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SIR GEORGE CAN'T SEE THE MOUNTAIN FOR THE TREE.

(See page seven.)

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GREEN COUPONS**

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LABOR SENTIMENT ON LIQUOR.

The persistent opposition to Prohibition voiced by Samuel Gompers does not represent Labor opinion at large, according to another Labor leader, who bases his judgment on statements of other Union officials and on his own observations of the trend of thought among organized workers. Instead of carrying the workers with him in his "drive" against Prohibition, the President of the American Federation of Labor speaks without the book, believes Richard T. Jones, who is District Director of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor in Kansas City. "Though the next Labor Convention is some months away," goes on Mr. Jones in "The New Republic" (New York), "rumblings of dissatisfaction with Mr. Gompers's repeated attacks on Prohibition are heard on the hustings, and any attempt by the wet element to urge the Federation to go on record against the Eighteenth Amendment is certain to be stoutly opposed." In fact, we are informed again, the Central Labor Council of Everett, Washington, recently "declared that President Gompers does not express the sentiment of organized Labor on the question. Labor leaders in many industrial centres are outspoken in their opinions that Prohibition has helped the Labor Movement, and that the ousting of the saloons has been an important factor in allowing it to develop along legitimate lines."

Many Labor officials, notably the heads of the railroad brotherhoods, are also said to be plainly out of sympathy with President Gompers's stand on Prohibition. Recent public expressions of such leaders as Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; D. B. Robertson, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and others, are said by the writer to be fairly representative of the opinions of many who have no desire to interfere with present Prohibition legislation, and he quotes several:

"Mr. Stone says: 'The International Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, assembled in Cleveland in 1918, declared by unanimous vote in favor of worldwide Prohibition. The vote was cast by 828 delegates representing 90,000 locomotive engineers in the United States and Canada. In addition to this . . . Section 52 of the constitution and by-laws of the B. of L.E. declares that "the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is prohibited."

I do not know by what authority Mr. Gompers speaks for the American Federation of Labor, but there is no doubt as to the authority I have for making my declaration on the subject of Prohibition.'

"Mr. Robertson states: 'I would be bitterly opposed to any modification or repeal of the Volstead Act. Section 4, Article 17, of the constitution of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen states: "A member who uses intoxicating liquors to excess or who shall be found guilty of drunkenness shall, upon conviction, be penalised."

"W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen, is no less emphatic in his views: 'I can very emphatically say that so long as this Act is on the statute books of the country the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is in favor of its enforcement, as it is in favor of the enforcement of all the laws of the country.'

"L. E. Sheppard, President of the Order of Railroad Conductors, says: 'The Order of Railroad Conductors has long had an article in its constitution which provides that any person engaging in the liquor traffic shall be expelled from the Order. I know Mr. Gompers very well and have talked with him and know his views on this subject, and I do not agree with him that organized Labor is in favor of any modification or repeal of the Volstead Act.'

"These expressions enable one to form an idea of some of the Prohibition sentiment in Labor Union circles. In the old days, 'Don't vote your fellow workingman out of a job,' and 'Prohibition robs the worker of his personal liberty,' made an effective appeal. But since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the average Trade Unionist is no longer impressed."

It is concluded, then, that the drive to line up organized Labor in an anti-Prohibition crusade "will meet with little success if the 'unemployment' argument is used again, for there is very little unemployment in America—a condition which is likely to continue for some time." Furthermore, many Trade Unionists are becoming convinced, we are told, that the transfer of capital from the manufacture of liquor has materially helped the unemployment situation. "According to the Federal Census Reports a capital investment of over 4000 dollars was required to employ one wage-earner in the manufacture of liquor, compared with less than 2000 dollars in other industries," and "wet Labor leaders have never been able successfully to combat the claims of the dry Labor men that more men are employed in other lines, in proportion to the capital which is invested, than in the liquor business." In further support of his

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literature for yourself and your children.

argument that Labor and liquor have come to the parting of the ways, the writer reports:

"In scores of cities Labor temples have been built since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, and claims are made that this is due largely to Prohibition. Previously Labor Unions in many cities had meeting places above saloons where the rent was 'free.' In Denver we had 108 Unions meeting in 28 different places, mostly above saloons,' declared a prominent Denver Labor leader. 'We could not get together because the liquor interests didn't want to see us bunched. But when the State went dry, we were able to put it over, and now we have a splendid Labor temple, owned and controlled by the local Unions.' St. Paul, Detroit, and other cities where Labor temples have recently been built tell the same story.

"Is it not strange that Labor banks in Washington, D.C., New York, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, and other cities have all been organized since 1920? Some Labor leaders have said this movement would have come anyway, but isn't the question pertinent?

"Union secretaries report that dues are paid more promptly than formerly. Perhaps this somewhat motivates the sentiment in favor of Prohibition among local officials whose duty it is to see that this important phase of Union business is attended to each month!

"Friends of Prohibition in Labor circles also emphasise the fact that the liquor interests invariably opposed woman suffrage and direct legislation, two of the leading legislative demands of the American Labor Movement.

"From all appearances the dry Trade Unionists are not planning to 'lie down' while the wet drive is on, and interesting developments may be expected in connection with the attempt to persuade the American Federation of Labor to pull the liquor interests' chestnuts out of the fire."

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Government Savings Bank of N.S.W.

153 Branches and 518 Agencies.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID UP TO £500 AND 3½ PER CENT ON EXCESS TO £1000.

Personal, Joint, Trust and Children's Accounts Opened.

Prohibition Builds Many Homes; Churches Prosper; Every Insurance Record Broken.

More than Six Thousand New Residences Each Month of 1922 Put Up;
this is Five Times the Home-Building Record of
Last Wet Year in 1918.

MORE POLICIES WRITTEN UP BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES
THAN EVER BEFORE; BIG VALUATION.

Children are Kept in School, Not Now Being Compelled, as in Wet Years,
to Work and Add Their Small Dole to the
Earnings of Their Parents.

EDUCATION REQUIRES HEAVY EXPENDITURE; 25 MILLIONS MONTHLY.

Benefit of Prohibition Reflected in Numerous Church Buildings Erected
and in Great Increase of Accessions to Congregations;
Notable Revival of Interest in Spiritual Things.

Recently the "American Issue" presented figures which show that this country during the past year has enjoyed the greatest economic prosperity in its history. All records in transportation of raw material and finished products were broken, indicating unprecedented manufacturing activities. But progress of the United States since the closing of the saloon has not been confined merely to industrial fields.

According to statistics furnished by the United States Department of Commerce new records were established in 1922 for the number of homes built, the amount of new insurance written, the increase in church membership and the new church buildings erected. Undoubtedly the closing of the saloon and the resultant revival of home life and spiritual things must be given a large share of the credit for these new developments.

BIG BOOM IN LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

During the month of April, 1923, 1,137,000 separate policies were added to the amount of new business by the life insurance companies. These were exclusive of renewals or revivals, increases or additions made to policies by dividends. This number is 287,000 more than the previous record month in the insurance world. March, 1922, a Prohibition month, previously held the record with 150,000 new policies issued.

The value of the new policies for April, 1923, was 727,179,000 dollars.

The number of policies written in industrial life insurance, carried for the most part by wage-earners, also breaks all records, reaching the total of 950,000, totalling 208,105,000 dollars.

6000 NEW HOMES EACH MONTH.

Over 6000 new homes were built in each month of 1922, making a total investment of 112,285,000 dols. for each of the twelve months in that year. This is more than five times the home-building of 1918, the last wet year.

Few elements of our social life have felt the results of Prohibition more than the schools.

Now that the barrooms are closed it is no longer necessary, as was formerly the case in literally thousands of homes, for the children to contribute their small earnings to the

family purse. These children are now in school. Not only has the school life lengthened and the number of children working under permits decreased, but revived ambition in the home has sent to high schools, to academies, preparatory schools and colleges thousands who in the wet years would have lacked the ambition or the means to attend.

25,000,000 DOLLARS PER MONTH IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

This is reflected in the fact that in 1922 25,279,000 dollars per month was expended in this nation in the erecting and equipping of new educational buildings to house the record-breaking number of students, from kindergarten to the college. This is 15,300,000 dollars more each month than the record of 1919, when Prohibition went into effect.

SOCIAL LIFE QUICKENED.

Equally with revived interest in the home and in the school, which was accelerated by Prohibition, there has come a quickening of the social life, resulting in the construction of social and recreational building, each month last year costing 9,164,000 dollars, or 2,200,000 dollars more per month than was expended for the same purpose in 1919.

OVER 7,000,000 DOLLARS PER MONTH FOR CHURCHES.

Churches and other religious and memorial buildings constructed during 1922 cost 7,172,000 dollars per average month, or 4,000,000 dollars more per month than 1919 record for such expenditures.

With the removal of the saloon there came a greater response to the work of the churches of America. This is shown by the statistics of membership for 1922, which give an increase of 950,116 dollars over the preceding year.

3100 NEW CHURCH MEMBERS DAILY.

Each day in that year nearly 3000 persons joined the church, 12 ministers were licensed or ordained and seven congregations were organized. The revival of interest in spiritual things shown by these membership accessions and by the boom in the church building came in 1920, following the enforcement of war-time Prohibition in 1919.

