rugged path and steep,
Where the briars pierce our feet,
Or through fearsome dark ravine,
With no sunny ray between,
Jesus leads us on our way,
Step by step and day by day.

Yet not always through the vale
Where our flesh and spirit fail,
 Oftentimes in verdant meads
He our hungering spirit feeds.
 Sometimes by a pleasant stream
Where we catch the sunset's gleam
Does He bid us rest awhile,
While we bask beneath His smile.
 So He gently leads us on
To the home beyond the sun,
Ever in His own right way
Step by step and day by day.
 Soon the last step will be trod,
Which will bring us home to God.

MONDAY.

"Ye are not as yet come to the rest of the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you."—Deut., 7, 9.

Many young Christians get discouraged when they find that the old nature is not destroyed when first setting out in the Christian life. They thought they had only to come to Christ for the pardon of their sins and all was done. They forget the beginning is not the end of a thing. Christian in "Pilgrim's Progress" had only just commenced his journey when he got to the Cross and left his burden there. He had many a warfare to wage, many a hill of difficulty to climb before he reached the Celestial City. In a sense, Christ's work is finished, a full, sufficient atonement has been made, but there is still a fight of faith to be waged by every Christian. Some may attain the heights of holiness with one bound, but with most it is a slow process, step by step and day by day, learning line upon line, precept upon precept. No doubt it would be more agreeable to find ourselves made perfect at once and have nothing to do but

"Sit and sing ourselves away to everlasting bliss,"

as the old saints pined to do. But Christ

tells us we must be made perfect through sufferings, we must go on to perfection, and follow after perfect love. The greatest saints have not reached the limit of God's gifts. Even St. Paul said, "Not as though I had already attained, or were already perfect, but I press toward the mark of my high calling." He who was the chief of sinners became the chief of saints, and so it may be with us, but the nearer we come to Christ the more shall we be conscious of our own imperfections.

TUESDAY.

"Ye are complete in Him."—Col., 2, 10.
Complete in Christ, thy works must all be wrought
By faith in Him, or else must come to nought.
He worked through thee—the works are not thine own,
They are complete in Him—in Him alone.
Complete in Christ. However weak and frail,
The Lord our Righteousness we must prevail.
God looks at us in Him, is satisfied,
If we accept Him as our Lord and Guide.

And when at last we come to tread death's vale,
Complete in Christ e'en then we shall prevail.
When Satan comes and shows me all the sin,
Complete in Christ we shall death's victory win.

—From "Soul Rest."

WEDNESDAY.

"One is your Master, even Christ."—Matt., 23, 20.

No two flowers, no two blades are exactly alike. So no two persons are exact counterparts of each other. Each has distinct characteristics. No two temperaments are the same altogether. The experiences, too, through which each passes are dissimilar. In general features they may seem alike, yet when you come to analyse them differences will appear. It is well to imitate all that is worth imitating in good men; at the same time we should not be disheartened if our experience does not seem to be the same as theirs. One is our Master, even Christ. He is our great Exemplar. He does not expect Peter to be Paul, nor Paul John.

THURSDAY.

"He calleth His own sheep by name and leadeth them out."—John, 10, 4.

Do not seek to copy others
In your onward path to heaven;
One alone, your Lord and Master,
Is for our example given.

Human guides are often erring,
Following them our eyes grow dim;
We can never stray or wander
If we only follow Him.

For each soul He leadeth onward
In the way which He doth choose,
None can learn another's lessons,
None his own can dare refuse.
To each son He gives a mission,
Which none else on earth may claim,
And on each of His He setteth
His own special secret name.

Do not then grow faint and weary
If those heights you fail to gain,
Which some souls who went before you
Seemed on earth to here attain.
If you cannot climb the mountain,
Through the valley you can go,
And the feeble ones He carries
When the way more steep doth grow.

Looking only unto Jesus
We shall have the light of life.
He for us will fight and conquer
In each struggle and each strife.
If we fail, He will uphold us,
Nor will suffer us to slide.
Let us look away from others
To our all-sufficient Guide.

FRIDAY.

"Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in you to will and to do of His good pleasure."—Phil., 2, 12.

