

# Grit.

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## Commander E. Booth's Report.

### SOME GOOD "DRY" KNOWLEDGE.

(LITERARY DIGEST, OCT. 8th.)

The Salvation Army is in a peculiarly advantageous position for appraising the results of Prohibition in our great cities, a matter which has been the subject of much dispute. In a recent number of the War Cry, Commander Evangeline Booth, of the Army in this country, makes what may be considered an official report on the early fruits of nation-wide Prohibition.

#### BOOZER'S DAY.

"Boozer's Day" has been an established Army institution in New York City for a long time. Year by year, writes Commander Booth, "we have celebrated the Thanksgiving holiday from six in the morning collecting the drunks from the park benches, feeding them, and sobering them up, and saving them with huge and lasting results. But last year they were not there, and so we gave the day to the poorest children of the great city." And here Commander Booth finds "one of the most significant of the early results of Prohibition" as far as the Salvation Army is concerned:

#### THE FUTURE.

"It means that in the future we shall have less to do with the grave, and more to do with the cradle; less binding up of life's untrammelled vines; that more of our energy, our ingenious methods, will be thrown into the work of prevention, which in the final analysis must be so much more valuable to the home, the nation, and the Kingdom of God than even the most worthy work of cure."

Who better than the Salvation Army, it is asked, can speak of the results of the banishment from the streets and hovels of the

poor of "this liquid fire and distilled damnation?" She answers that the Army's social secretaries report that drunkenness among the men frequenting the Army hotels and Industrial Homes has almost entirely disappeared, that men who could hardly support themselves from day to day now possess savings accounts. In one hotel twenty-five men, who before Prohibition could muster only a dime among them, now have deposits ranging from 100 dollars to 500 dollars.

#### THE CHILD.

Above all in importance are the benefits which Commander Booth finds have accrued to the children. "Better pre-natal care for the mother, more food, improved clothing, more money, and above everything else, the absence of inebriation's brutalities, are all in evidence, telling in the life's chances of these infants." Commander Booth has been asked "if it is true that law is being violated." Her answer is:

"Yes, as the laws against arson, theft, and murder have been violated; but these laws and their penalties remain, and so will the Eighteenth Amendment stand. . . ."

#### DIVINE BACKING.

"We recognise that the task of banishing all intoxicating liquor from the land is a stupendous, a lengthy one, but the same strong forces of moral sentiment, scientific education, and business prudence which made outlaw of its sale and manufacture are equal to the undertaking. And, behind such efforts, there must also be reckoned with the dynamics of divine inspiration."

#### WILL IT LAST?

But will Prohibition stand? Without hesitation the Salvationist leader replies "Yes!"

"The edifice of Prohibition has been well and substantially built, its labor has not been spasmodic nor its material cheap, and what it has taken so many years to raise up would surely take as many years to pull down."

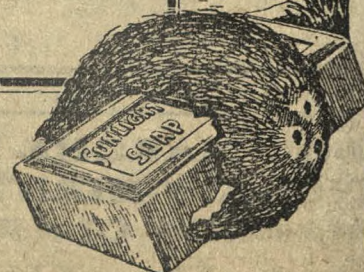
Therefore, for the future, we are unafraid. The coming generation, growing up without alcohol, educated in the history of its abuses against hygiene, commerce, and morality, will muster so vast an army against their fathers' greatest foe as to protect from any and every jeopardy the legislation which safeguards their national life.

"By the Constitutional Amendment of Prohibition a measure has been enacted that will do more to bring the Kingdom of God upon earth than any other single piece of legislation, for the rum demon is the foundation and the bolsterer-up of almost all evils. Therefore, history for righteousness has made history that will live, for activities have been set in motion for civic and national betterment that will never stop until all evil is dead."

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## PEACE AND GOODWILL.

### JAPANESE WOMAN'S C.T.U. PRESIDENT GOING TO WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

If there is one subject more than another in which women are specially interested it is the question of disarmament and peace, partly by reason of a woman's natural instinct to protect her own and the other woman's sons from horror and danger which she cannot share, partly because the majority of women are essentially religious, and war sets all religious principles at defiance.