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FOR HEALTH
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If you would be happy, healthy and strong, you KNOW that good nourishing food is an absolute necessity. And when the desirable nourishment comes in the form of the delectable, nutty-flavored Tartan Oats, it is a real pleasure to take the body-building course of Tartan Oats porridge every morning. These splendid pure Oats are "the children's favorite," and equally appreciated by the grown folks who realise their genuine value.

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New South Wales Alliance

Offices—Macdonell House, Pitt Street, Sydney.

Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.

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

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

- 11 a.m.: Campsie Methodist Church.
7 p.m.: Canterbury Methodist Church.
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.
11 a.m.: Lithgow Presbyterian Church.
3 p.m.: Lithgow Anglican Church.
7 p.m.: Vale of Clydd Methodist Church.
Mr. C. W. Chandler.
11 a.m.: Lithgow Methodist Church.
3 p.m.: Presbyterian Church, Coorwall.
7 p.m.: Lithgow Anglican Church.
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.
11 a.m.: Lithgow Anglican Church.
7 p.m.: Lithgow Baptist Church.
Ex-Senator David Watson.
11 a.m.: Rockdale Methodist Church.
7 p.m.:
Mr. Francis Wilson.
11 a.m.: Wallerawang Anglican Church.
3 p.m.: Wallerawang Methodist Church.
Mr. Chas. E. Still.

R. B. S. HAMMOND.

- Monday, Aug. 13: Majestic Theatre, Bankstown, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, Aug. 14: Roseville Hall, Roseville, 8 p.m.
Thursday, Aug. 16: Victory Hall, Lakemba, 8 p.m.

MR. HERBERT CARROLL'S FIXTURES.

Australia's "Dry" comedian having completed his rest will be heard on—

- Monday, Aug. 13: Congregational School Hall, Petersham.
Tuesday, Aug. 14: Hurlstone Hall, Hurlstone Park.
Wednesday, Aug. 15: Methodist School Hall, Arncliffe.
Thursday, Aug. 16: Methodist School Hall, Annandale.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

R. B. S. HAMMOND.

QUEENSLAND TOUR.

On Friday last, July 27, Mr. R. B. S. Hammond left for Queensland to open the campaign, which will be waged in that State until the vote is taken on Saturday, October 6. On the way to the Northern State, Mr. Hammond stayed at Armidale and held three services on Sunday, July 29. On Monday morning in the wee small hours he boarded the Brisbane Mail, alighted at Warwick, and addressed a meeting in the Town Hall. On Tuesday he went as far as Toowoomba, addressed a meeting there in the Town Hall, and then set out for Ipswich, where a mid-day meeting was held at the railway workshops and another in the Town Hall at night. On Thursday he arrived in Brisbane, addressed a big meeting in the Albert Hall at night, and then rested until the Sydney Mail left Brisbane on Friday morning. Arriving in Sydney on Saturday, Mr. Hammond conducted church services all day on Sunday, and then by way of recreation addressed a meeting in Willoughby on Monday night; his subject was "My Adventures in Prohibition!" It is after a trip such as this that the casual caller says to the chief: "Been away for a rest and change, Mr. Hammond?" The chief sighs "Yes," and gets to work on an accumulated mail.

R. B. S. HAMMOND

for over a quarter of a century, has spent his energy and gifts of eloquence in uplifting the men and women who have fallen on life's highway. Throughout Australia he is known and loved as "The Mender of Broken Men."

In 1912 he began mission work at the Central Police Court. Since that date seventy-three thousand human derelicts have passed through his hands. This work has given Mr. Hammond a wealth of experience seldom gained by any individual. From a life so rich in the work of Applied Christianity, Mr. Hammond will build his message for all mankind.

YOU MUST HEAR HIM

AT PUBLIC MEETINGS ARRANGED FOR REV. R. B. S. HAMMOND.

- August 6—Willoughby, Methodist School Hall.
August 9—Granville, Town Hall.
August 13—Bankstown, Majestic Theatre.
August 14—Roseville, Roseville Hall.
August 16—Lakemba, Victoria Hall.
August 20—Artarmon, Masonic Hall.
August 28—Mortdale, Masonic Hall.
August 30—Summer Hill, Masonic Hall.
Sept. 10—Beecroft, School of Arts.
Sept. 11—Stanmore, Baptist Hall.
Sept. 17—Homebush, Cong. School Hall.
Sept. 18—Dulwich Hill, Holy Trinity Parish Hall.
Sept. 24—Lindfield Anglican Parish Hall.
Sept. 27—Carlton, Haseldene Hall.

Let Hammond tell you his remarkable Story:

"ADVENTURES IN PROHIBITION."

Choose Your Date.

And come early to secure a seat.

Admission is Free.

Collection.

CAPTAIN HAWKINS.

Captain Hawkins, of New Zealand fame, called at Headquarters on his way to Queensland, where he is assisting in the campaign.

Captain Hawkins was brimful of facts and figures of more than ordinary interest, and the poignant points combined with the genial personality should make this Prohibition champion a tower of strength to the Queensland anti-liquor forces.

Mr. Mountford, an enthusiastic Prohibition worker from Griffith (Leeton district), was in Sydney on business and found time to give us an interview, which was very much appreciated and helpful.

On Monday, 23rd July, a meeting was held in Presbyterian Church Hall, Crow's Nest, protesting against the permission to transfer a hotel license from Glebe to Crow's Nest.

Mr. Forsythe officiated in the chair, and Mr. Isaacs was appointed Secretary to the Committee elected for the purpose of appealing against the decision of the Licensing Board. A fighting fund was opened with £5 donated by Mr. Carter, and Crow's Nest is on the way towards a great moral revival. Mr. Clegg, hon. solicitor to the N.S.W. Alliance, was present at the meeting to give his valuable assistance and advice.

The Lakemba petition against the granting of a hotel license grows. The Organising Secretary, Mr. D. D. Paterson, has done yeoman service, and Lakemba residents should feel deeply grateful for his valuable work.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 2/8/23, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: W. C. Kerlake, 30/6/24; John S. Ede, 16/5/24; W. Barratt, 30/6/24; Rev. F. Lynch, £1 8s. 9d., 12/7/23; R. Hamilton, 16/5/24; F. E. Rose, 30/6/24; Mrs. Ryall, 16/5/24; J. Strongman, £1, 30/6/25.

The following are paid to 30/12/23: Y.M.C.A., Perth, Rev. J. S. Thomas (16s. 8d), W. J. Mears, W. J. Hannah, C. R. Topham, S. Bardsley, Miss Florrie Cook (5s. 10d), Miss O. Shaw (5s. 10d.), Mr. J. Temperley (£1).

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LICENSING OPERATIONS.

Phil. Adler Reports a Busy Time since the Beginning of this Year, and a Series of Successes in Court.

Readers of "Grit" and supporters of the Alliance generally will no doubt be interested to know that since January of this year over sixty matters in connection with licensing applications have been handled.

In the contested cases that have come before the Court and finalised, with two exceptions, the liquor people have been defeated.

The exceptions referred to are: The Dudley application for a conditional publican's license at Maroubra Bay, which was a case where a license had been granted over twelve months previously, but the building had not been started. Amendments to the Act in 1922 compelled Dudley to come into Court with an application for a conditional license. And an appeal against the granting of a spirit merchant's license carried over from 1922.

SAVING RISK AND EXPENSE.

In several instances where petitions for licenses had been canvassed strong counter petitions and organisation had the effect of working up such a public sentiment against the proposed invasion by the liquor people that the petitions were abandoned and consequently the time and expense, as well as the risk of fighting the matter in Court, was avoided.

Notable instances where this opposition has been successful in the initial stages are Balgowlah, Enfield, and Bexley. In these places a systematic canvass was made of the district and stirring public meetings were held and protests made against these applications for licenses.

The Bexley application certainly reached the stage of a hearing in Court, but as the license had been cancelled owing to the demolition of premises the matter was formally dismissed. Had there not been strong opposition, though, the probabilities are that a hotel building would be in course of erection in Bexley to-day.

In the other places opposition was so strong the petition was abandoned.

LAKEMBA STIRRED TO ACTION.

A similarly strong opposition is now being waged against a proposal to invade Lakemba, and the people of this thriving suburb are to be congratulated on the decision they have made to fight strenuously and systematically.

Mr. D. D. Paterson has been elected Campaign Secretary, and a strong committee, backed by all the churches and a large section of public-spirited people, is supporting him in an effort to keep Lakemba "dry."

CASES IN COURT.

A list of the cases that have been dealt with in Court and the results are as follows:

Conditional Publican's License.—A. A. Dudley, Maroubra, granted, and our appeal dismissed.

An appeal against the granting of a spirit merchant's license dismissed.

FOUR petitions for publican's license—refused.

FIVE applications for removal of publican's license—refused; and two appeals by publicans dismissed.

TWO applications for removal of publican's license—now before the Court.

NINE applications for removal of colonial wine licenses—five refused, four still before the Court.

NINE applications for spirit merchant's license—six refused, three still before the Court.

ONE application for removal of spirit merchant's license—now before the Court.

COUNTRY CASES.

Petitions for publicans' licenses are also being canvassed or have been completed for several country districts.

Mulbring, under the direction of Mr. Andrews, put up a great fight, and the petitions broke just about fifty-fifty. We are of the opinion that when the liquor man's petition is checked by the police it will be found that he is short of his quota, and the matter will not then reach the Court. If our anticipations prove correct then the people of the little town of Mulbring can thank Mr. Andrews, who took upon himself the responsibility of beating the breweries. He has certainly incurred the hostility of some friends of liquor, and it must have meant a good deal of expense to visit Sydney and interview us and get the necessary instructions for proceeding with the fight, but a man of his outlook can see past such trifles, and his reward will be in knowing that his home town has been kept free from the pollution of the pub.