We can only work out what God works in us. All other work is worthless. "In our flesh dwelleth NO good thing." The farther we go in the Christian life the more we shall realise this. Therefore we can only obey this command by letting God work in us to will and to do as He pleases. "We must cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and the spirit by submitting our wills to the will of God, so will He work in and through us. As Tennyson says, "Our wills are ours to make them Thine."

"Oh blessed life, the heart at rest
From earth born aims and wishes free,
In all at one with Deity,
And loyal to the Lord's behest."

SATURDAY.

"Every branch that beareth fruit He purgeth it that it may bring forth more fruit."—John, 15, 2.

Is this the way Thou chooseth
To work Thy work in us?
Alas! we shrink and falter
When prayer is answered thus,
But if we'd share Thy glory,
We too must share Thy cross,
If we would be made perfect,
Gladly must suffer loss.

Thine was no path of flowers;
Perfect through suffering made,
And shall the servant murmur,
Or be by this dismayed?
Self-love can ne'er be conquered,
But by self-sacrifice.
Oh, give us grace to follow Thee,
And gladly pay the price.

For every word of comfort
Which we to others give,
We must some trial suffer,
Through death alone we live.
And every grace or virtue
Which we shall ever know
Must come through pain and suffering,
Taught in the school of woe.

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
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A Prohibition Holiday—

(Continued from Page 8.)

many countries, but he daily receives, and what is more, finds time to read, papers in 22 different languages. This unique man is collecting documents of scientific value concerning the alcohol question, and classing them systematically, finally putting them at the disposition of the authorities, of temperance societies, and of private individuals.

"By means of special correspondents in every country," says Dr. Hercod, "who are charged to inform us of all that appears relating to the alcohol question, not only in the form of books or pamphlets, but also in that of newspapers and review articles, we hope to keep our library up-to-date in a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

The doctor is now responsible for the "International Review," in which are published articles in French, German, and English, and has already secured special correspondents in 40 countries.

In 1921 this remarkable man visited England, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade, Budapest, Warsaw, Prague, Vienna and Linz. Speaking in all these places, in their own language, his visit was of incalculable good. Maybe Dr. Hercod will never be adequately rewarded, but his enduring monument will be a better world.

THE ALPS.

Dr. Hercod took me to his home in the Alps. Oh! the magnificence of it all. Snow, snow, and yet more snow. Mountains and yet more wonderful mountains. As I write this wee bit I am looking over the village of Gruyon, with its church more than 400 years old just below me, beyond the valley in which the houses are almost entirely buried in snow, and further on the great silent mountains reach up and lose themselves in the clouds. The moon is full and it lends a gracious softness and adds a charm to such a sight as I have never seen before.

The everlasting hills, the inimitable purity of the snow, the placid beauty of the moon, the deep restful silence, how they exalt a man's soul, how they shame his fretful spirit, how they speak of the glory of the Creator, and how they reveal the mind of the all Father!

To read what I have written shames and disappoints me; it is so inadequate; my words are as a noisy tom-tom, where only a century-old violin under the hand of a master could produce a suitable tone. I am neither poet nor artist, scholar nor word painter, just a commonplace man trying to repay generous friends by telling them of the immensity, the beauty, and the elusiveness of all they have made possible to me.

One feels so little and so pitifully lonely so far from all that makes one's life, so helpless, and then comes the remembrance of God Our Father, and I kneel and find some comfort in saying my poor thanks, voicing my simple praise, and some deep contentment in murmuring dear names to Him Who hears before we call, and does so much more than ever we can hope to deserve. Amidst all the grandeur of scene, all the awe of this learned man's gifts, I find in

the family of my host such gracious consideration, such generous anticipation of my wants, such delightful human touches, that I come nearer to being content than at any time in this long, long journey. The mother is quick, so animated and so understanding. The boy, just back from farm life in America, who understands as though we were not foreigners to one another; the boy, the smiling, truly delightful boy, whom I can't help teasing, if only for the pleasure of seeing him smile. The doctor himself, so in love with his children, so boy-like when with his great dog, he scampers over the snow; they create an atmosphere that make my days in the Alps a treasured memory.

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