THE "DRY AREA."

Leeton and Griffith are also putting up a noble fight against vested liquor interests, and though the fight has not yet been won, honors seem to be on the side of the "drys." That valiant battler, Jack Creagh, has been in the Irrigation Area, and he has come back full of hope and information. The reports

that have reached the office since his visit seem to indicate a change on the part of a section of the people in that district. "Dry" sentiment is now running stronger than the appetite for booze.

Among a number who could be mentioned as worthy of the best thanks of the community for the stand they are taking in the fight to prevent the liquor combine getting a strangle-hold on the citizens of the Irrigation Area we single out Mr. Charles Sangster for meritorious service.

In season and out, he consistently fights his way along. With his face always towards the enemy, he never relaxes the struggle, and never sheathes his sword. Alert and vigorous in this fight, he is ever ready to take his stand and make sacrifices or perform any work that might be required.

COUNTRY TOWNS BEWARE.

Among several other country towns where applications or petitions are pending might be mentioned Dorriggo, Comboyne, and Port Macquarie. At Comboyne Rev. Joseph Thompson is all agog with enthusiasm, waiting to get to grips with the liquor men, and has a strong backing, and some funds collected, in readiness for the fight when the matter reaches Court. While Mr. Noble, at Dorriggo, is also watchful and ready. But at Port Macquarie, where they already have three hotels, the liquor men seem to have hypnotised some of the unthinking with the old subterfuge of first blinding them with a rainbow vision of a "palatial tourist hotel," then working the delusion that the district must prosper as a consequence of this additional "attraction."

In every hotel application we have had to deal with this year, whether a removal of an existing license or a proposal for a new one, this same old stunt has been worked off.

THE PEOPLE PAY.

The people in some cases fail to realise that the hotel will not be built for any other purpose than the making of money, or, in other words, a profitable investment.

The evidence given by the publicans themselves in every case has been to the effect that they cannot carry on without the liquor bar, which is the department that has to pay for the other sections.

(Continued on page 6.)

MAKE YOUR OWN COUGH MIXTURE

WITH THE FAMOUS MONEY-SAVING TREATMENT

FOR COLDS & INFLUENZA.

Keenzo

Regd name
for HEANS
ESSENCE.

**COSTS 2/- MAKES A FAMILY SUPPLY
OF MIXTURE . SAVES POUNDS**

**ALL CHEMISTS
AND STORES
STOCK IT.**

Licensing Operations—

(Continued from page 5.)

That being so, is it not quite clear that if the hotel is going to take many thousands of pounds out of the pockets of the people, to pay for the honor of entertaining a probable few visitors or travelers, that the rest of the business houses must suffer to that extent, or the people as a whole will be the poorer as a consequence of this extra expenditure, to say nothing of the harm wrought by an extra facility and inducement for drinking?

The call is to the good people of Port Macquarie to make it their business to see that an additional burden is not placed upon their backs, and an added danger brought within reach of their homes. If they are prepared to spend several thousands of pounds per year to make the district attractive, let them do so in a direct manner, and not through the agency of the liquor interests, who will pocket the proceeds, and take their toll in the tears, misery, and degradation wrought wherever they get a foothold.

A RECORD OF FAILURE.

As an illustration of what apathy means, we might cite what happened at Cessnock, Canowindra, and Bomaderry. In these places arrangements were not made for the proper conduct of the cases, and, notwithstanding that more than sufficient hotels are already in these districts, extra ones have been permitted, and there is very good reason for believing that these could have been prevented by the expenditure of a little extra effort and enthusiasm, together with better method in the arrangements for the conduct of these cases.

COMBAT WITH LEGAL TITANS.

The liquor people are now engaging the very ablest counsel obtainable to conduct their cases, and such notable barristers as Mr. Shand, K.C., Mr. Watt, K.C., Mr. W. A. Holman, K.C., Mr. Bathgate, and others, together with their juniors and solicitors, have appeared in Court in support of recent applications.

Mr. W. C. Clegg has conducted practically all of the cases for the Alliance or for the objectors. Only in a very few instances, when cases were being heard in two different Courts, has other counsel been retained. The fact that so few cases have been lost is conclusive proof of Mr. Clegg's undoubted ability as an advocate in the licensing law, and in some of the cases he has gone into Court with what seemed an almost hopeless chance of winning or else owing to circumstances the objections were poorly supported.

Let us all take heart and fight every move of the liquor men to dig themselves in or to fasten the shackles of their iniquitous traffic more tightly upon the body politic.

The fight is one for humanity and for those who are yet free. The reward will be in the knowledge of sacrifices nobly made for a worth-while cause, and in the blessing and prayers of those who have been protected or whose homes have been made safe.

"GRIT" INTERVIEWS DR. F. B. MEYER.

(By C.W.C.)

I have never before experienced the sensation of "personal contraction" to such a degree as I did when I was ushered into the vestry of the Pitt-street Congregational Church, Sydney, to interview this man of God. I had for a few minutes before been listening to his calm deliberations upon true Christian living; the atmosphere was surcharged with an almost overpowering peace, the sense of uplift was so great that I felt a personal call for greater consecration to Christ, and a greater consecration to Christian work.

I wanted to hear what Dr. Meyer would say when asked for an opinion on the subject of Prohibition, and so I ventured to gain an interview. Already around the pulpit, from which the doctor was descending, were a dozen or more earnest souls waiting to speak to him, and so I felt my chance was indeed remote. Rev. Howard May was there—a great preacher whose personality has been self-subsistent in order to show his love for Dr. Meyer. At every turn one hears this Christian man depreciating his own

found only ten children in that shelter partaking of this meal."

The doctor proceeded:

"Surely no lover of children, no one who has a care for the welfare of the little ones, can be unmoved by such a testimony. Prohibition means happy boys and girls—sober and happy parenthood. It is the greatest economic measure that any country has yet adopted for social regeneration."

I left the vestry, and hastened to commit to paper in something a good deal more legible than my atrocious shorthand, these words from the lips of Dr. Meyer. As I hurried out I heard the farewell of "God bless you," and I did feel blessed.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

Address all correspondence re Bands of Hope, Y.P. Societies, and the "New Day Crusade" to "The Y.P. Dept., N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney." (Phone, City 8944).

CRUSADE NOTES.

Encouraging reports are to hand from Broken Hill. The Crusade campaign is booming and steadily growing. A fresh batch of signatures have been received this week.

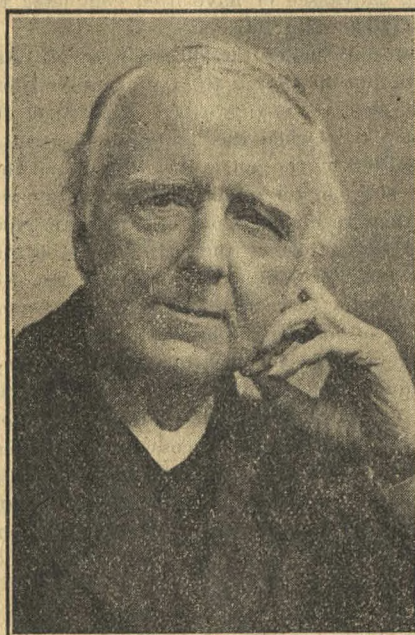
Glenfield and Croydon also have been doing well, each having sent in signed pledges.

At a recent meeting of the Y.P. Prohibition Council special mention was made of the voluntary assistance rendered by Miss B. Lowther Crofton in connection with her activities as Y.P. Organiser for the W.C.T.U. She has visited many country centres, and has always placed the Crusade before schools and societies as a direct result of this enthusiastic help; 426 signatures have been received from Armidale, Tenterfield, Inverell, Moree, Orange, Dubbo, Guyra, Glen Innes, Wellington, Narromine, Warren, Trangie, and Gilgandra. Well done.

NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND.

A Paradise for the Long-Lived.—In a small Swiss village of 350 inhabitants the death of two persons over 80 years of age was made the occasion recently for counting up the remaining octogenarians in the small place, and the fact that there were still six living who were between 80 and 90 was considered sufficiently noteworthy to be reported by the Geneva "Journal." The report ends with the statement that the only liquor shop in the place has been closed for several years.

Family Life Suffers from Alcoholism.—The Swiss Society for the Protection of Women and Children reports that at least a fourth of the cases with which they have to deal are due to alcoholism. They all deplore the debasing effect of the alcoholic environment upon the training of the young, and upon the development of juvenile criminality. It corrupts family life.



REV. DR. F. B. MEYER.

"ego." He seems to say, "God has chosen me to be a companion to this good man of God, and no greater blessing could God have bestowed upon me, no task could be more thankfully undertaken."

And so I approached Mr. May and asked whether it would be possible to gain a brief interview with the doctor, which interview was quickly granted. Entering the vestry the old gentleman was leaning against the table. He shook my hand. I told him what I wanted, whereupon the doctor said, "Take out your notebook! I will give you this message:

"I recently met a friend of mine in London, who had visited the city of Detroit on two occasions. The first occasion was ten years ago, when he was invited by a Salvation Army officer to witness the feeding of 3000 children who had drunken parents.

"On my friend's return from his second visit, quite recently, he told me that he again visited the same Salvation Army shelter, wherein ten years before he had witnessed 3000 poor children of drunken parents being fed. Upon this second occasion he

PASS "GRIT" ON

The Odd-Job Man's Diary.

AN OPEN LETTER TO SIR GEORGE FULLER, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.
In Which Some Information is Given and a Few Suggestions Are Made.

Dear Sir George,—

Welcome home! Your mission, I believe, was successful. You have established the credit of N.S.W. in London upon a firm foundation; the way for future loans has been paved. My congratulations on such an achievement. That you were cheerful and in good spirits when the Makura steamed into the Harbor I know; no man sings "Inky Pinky" in reply to cheers of welcome unless he is really cheerful.

But, Sir George, there is a fly in the ointment. For some unaccountable reason you went out of your way to make what is nothing less than a foolish statement about Prohibition. In reply to a question you were reported as saying: "Prohibition? What was there to say about that? I have yet to see a country where Prohibition is in force, and until then I can hardly offer any opinion as to its effect or operation." You do not mean that, Sir George. You possess more than average intelligence, and it is only reasonable to expect that any visitor to a great nation of 110 million people, which has embodied in its Constitution the most far-reaching and most effective social reform measure in history, any visitor must get certain information about it, how much easier for a man with your trained mind to do so. No, Sir George, I am inclined to think you made the statement about Prohibition in the same spirit of light-heartedness which you showed when warbling "Inky Pinky."

Taking your words at their face value they mean that you lack a knowledge of Prohibition which in a man of your position is indeed lamentable.

FACTS TO REMEMBER.

For your information I beg to respectfully submit these facts about Prohibition:

Are you aware, Sir, that—

The death rate for the United States has fallen in the last three years from 14.2 to 12.3 per thousand? That means a saving of 200,000 lives per year.

Also—

In the seven years of "full" license, from 1910 to 1916, inclusive, there was a total of 3437 deaths from alcoholism, wood alcohol and "alcohol poisoning" in New York City, an average of approximately 634 per year. In 1920 and 1921, when Prohibition was more or less enforced, there was a total of 268 deaths, or an average of 134 per year, as against 634 in former years—a decrease of some 500 per annum.

That record is worthwhile, and even your legal mind will admit it is evidence.

Then take these facts:

Mr. Wallace, in charge of the Neal Institute in San Francisco, reports that in pre-Prohibition days there were 65 Neal Institutes for the care of alcoholics—60 in the United States and five in other countries. Only two of the 60 in the United States are now open—one in Portland and one in San Francisco. The institute in Portland has only

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an occasional alcoholic case, being mainly devoted to general hospital service.

Now take the evidence as to the decrease of drunkenness under Prohibition. You are interested in this phase of the question. No stronger condemnation of the evils associated with drunkenness have ever been made than were made by you and reported in the "D.T." of January 12, 1921. You then said:

"An immense interest (the liquor traffic) which, under conditions in which it is conducted, is productive of a vast amount of misery, poverty, and unhappiness in our midst. That it fills our jails, is responsible for terrible crimes, breaks up what otherwise would be happy homes, and saps the manhood of our land is clear beyond the shadow of a doubt."

That statement was your considered opinion, and proves your real interest in the question. Now Prohibition gets right to the root of the problem of drunkenness. The figures taken from the records of 56 of the largest cities in U.S.A. show this result:

Arrests for drunkenness, two years	
of the wet period, 1917-1918	830,073
Arrests for drunkenness, two first	
years of the dry period, 1920-1921..	378,449
Decrease	451,624

Against those figures you, as the head of our Government, have to face the fact that arrests for drunkenness in N.S.W. are increasing at an alarming rate.

I will leave those facts with you. I could, if space permitted, quote you official figures which prove the benefits received by women and children; of how the standard of living has been raised; of the benefits to business and commerce, all of which are due to Prohibition.

Your statement infers that you were surprised to find the Prohibition law was, in certain instances, broken. Now, now, Sir George, can you quote me a law in N.S.W. which is not broken by a few people? You will simply not be so unfair as to demand that Prohibition shall be 100 per cent. perfect when nothing else on earth is—no, not even politicians.

If you will gather the evidence and study it you can only come to one conclusion, and I state it as a bare plain fact:

Prohibition has added more to the sum total of human health and happiness than any other piece of legislation ever introduced.

Yours for a referendum in March, 1924.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING:

GRIFFITHS BROS.'

STOCK THE CHOICEST IN
TEAS, COFFEES,
AND COCOAS.

A Personal Chat with my readers

A MISLEADING COMMENT.

Sir George Fuller, our State Premier, is back from his world tour. He is reported as saying:

"Prohibition? What was there to say about that? I have yet to see a country where Prohibition is in force, and until then I can hardly offer any opinion as to its effect or operation."

In view of the fact that Sir George has been in Canada and the United States of America, his remark is difficult to understand. There is no doubt that Prohibition is in force in these countries, just as 6 o'clock closing is in force here, in spite of the fact that it is frequently defied. There is no doubt that some people break the Prohibition law there as do some people break other laws there. If Sir George was unfortunate enough to have to associate with the law breakers during his tour he was on the same footing there as he would be here if he successfully violated the six o'clock closing law or patronised a sly-grogger on Sunday.

It is interesting to recall that President Harding was reported, by cable, as saying at the very time Sir George was in U.S.A. that "he deprecated the publicity given to the opponents of Prohibition, who, he believed, were a negligible minority. He asserted that the Eighteenth Amendment would not be repealed in the lifetime of anyone present, and he urged citizens to support Prohibition enforcement in the interests of peace and good government."

Suppose we put it this way, Sir George: "What do you think of the Ten Commandments?"

Sir George: "Ah, well, I have never been where they have been in force, so I really don't know a thing about them."

Would the average man call this stupidity or cowardice?

WAGES— WHAT KIND?

We smile at the "penny wise and pound foolish" folk, and many a time we just drop into that class, and are among the smiled-on ones ourselves. Kittens are not the only animals that chase their own tails. A living wage—more wages—higher wages—these are the terms that start us applauding and never fail to call forth a ready response from us.

I wonder have you ever realised the distinction between "nominal" and "real" wages. The "nominal wage" is the pounds, shillings, and pence we receive on pay day. The "real wage" is what those pounds, shillings, and pence will buy in the shops. It

is just as easy to be well off with a lower wage and lower prices as it is with a higher wage and higher prices. The "higher wage" kitten is always chasing the "higher price" tail, and never catching it.

If your job only brings you wages, then it is defrauding you.

It ought to bring you self-respect, happy associations, and a sense of worth-while-ness.

The big wage attached to some jobs is not a sufficient compensation for the absence of the vital benefits that we have a right to expect with a good job.

Service alone embalms the memory, and we do well to put the amount of service rendered before the amount of wages received.

UNCOMMON- SENSE.

It seems that "everyone" claims to have commonsense, and that utterly fails to enable "everyone" to put a proper value on things. The great need is for uncommonsense. The mechanic looks at the engine and the mechanism by which the car is driven. To him the appearance of the car is of no importance. The medical man feels the pulse, takes the temperature, listens to the heart action. To him the cut of the patient's beard or clothes is of no importance.

The University professor concerns himself with a student's brains and study habits; to him the muscles and the bank account are of no importance.

The politician is distinguished from the statesman by the fact that to him the next election is of vital importance; to the statesman it is the next generation that is important.

The mechanic, the doctor, the professor, and the statesman have uncommonsense in that they give attention to vital things, and are not diluted by the attractive, though non-essential, things.

Commonsense does not seem to distinguish between the important and the non-important things. It takes uncommonsense to do this vitally important thing.

Sections of the community get excited over trifles and are indifferent to health and mental development.

The going and comings of the neighbors, and their worldly wealth as revealed by the clothes hung on the line, are highly important to many very estimable people. The behaviour of persons of note in the community is made the subject of long and earnest discussion, and the papers with details of divorce proceedings are greedily sought after. In

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.
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321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1923.

reality these things are of no importance whatever.

Society grows enthusiastic over some fund to provide clothing for babies—but refuses to touch the causes that are responsible for the neglect and lack of provision for the babies.

Philanthropists give thousands of pounds to provide institutions for uncared-for people, and turn a deaf ear to every plea to investigate the cause of their being in need or to oppose the evident cause of their distress.

A society for muzzling mosquitoes has a better chance for support than one for killing them in their breeding places.

All of which makes me ambitious for some uncommonsense.

The general manager of a large selling organisation called his salesmen into his office one morning to give

them a speech.

Wondering what the old man was going to say, they filed in. After an impressive silence, he looked up and remarked:

"Remember the steam that goes through the whistle doesn't turn the wheels. Get out."

Which reminds me that when you see too horses pulling a heavy load up a hill, and one of them starts kicking, you know he has ceased to pull.

Just now the Alliance needs an unusual amount of help. I am prepared to do all the hoping it needs, two or three I know are quite capable of doing all the criticising we can stand—but it needs thousands to give us all the help we need. If we were as enthusiastic for Prohibition as the Salvation Army lassies are for their cause we would sell 20,000 "Grits" a week as they sell "War Cries."

Can't you encourage a boy or girl to sell a dozen a week? I used to have a boy in Bathurst who sold 45 a week!

Do not forget the steam that escapes through the whistle turns no wheels.

The Editor

THE SEVEN POINTS CAMPAIGN IS ROUSING A STATE-WIDE ENTHUSIASM.

THE PEOPLE ARE DETERMINED TO GET A JUST AND EQUITABLE REFERENDUM ACT.

A UNITED AND POWERFUL PUBLIC OPINION IS BACKING THE POLICY OF THE ALLIANCE.

Until recently the politician who wished to sidestep the liquor question did so by remarking: "The Prohibitionists are not united, therefore how can I advocate their claims?" Such a statement was far from true, but it served its purpose. There is now no doubt as to what Prohibitionists want. The Seven Points embody the policy and fighting platform of the Alliance in a clear and concise form. The seven points represent the policy of the Prohibition Party. They are not the demands of a section of the Prohibitionists.

After careful consideration, and much discussion, the seven points were adopted and endorsed unanimously by the Executive and State Council of the Alliance.

NOT BASIS OF NEGOTIATION.

The Seven Points are not the basis of negotiation. They represent the minimum of what Prohibitionists ask the Parliament of N.S.W. to grant. They embody the ideals and sentiments of thousands of electors, and nothing less will satisfy the army of organised Prohibitionists in this State. They are indeed the charter of our liberty.

Acting on the principle that a good thing cannot be repeated too often we repeat the Seven Points:

1. The principle of the bare majority.

Point one is not in dispute. It is now a recognised principle, and no Government will depart from it.

2. A provision for a poll every three years.

Point two is vital, and any longer period between polls will not be acceptable to Prohibitionists. Any attempt to lengthen the period between polls will be considered as an unwarranted protection of liquor. The triennial poll is already established by law, and no reasonable person will suggest lengthening the period.

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

Point three is also established by law in this State, and we have no reason to believe that Parliament will depart from this provision.

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.

Points 4 and 5 set forth the fairest method of dealing with the question of compensation. The policy of the Alliance is definitely opposed to compensation in any form. Points 4 and 5 provide that as the payment of com-

pensation would fall upon the electors as a whole, and as Prohibition will only come when, by a majority vote, the drink traffic is declared to be a public nuisance, the electors shall be given the right to say whether or not they are prepared to compensate a public nuisance.

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.

Since law enforcement is now 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.

EVIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE'S INTEREST.

By every mail we are getting requests for the Seven Points Campaign leaflet. These leaflets are being distributed far and wide throughout the State, and from our correspondence we quote a few letters which indicate the opinions and temper of electors everywhere.

"B.B.," Parkes, writes: "I can easily get rid of 500 of the Seven Points leaflets for a start, and if I can do with more will let you know. We have some friends in country post offices who will put one in every parcel of mail. I can also hand to the different ministers for distribution at country services."

"L.M.," Lawson, writes: "I shall be very pleased to do what I can to further the campaign of the Alliance. I have nothing very

particular to do with my time, so you can have the use of some of it in the way you think best. To work Lawson thoroughly would perhaps be the first best step."

"A.A.H.," Hamilton, writes: "I got a supply of the 'Seven Points Pamphlets' from the Organising Secretary when he was here about a month ago, and distributed them around the district."

"M.D.," Corowa, writes: "I have interviewed the three Protestant ministers, and they have undertaken to have the Seven Points given out in their churches, Sunday schools, and, if allowed, at their public school classes."

The same cheerful note runs through all the letters we are getting.

It is the note of victory.

What are you doing?

Has your district had a supply of leaflets?

If not, send at once to

The Secretary,

N.S.W. Alliance,

321 Pitt-street, Sydney,

and your wants will be supplied.

THE TIME OF BIG THINGS.

For Prohibitionists this is the day of big events. Every effort must be put forth to win what will be the foundation of the greatest social reform instituted in this State.

The fate of the cause for which you have so splendidly fought, for which you have made sacrifices, and which promises so much, not only for ourselves but for unborn generations, is in the hands of your elected members.

Therefore:

Watch your member,

Educate your member,

Encourage your member.

A GERMAN NOTE.

Two important developments in Germany have brought joy to the dry workers' camp. The Reichstag has adopted a law prohibiting the production and sale of absinthe, and measures have been inaugurated to restrict the public advertisement of alcoholic beverages.

The State railways have announced they will receive no more such advertising after May 1, and Berlin's municipal railways have been directed hereafter to accept advertisements for liquor interests only on the same terms and to the same extent as they take them for other firms.

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WIFE AND CHILDREN STARVE.

HUSBAND A GOOD FELLOW—"IN THE LIQUOR BARS."

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

At this time when so many efforts are being made to get liquor bars into no-license areas, the story that was told at the Maitland Quarter Sessions last week is interesting, and goes to show just how dangerous the bar is. Alfred Raymond Hynes was charged with assaulting and robbing one John Frith. Hynes (the prisoner) and Frith had been friends, Frith helping Hynes with money on many occasions. One day they met and went from bar to bar drinking. Frith, an old man, then went to his camp and fell asleep on his bed. He awoke to find someone pulling at his money belt. Every time he tried to rise he was knocked down with brutal blows. Eventually he regained consciousness, and, bleeding from wounds, he gave the alarm. He (Frith) had found out who had robbed him and the police went to work.

After robbing the old man Hynes went to the hotel, and there proceeded to make himself a good fellow with the stolen money. How many in the bars are like him!

THE POLICE FIND SOMETHING.

On arrest Hynes makes a statement, and the police call at his home to verify it, and the sight that met their gaze made their blood run cold.

A two-roomed tin shanty, unlined, and

leaky. Through the gaping roof poured the rain. No lamp could be kept alight owing to the wind that blew through the walls. The woman and children were in rags; the makeshift beds had no blankets. The kindly police and neighbors collected blankets, clothes, crockery, and necessities, but it was too late, the woman died on the eve of her confinement. She and her children had been left to starve, and the woman undoubtedly died of starvation and a broken heart.

The prisoner, in his defence, pleaded he was a returned soldier; he even handed up his discharge to the judge.

The judge noticed that the reason for his discharge had been rubbed out, so he (the judge) had enquiries made, with the result that the following convictions were recorded: Twice court-martialled, once for being absent without leave, once escaping from lawful custody, also 12 months at Somerset Assizes for indecent assault.

THE JUDGE GIVES HIS VERDICT.

His Honor Judge Hamilton said: The old man Frith had put up a plucky fight, notwithstanding he had been attacked in a cowardly way. It was obvious also that Hynes had neglected his wife and children, although he had been earning good money

constantly for 12 months. He (Hynes) would be sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

ANOTHER SUMMING UP.

I would also like to say something. The man goes to jail, the children go on the State department, the woman, and her unborn babe go into the grave. The hotels where the unfortunate man made himself such a good fellow—yes, these—go on selling the drug alcohol that undoubtedly played a big part in the breakup of this, another home. The brewery and distillery companies that supplied the hotels used by Hynes will carry successful balance sheets. How many crimes like the above, or even worse, and the number in the making, never cross their minds. They are too busy holding up their hands in horror at the decreasing trouble in Prohibition countries, like Canada and United States.

LIQUOR NO RESPECTER OF PERSON OR COUNTRY.

While the above was taking place in this fair land in France the stage was being set for another alcohol tragedy. The "Sydney Morning Herald" of July 28, 1923, published the following concerning it:—

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

LONDON, July 27.

News comes from Paris of a tragedy of the Grand Guignol type, recalling the most lurid pages of Zola, which overtook a family named Vauchet, living in a miserable flat in the Bastille quarter of Paris. The actors in the drama were a hopeless drunkard, a long-suffering wife, a devoted son employed by a bank, who kept the house going, and a consumptive daughter. The latter died yesterday. The distracted mother and brother were praying by the corpse when the husband, brutalised by alcohol, entered and created a shocking scene. Threatening to kill his wife and son, he fell into a drink-sodden sleep in an adjoining room. The wife, asking the boy to keep vigil by the dead, quietly left the death chamber, took a revolver from a drawer, and shot and killed the husband. She then left the house, and gave herself up to the police.

GLASGOW SUFFERS.

Report of General Manager, Glasgow Corporation Tramways, on accidents. On one single Saturday evening, 4½ hours, 15 consecutive accidents, due to alcohol dope:

- 6.15: Man fell down steps, drunk.
- 6.20: Collision, lorryman, drunk.
- 6.40: Man knocked down, drunk.
- 7.30: Man knocked down, drunk.
- 8.5: Man knocked down, drunk.
- 8.31: Man knocked down, drunk.
- 8.50: Man knocked down, drunk.
- 9.5: Woman knocked down, drunk.
- 9.10: Man fell off car, drunk.
- 9.11: Man fell off car, drunk.
- 9.35: Woman fell off car, drunk.
- 9.45: Man fell off car, drunk.
- 9.50: Man knocked down, drunk.
- 10.20: Collision, cabman, drunk.
- 10.47: Man knocked down, drunk.

All I have written above is evidence that comes from regulated countries, and they are well regulated. The judges, coroners, ambulance, gravediggers, all on their job.

I am cheered up by the fact that N.S.W. Parliament meets soon. In the Governor's speech there is to be mention of a liquor bill. Will it mean only Regulation or Prohibition?

I wonder!



Following instructions from head office, I went to the Mascot Congregational Church to meet the Mascot and Botany Fetes Committee. To my surprise over 120 people attended, and one of the most pleasant evenings was spent.

A short meeting was held, when, in a business-like way, the Secretary (Miss Low) told the people the result of the Fete. The cheque was handed over to the Alliance.

I was particularly impressed with the determination of those present to go ahead with the job. The success of the Fete has only whetted their appetites for more.

All the Churches were represented at the meeting. They are sick and tired of seeing and hearing of the miserable drunkenness, and they are determined to save the future generation from the alcohol curse.

The reception given to and the things said about the Secretary (Miss Low) were great, but all officers and others concerned deserve the greatest credit.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Percy Hawke, "Lynton," Gunningbland, for his gift of a handsome hand-made work basket, which has already been much admired, and to Mrs. T. Cowin, Tenterfield, for a parcel of ironholders and milk jug covers, articles always in demand for the home.

Have you sent your contribution for sale at our Fetes?

If not, remember Hornsby, August 24 and 25.

FETE FIXTURES.

Hurstville District Fete.—Hurstville Masonic Hall, August 10 and 11. Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Saunders, 99 Woniara-road, Hurstville.

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. H. Anderson, "Bayswater," Mackenzie-street, Lindfield.

Bankstown District Fete, to be held in Majestic Hall, Bankstown, on October 25 and 26. Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Martin, Mona-street, Bankstown.



OUR FAMILY

All children aged 7 to 17 can join the family of Uncle A. 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 3 months are "scallywags." After 17 you become an "Hon." Ne or Ni, and write either at Christmas or your birthday.

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

Address letters to Uncle A, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

OUR LETTER BAG.

OUR HONOR LETTER.

Thelma Baker, 37 Addison Road, Manly, writes: I am sure my name is on the black list. Please do cross it off, as I have been studying for exams. Nothing particular has happened here except the great storm. The waves at the heads were furious, and were angrier still when they lost their chance of devouring the 8 o'clock Manly boat. Oh! What a contrast it was to the calm, peaceful sea, with the blue sky arching above, and a celestial silence reigning on a bright golden day. Everything has gone back into its old order now, and everything looks bright after the silvery sparkling rain. I am sending my pledge in.

(Dear Thelma,—How well you have described the sea! For such a nice little letter I gladly take your name from the horrid scallywag list.—Uncle A.)

WHERE DOES UNCLE LIVE?

Norman Fisher, Old South Head Road, Watson's Bay, writes: I am helping my daddy in the Prohibition work by folding papers and putting them in envelopes. I am going to the Band of Hope next week. Last week daddy was sick, but he is better now. When he gets home he starts with the stamps. We had our holidays last week and I went out with mummie to town. On Monday we had to go to school, and some of our class were put up, but I was not. My grandma wants to know where you live.

(Dear Norman,—I'm sure you must be happy helping Prohibition. What fun for a lad to be so useful! Tell grandma that I'm out so much that I really don't know what place to call "home."—Uncle A.)

YOUNG RECITERS.

Mildred Newman, "Linwood," Rous, writes: We had a picnic at school on Empire Day. Mr. Bartlett gave us a piece of poetry to learn, and he also made a speech. Mr. McCurdy read the message from the King and Queen. We went to the Meerchaum Vale S.S. concert. The little children's items were the best. My sister Edith sang a solo. There was a little boy, four years of age,

who recited. Every child got a prize, even the children who do not attend school. We had our Band of Hope last Monday night, and we had a good programme. Mr. McCurdy gave prizes for the school gardens, and I got first. I like school very much. Did you like school when you were going, Uncle? We have a nice lot of English potatoes this time, and father takes them to Ballina.

(Dear Mildred,—I liked some parts of school, but surely school to-day is lots nicer than it used to be.—Uncle A.)

CROWDED TABLES.

Chris. Rigney, 49 Mount-street, Coogee, writes: I have gone a long while without writing, but don't blame me. It was owing to my sister being married. I couldn't write because of every table having dresses and fashion books on it; but now that they are off I have got a chance. We have just finished our June exam. I think I have won, but we haven't heard the result yet. I was very pleased when I saw my first letter in the honor list. I go to the football match every Saturday, and I am going to-morrow with my uncle to see the Maoris playing.

(Dear Chris,—What excitement with a wedding in the home! I suppose it was almost as lively as the football match, eh? I hope you have come out top in the exam.—Uncle A.)

HELPING PROHIBITION.

Nellie Adams, 479 William-street, Broken Hill, writes: I would like to join your large family of Ni's and Ne's. I read a letter written by a friend of mine, so thought I would like to write also. I received a collecting book of pennies from Mr. Hancock, and I am going to try and get more than one book full. Mother takes "Grit" and is in the W.C.T.U. meetings. I have signed the temperance pledge, and I'm in the Rechabite Lodge. I was 13 on February 28. I am in the continuation school at the North Public.

(Dear Nellie,—Welcome. I have heard of the splendid Crusade Demonstrations in Broken Hill. Have you been to any?—Uncle A.)

SELF-ACTING LAWNMOWERS.

Jean Putland, The Parsonage, Clunes, writes: I am afraid that I have been on the scallywag list for a long time. I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit." Father has at last started a garden. Mr. Collier's cow and Mr. Smith's calf mowed the lawn by eating the grass. I am to have a garden, too. We had our exam. I came top. My sister Winnie came top of her class. Inspector Fraser was here not long ago and put me into 5th class. Our school's exhibition is coming on in September. It is to be in Lismore and all the country schools are going in. We are going

to have flag and scarf drill. I will be putting something in I suppose. Don't you wish you could see it?

(Dear Jean,—I'm glad to cross you off that list at last. Will you send your lawnmower into my garden?—Uncle A.)

A GOOD SCHOLAR.

Alice Partridge-Wall, Pierce-street, East Maitland, writes: I suppose I must be on the scallywag list by now, but you must please cross my name off as I have not much time for writing letters as I have to attend to my school lessons. We played a match of Vigoro to-day against East Maitland school and, of course, we won. The midwinter holidays have just ended, but I am not sorry because I wanted to get back to school. I like our head mistress; she is very nice. She has just finished giving us our half-yearly exam. I passed in every subject except arithmetic. It was my birthday to-day. I received a few nice presents. It was my niece's birthday on Wednesday. We are going to the pictures at the new theatre to-morrow. I think they will be lovely.

(Dear Alice,—I gladly cross you off the scallywag list, for you are evidently fond of school. Now beware of getting on the list again.—Uncle A.)

A FAMILY OF CRUSADERS.

Richie Higman, "Caldwell," Rannock, writes: I have signed the Pledge and Appeal, also my sisters and brother. We have had a lot of rain up here lately. It has killed a lot of our lambs and made the roads bad, but still we must not grumble because we wanted it. The crops and grass are growing well. We boys play football at school. My sister Connie and two friends came up for the holidays from Wagga High School, and in spite of the rain I think they had a nice time. My brother and I received the packets of stamps and were pleased with them.

(Dear Richie,—Seals for the Crusade have been posted to you. Try to get more signatures.—Uncle A.)

QUITE WELL, THANKS.

Tom Cundy, Wattle Dale, Glenreagh, writes: Just a few lines to let you know I am well, hoping you are the same. Well, Uncle, we have had a lot of wind lately, and a drop of rain. My word, we have had some big frosts this winter. Did you see them? I know I did.

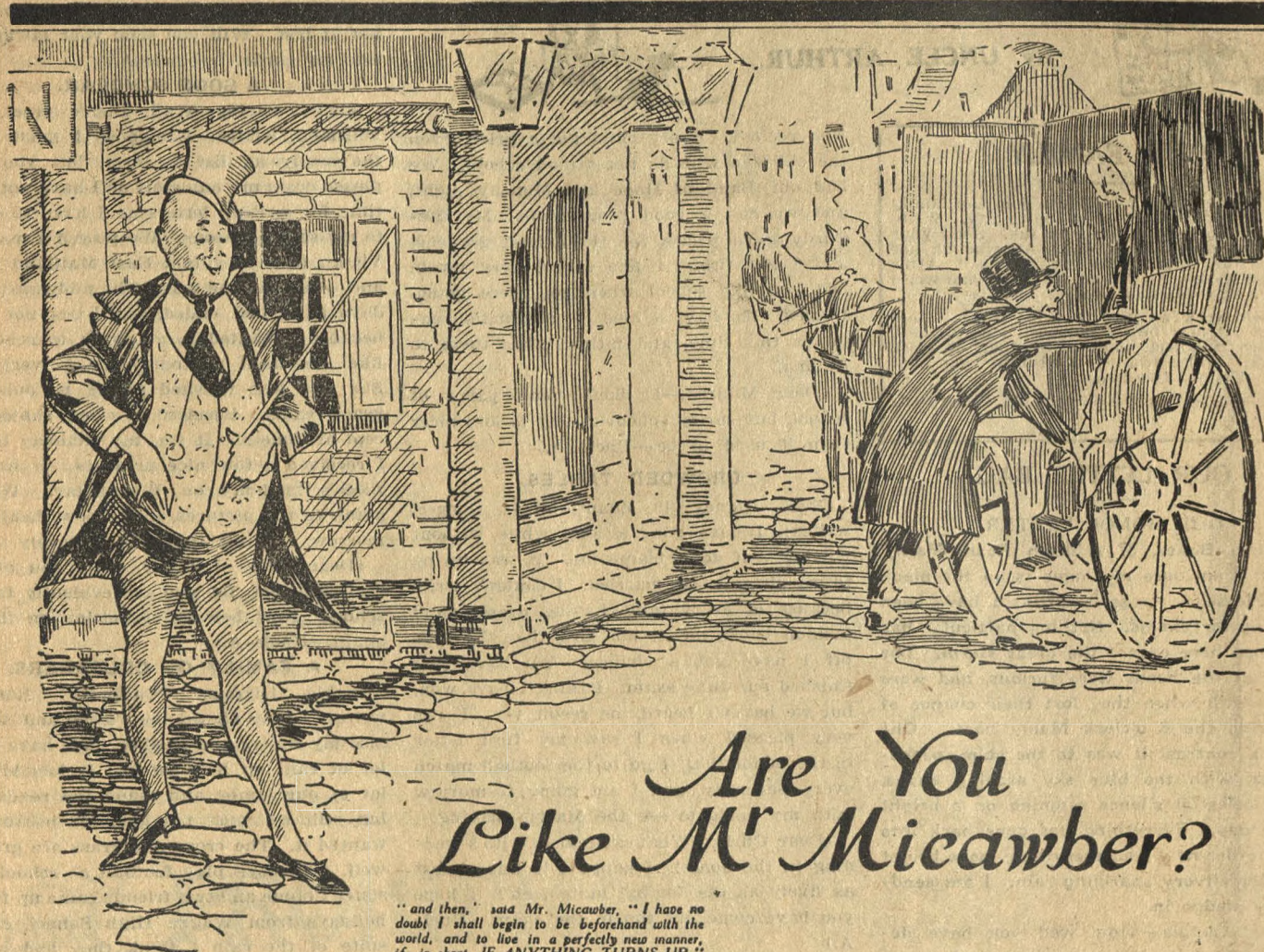
(Dear Tom,—I love getting such nice short letters. How do you like such wintry weather?—Uncle A.)

SHOCKED!

Nancy Dunlop, George's River-road, Croydon Park, writes: I was very glad to find my last letter in "Grit." Our class had a history test, and I came second; Olive Dinning came first. She got 75 per cent. and I got 72 per cent. I got a shock when I was told I came second. We broke up for our holidays on Friday. We are having one week, and I really don't know what I am going to do with myself.

(Dear Nancy,—That is a nice kind of shock to receive. Well done.—Uncle A.)

PASS "GRIT" ON



Are You Like Mr Micawber?

"and then," said Mr. Micawber, "I have no doubt I shall begin to be beforehand with the world, and to live in a perfectly new manner, if—in short, IF ANYTHING TURNS UP."

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

ARE you going through your life with the continual expectation of "something turning up"—of some easy source of wealth awaiting you around the corner?

As each corner is turned—the milestone of each year—you find the big things of life still elude you—you are always just where you were before.

Suppose something did "turn-up!" Would you be ready to make the most of it?—competent to shoulder new responsibilities in a position that would give you wider scope and a larger outlook?

Prepare yourself for opportunity and opportunity will come. Success cannot advance to meet you, you must press forward to grasp it.

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Position





THE DIFFERENCE.

A teacher was conducting a lesson in history.

"Tommy Jones," she said, "what was there about George Washington which distinguished him from all other famous Americans?"

"He didn't lie," was the prompt answer.

* * *

THE EVIDENCE.

"Bridget, has Johnnie come home from school yet?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you seen him?"

"No, sir."

"Then how do you know he's home?"

"'Cause the cat's hidden under the stove."

* * *

HARSH CRITICISM.

Alice for the first time saw a cat carrying her kitten by the nape of its neck.

"You ain't fit to be a mother," she cried scathingly. "You ain't hardly fit to be a father!"

* * *

THE BEST CLINGERS.

Mrs. Shortley was discussing the latest fashions with a young lady caller.

"Did you say your father was fond of those clinging gowns, May?"

"Yes; he likes one to cling to me for about three years."

* * *

CLERICAL HUMOR.

A man came to a vicar, who was also a surrogate and asked wearily, "Are you sure it was a marriage license you gave me a year ago?" The vicar assured him it was. "Well," he said, "I have led a dog's life ever since." This is one of the stories told by B. S. Batty in the current issue of the St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Church monthly review to illustrate "The Humorous Side of Clerical Life." The writer tells of a well-known missionary who was in the habit of addressing the people as "souls," "Dear Manchester souls," "Dear Bradford souls," according to the place of his mission. He was asked to conduct a series of missions in Ireland, and convulsed his hearers by opening with "Dear Cork souls." Mr. Batty adds: "The vicar who gave out that the address at the men's meeting next Sunday would be on 'Hell,' and that Mr. Jones would sing 'Tell Mother I'll Be There,' should have been more careful. A prominent tradesman was killed in the war, and the tradesmen's association of the town made a memorial gift to the parish church. The vicar unintentionally stirred a few consciences when in announcing the gift he said, 'We all owe a great deal to the tradesmen of this town.'"

TOUCHED.

It was a soiree musical. A singer had just finished "My Old Kentucky Home."

The hostess, seeing one of her guests weeping in a remote corner, went to him and inquired in a sympathetic voice:

"Are you a Kentuckian?"

And the answer came quickly: "No, madam, I am a musician."

SUNSET AND THE DAWN.

By C.W.C., specially written for "Grit."

From the most primitive ages until to-day man has always sought not only to make implements and other accoutrements fitting to his period of evolution, but he has also sought to beautify every piece of his handiwork.

Although the main incentive to labor may be that of economic necessity, and the product of his labor mainly for utilitarian purposes, there has nevertheless always been evident just that "finishing touch" which bears witness to the maker.

It witnesses to his love for the beautiful, for the sake of the Beautiful—his love for the good, for the sake of God. And in the greatest of all creations, "a human life," there is overwhelming evidence of the artist more than of the craftsman or technician.

It is the conception of the beautiful that lends so much to life in the abstract. The hopes of a bright and a glorious future, pictured by our imaginations on the one hand, or the black and gruesome scene where hover death and doubt upon the other. Both these pictures take their places at the back of life, and every living being takes a place in one of these two schools. The optimistic school, which pictures a great and glorious conclusion to a wonderful adventure, and the pessimistic school, which pictures a morbid collection of marionettes which God has danced upon the stage of life to the accompaniment of satirical laughter from the regions of Heaven and Hell. A tragic ending to the "great travesty of life."

* * *

We stand to-day at the end of things, watching the sunset—and when its last gold beam has been absorbed into the shades of night, we shall turn around to face the sun uprising upon a new day.

The whole complexion of life will be changed, and leaves that were streaked with blood by the setting sun will be kissed by the breath of dawn. They will upturn their faces again to heaven, in the hope of a brighter day.

The kindly dews will radiantly sparkle, and

GOT THE HABIT.

Ethel: "The bride nearly fainted during the ceremony and had to be supported by her father until it was over."

Edith: "Yes; and now I hear her father is supporting both of them."

* * *

"Two negroes were arguing. 'You ain't got no sense,' said one. 'No sense? Den what's dis head o' mine for?' 'Head? Dat's no head, nigger. Dat's jes' a button on top of yo' body to keep yo' backbone from unravellin'."

* * *

"Look here! Do you say I stole the one pound note you lost?"

"No, I don't say that."

"Then what do you say?"

"Well, I say that if you hadn't helped me look for it I might have found it."

earth will be resplendent with jewels, whose prismic shapes will dance in the quivering sunbeams.

This picture is not so much fanciful as real, and upon the broad expanse of human life we soon shall see a myriad upturned faces smiling at the morn. The smile of hope—the smile of liberty. They have awakened from the dream of night—they have escaped from the throes of the tyrannical nightmare of the ages, when drink and crime stalked around the cradle, as well as round the grave. They are smiling into the face of the beneficent day to which they have awakened to find themselves free—free from the chains imposed upon them by their semi-barbaric ancestors.

* * *

Let us turn toward the East, across the broad Pacific, and there we shall see the sun uprising over the heads of 110,000,000 people who have freed themselves from alcohol. There each dawn becomes more beautiful, the children laugh, and the older people laugh and are glad to see the children happy.

Drunkenness and crime are on the increase in N.S.W.; each year presents a blacker record. But let us be comforted by the thought that the "darkest hour precedes the dawn"—that ere long we too shall be bathed in a clearer light—the long shadows will have fled—that with the morn we shall be glad, strengthened and renewed to blaze the trail until the sun completes his circuit, and the world is free. Free from the scourge which is a blot upon the centuries—free from childhood's greatest enemy, who can no longer as a tempter stalk the common way in dazzling attire, but now in rags and tatters pants his fetid breath upon a field of ashes.

Let us not sing a reaper's song! There's sadness in each strain. Alcohol is the reaper who, with his scythe, downfalls the tender growth.

Let us sing a song of Spring to typify the commencement of things. The soil is tilled, the seeds are in, and soon the sun—the sun of Prohibition—will bring to fruition all that our labor has prepared.

DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON, author of "Soul Rest," "The Other Side," Etc.

"Now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations, that the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, might be found unto praise and honor, and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ."—1 Pet., 1, 7.

SUNDAY.

There is a needs be for every trial, every temptation which crosses our path. "God had only One perfect Son; but He had no son exempt from suffering." Yet He does not expect us to be stoics, even He who knew no sin was troubled in spirit, and in much heaviness. Therefore we need not be surprised if we should be sometimes tempted in like manner. Faith is so precious in God's sight, that all the discipline of life is sent us for the purpose of testing or increasing our faith. So often is it likened to gold, the most precious of metals in God's Word. God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth He any man, we are told, but He permits us to be tempted and tried that we may be perfected through suffering. Some would like to attain perfection some other way than the way of the cross. We cannot understand all the needs be for the trial; if we could, its lesson would be lost. "We walk by FAITH, not by sight." It is just this faith which is so precious to Him, the faith which trusts because it loves.

MONDAY.

"There shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."—Rev., 21, 4.

There shall be no more pain—no weary ache
Of unstrung nerves: no agony
Of sleepless nights, when we in heaven awake
At last from this our suffering body free.

There shall be no more pain of parting there,
No pain of friends estranged, of wounded love,

No pain of loneliness with none to share.
There shall be no such pain as this above.

We know not all the mystery of pain;
Nor how it can God's children so refine,
That they through it His image may regain,
As gold that passes through white heat doth shine.

Oh! could we then but always realise
That this is not our rest—that this brief life
Is but to fit us for the life that lies
Beyond the weary struggling and the strife!

TUESDAY.

"I have tried thee in the crucible of affliction as silver is tried."

The same fire which destroys rubbish will purify precious metal. Afflictions of themselves never fitted a saint for heaven. It is "to those that are exercised thereby" that the fruit of the chastening is promised. There are some lessons which can only be learnt in the school of suffering. Patience is a virtue which is not acquired in a day, and can only be perfected by being tried. Strength of character is only attained through the storms of adversity. Trust may be taught by weakness, sympathy by sorrow. These are the schoolmasters to bring us to Christ, and sometimes the lessons have to be returned to us again and again, in order that we may learn them more perfectly. If earth were all bliss we should never long for heaven. Our friends are taken one by one that we may fix our affection on things above, and not on things of earth. We need to be continually reminded that this life is but the prelude of the next.

WEDNESDAY.

"Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him."

As fathers pity their weak children, so
He pities, understands
Our feeble frame; our weakness He doth know,
No hard task He commands.

So patiently He leads from dark to light
Through failures and through tears,
And in the end we'll find that all comes right
In spite of all our fears.

—From "The Other Side."

THURSDAY.

"Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief."—2 Tim., 1, 13.

One sin alone is enough to sink us into hell. And what is sin? "The thought of foolishness is sin." "All unrighteousness is sin." "Whatsoever is not of faith is sin." Can we plead guiltless in these matters? What is unrighteousness? All that is not perfectly right. Have we been always right in all our thoughts, words, and deeds? Has selfishness never marred our best efforts? Has pride been utterly extinguished in us? Have we never had foolish thoughts, vain thoughts, selfish thoughts, perhaps doubting thoughts? "Whatsoever is not of faith is sin." All that the best of us can say is, "God be merciful to ME, a sinner."

FRIDAY.

"I AM CONTINUALLY WITH THEE."

Poor old David, who was tried as few are tried, hunted as a partridge on the mountains by those whom he prized, bereaved and deceived, traitorously forsaken and fought against by his favorite son, wounded in his affections, beset by enemies and hatred from his youth up; yet with a poet's capacity for love and for susceptibility to pain—even he could say, "All the day long have I been plagued and chastened every morning, nevertheless I am continually with Thee. Whom have I in heaven but Thee, and there is none upon earth that I desire beside Thee. My flesh and my heart faileth, but God is the strength of my life and my portion for ever." "I am afflicted and ready to die from my youth up." Yet he ends up always with a song of triumph, such as: "I will sing of the mercies of the Lord for ever, with my mouth will I make known Thy faithfulness to all generations."

SATURDAY.

"CAST THY BURDEN ON THE LORD."

Cast thy burden on the Lord,
Heavy though it be,
He will, faithful to His word,
Help and comfort thee.
Thou shalt find the strength He lends
Far outweighs the pain;
Grief in gladness always ends
When He doth sustain.

Cast thy burden on the Lord,
Whatsoever it be,
All thy joy will be restored
When to Him you flee.

Every grief which rends thy heart
He doth see and feel,
Not a pain or aching smart
But His love can heal.

Cast thy burden on the Lord,
Sin or care or woe,
He His succor will afford
Thou dost surely know.
Thou hast but to ask and have,
He will fill each need,
Trust Him now to help and save,
He thy cry will heed.

Cast thy burden on the Lord,
Tell Him all thy fears;
All His wealth for thee is stored,
Every prayer He hears.
Leave thy burden now with Him;
Just believe His word.
Let not doubt faith's eyesight dim—
Trust your faithful Lord.

THE MODEL AND THE MOUSTACHE.

"Oh, she's lovely now, I grant you," my friend admitted when I had shown him Dolores, the little Spanish model I had brought back from Seville.

"But in five years' time," he sneered, "she will be useless. Fat. And she will have a moustache."

"I shan't let her get fat," I protested. "I shall work her much too hard. And she won't have a moustache. I'll see to that."

"How are you going to prevent it?" he asked, unconvinced.

"That's my secret," I replied.

Well, it's a fairly open secret, among women at any rate. Too many of us incline to what is euphemistically known as "superfluous hair." It is the penalty of the type that has dark luxuriant hair and incredibly long eyelashes. Nature is an extremist. Either she is too prodigal with her favors and gives a moustache and beard in addition to these beauties, or—relenting, mends too much with naught, and dowers the rest of us meagrely with scanty hair and invisible eyebrows.

However, it is fortunately easier to cut down superfluity than to produce abundance. The most obstinate growths of unwanted hair can be so easily removed nowadays—not by shaving, which only makes the growth reappear more vigorously in a few weeks' time—but by the easy and effective application of pure powdered pheninol. You buy a package from the chemist, you make it into a thin paste with water, apply it to the unwanted hair, and let it dry. In a few moments you can scrape away the paste, and the hair comes away with it—absolutely easily and painlessly. There is no soreness or irritation of the tenderest skins. You just wash and powder as usual; the skin is perfectly soft and smooth as if the hair had never grown there.

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"AMERICA DID WELL PROHIBITING LIQUOR."

Hugh Walpole, one of the many British authors invading America as lecturers, gave the "Denver Post" of recent date an interview in which he expressed his opinion of Prohibition in America as he has observed it. Mr. Walpole said:

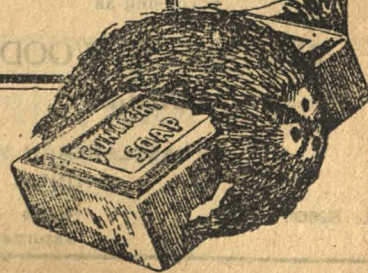
"I believe America did well by the adoption of Prohibition. Until this year I would have said that Prohibition could never come to Great Britain, and I was a strong anti. But during my tour of the United States, after talking with people of many classes, I have changed my view. In America all classes except our class seem to be satisfied with Prohibition and to accept it. Unfortunately our class, and by our class I mean people who are supposed to set an example and obey the law, is doing neither, and thus is bringing the law into disrepute.

"The danger of violation of the Prohibition law lies in the ease with which the breaking of one law leads to the breaking of other laws, and finally to a general disrespect for all law, and from thence to disregard of all government."

SUNLIGHT SOAP

The whole thing
in a nutshell

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HAVEN'T SEEN A "DRUNK."

Dr. Parkes Cadman: "English Christians put no heart into their attack upon the drink traffic. Ministers are not as outspoken as they might be. They are never sure whether there is a brewer in the third pew! When I think of the appalling poverty of the cities, and reflect that the money spent in drink would relieve this, I wonder why members of the churches do not go out and pull down the breweries with their naked hands. I do really. All this talk of Prohibition failing in America is engineered by the brewers, who fear that if it is successful here it will be followed in England. The attitude of eastern cities like New York does not reflect the attitude of America. We had Prohibition in thirty-eight out of the forty-nine States before it became a general law. There are lads in Kansas who have yet to see their first drunkard. Think of that! They haven't seen a 'drunk.'"

A well-known Metropolitan (London) police surgeon has expressed the opinion that all motorists should abstain from alcohol. "No motorist," he says, "should ever touch a drink." That is my conviction after years of experience. Alcohol invariably slows the mental response—a feeling of abnormal exhilaration, combined with an inability to appreciate time values—prevents the motorist from paying his usual attention to the rights of pedestrians and other motorists. Complete safety only lies in complete teetotalism."

"Johnny, Johnny, Get Your Gun!"
Load your rifle while you run;
Shooting germs is now the sport,
Septic germs of every sort.
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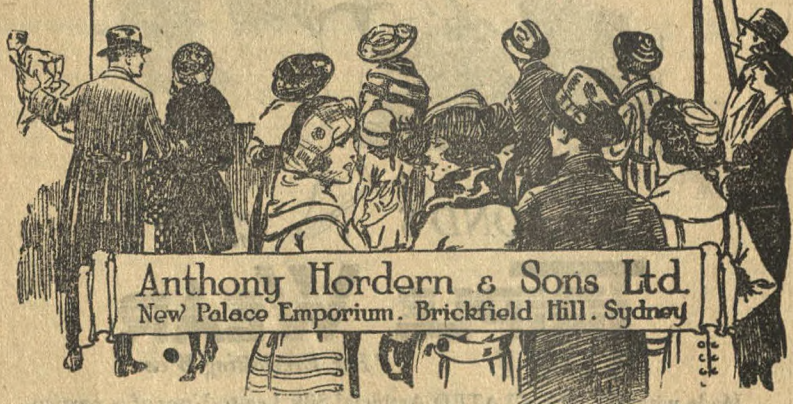
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