We have been accustomed to think that only the women of European education are likely to make their voices heard in expressing the hope of a world's peace, but it is interesting to hear that the women of Japan have sent a representative lady, Madam Kaji Yajima, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan, to the Washington Conference, bearing a petition signed by 10,224 of her countrywomen. These signatures were all gained in a fortnight.

The preamble to the petition is as follows: "We, the undersigned, solemnly declare that we most earnestly desire that the Conference for the Reduction of Armaments to be held at Washington shall come to be the means of promoting world peace."

Madam Yajima, who speaks only in Japanese, was a prominent figure at the World's W.C.T.U. Convention in London last year, where she celebrated her 88th birthday by presenting a small silk national flag of Japan to each of the 359 delegates who were present—a reversal of the usual procedure on birth-

days! Her speech in acknowledgement of Convention's birthday gift to her, a silver bowl of Japanese flowers grown in England, was translated into English by her clever interpreter, Mrs. Garrett, who is also an officer of the Woman's C.T.U. of Japan.

When interviewed a few weeks ago in the United States this intrepid octogenarian traveller said: "I have faith that the Conference in Washington will surely mean the foundation of world peace. The Japanese women do not like war, but truly and heartily desire peace. All those who believe in God and love peace ought to join hands and work to make this world the Home of God. I have no other language than my own, and yet I know that God knows every language, and so I have come to pray with you, for God has promised that He will listen to us when two or three are gathered together to pray."

Miss Azuma Moriya, corresponding secretary of the Japan W.C.T.U., accompanies the aged but energetic President, and their reception in the States has been almost a royal progress. They were to be presented to President Harding by an American lady, Mrs. Henry Topping, who was for over 25 years a Christian missionary in Japan where Madam Yajima is well known, and has been commended by the Premier in a Parliamentary speech as the greatest woman philanthropist in that country.

EVELYN C. STRANG.

### NEW WEST AUSTRALIAN LICENSING BILL.

#### A BIG ADVANCE.

PERTH, November 23.

A comprehensive Licensing Act Amendment Bill was introduced by the Premier (Sir James Mitchell) in the House of Assembly today. The present licensing fee is made the minimum, but licensees must furnish a return showing the quantity and gross cost of the preceding year's liquor, and the license fee will be computed at 8 per cent. on the gross cost, including duty. Clubs are included in the local option provisions, and a poll will be taken in 1924 on the single issue of "no license" against "continuance." Subsequent polls are to be held triennially. Where "no license" is carried, the single issue at the next poll will be "restoration." Where "no license" is carried, provision is made for the sale of medicine and trade spirits, and for no compensation for deprivation of license by the vote. The action dealing with license reduction is limited to six years only. A reduction board of three members is to be appointed, with jurisdiction over the whole State. Its duty will be to reduce licenses to the extent allowed by the compensation fund, which will be a trust fund in the Treas-

ury formed by contributions of 1 per cent. on gross liquor purchases (including duty), in addition to the license fee of 8 per cent. The board will determine what premises are to be closed, and will assess the compensation. Other provisions extend the present 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. metropolitan trading hours to the whole State, and make them permanent; abolish the bona-fide travellers' clause, and provide for the registration of bona-fide lodgers and bar attendants. Liquor sales in clubs are prohibited outside of hotel hours.—"Register," 30/11/21.

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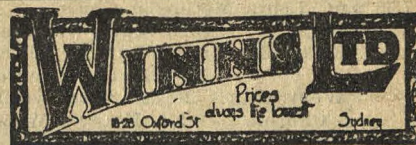
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## MOUNTAIN TOWNS CAMPAIGN.

JANUARY, 7th-15th, 1922.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 8 p.m.: Open Air Meetings.

Katoomba-st., ex-Senator David Watson and Mr. Henry Macourt.  
Leura Hall, Mr. Francis Wilson.  
Springwood, Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.  
Blackheath, Mr. T. E. Shonk, Mr. A. J. Fisher.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8.—Special Prohibition Services:

11 a.m., Katoomba Baptist Church.  
Ex-Senator Watson.  
11 a.m., Lawson Anglican Church.  
Rev. J. T. Phair.  
11 a.m., Springwood Anglican Church.  
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.  
Blackheath Methodist Church.  
Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.  
Blackheath Presbyterian Church.  
Mr. A. J. Fisher.  
11.30 a.m., Leura Presbyterian Church.  
Mr. Francis Wilson.  
3 p.m., Springwood Presbyterian Church.  
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.  
Mt. Victoria Presbyterian Church.  
Mr. A. J. Fisher.  
7.30 p.m., Leura Methodist Church.  
Ex-Senator Watson.  
Katoomba Congregational Church.  
Mr. Henry Macourt.  
Wentworth Falls Presbyterian Church.  
Mr. Francis Wilson.  
Blackheath Baptist Church.  
Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.  
Blackheath Church of Christ.  
Mr. A. J. Fisher.  
Springwood Methodist Church.  
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.  
8.45 p.m., United Demonstration, Katoomba-st.  
Mr. Henry Macourt.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 9 p.m.

Leura Parish Hall.  
Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.  
Open air meeting, Katoomba-st.  
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh, Mr. A. J. Fisher.  
School of Arts, Wentworth Falls.  
Mr. Francis Wilson.  
Parish Hall, Springwood.  
Ex-Senator Watson.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10th, 8 p.m.

Katoomba Town Hall.  
Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.  
Institute Hall, Blackheath.  
Ex-Senator Watson, Mr. A. J. Fisher.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11.

8 p.m., Young People's Demonstration, Katoomba Town Hall.  
Mr. Francis Wilson, Mr. A. J. Fisher.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12th,

8 p.m., Question Night, Katoomba Town Hall.  
Mr. Francis Wilson.  
School of Arts Glenbrook.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14th.

8 p.m., Open air meeting, Katoomba-st.  
Mr. Francis Wilson.  
Open air meeting, Hazelbrook.  
Mr. H. A. Cubis.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15th.

11 a.m., Hazelbrook Methodist Church.  
Rev. H. A. Cubis, B.A.  
7.30 p.m., Lawson Methodist Church.  
Rev. H. A. Cubis, B.A.  
8.45 p.m., United Demonstration, Katoomba-st.  
Mr. Francis Wilson.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16th.

8 p.m., Literary Institute, Lawson.

Mr. Francis Wilson.  
Methodist Hall, Hazelbrook.  
Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.  
Methodist Hall, Woodford.  
Mr. H. A. Cubis.

## NEWCASTLE SUPPORTS THE PLEDGE.

Fourteen women workers responded to Mr. David Watson's appeal for assistance in the Pledge Campaign at Newcastle. A table was provided at Scott's Corner. The rest was easy. In four days 919 pledges were gathered up. This was Newcastle's reply to the statement that Labor was against the Pledge.

And there are more to follow. The holidays will interfere somewhat with the work. In the New Year there will be another rally, for which equally satisfactory results are anticipated.

What Newcastle has done, others can do. We want all to be doing it. The political crisis makes the Pledge of even greater importance. This effort must not fail. The Pledge is the guarantee of success.

Pledges have been coming in from many country places—Parkes, Molong, Cowra, Yass, Boggabri, Morpeth, Orange, Armadale, Maclean, Gosford, and many other parts of the State. The public is more and more interested. All this explains the concern of the politicians. They realise that the Pledge is loaded, and that the Prohibitionists are in earnest.

Our meeting at Martin Place on Monday was fine. Messrs. Watson, Creagh, and Cubis carried on in a manner that left a good impression. The men in the crowd were undoubtedly interested and wanted to know. These meetings are placing excellent propaganda just where it can be appreciated.

## OUR HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

This is more extensive than usual, and is likely to reach a larger constituency. The value of open-air propaganda becomes more and more apparent with the extension of that phase of activity, and the holiday season offers a particularly good opportunity in this connection.

Friends from various parts of the State will be visiting the mountains or seaside, and we ask their interest in the meetings to be held in these places. In the past we have been able to make the acquaintance of many from country districts and other States who were holidaying here. We are looking forward to similar privileges on this occasion.

## PROPOSED HOTEL FOR CLOVELLY.

A petition is being taken round Clovelly, where it is sought to secure a hotel. Already opposition has been aroused, and resolutions of protest passed. The applicant has to secure the signatures to his petition of a majority of the adult residents within a mile of the proposed site, which is at the corner of Arden and Susan streets.

## FIELD DAY IN 1922.

Plans for next year's Field Campaign are well in hand, and first indications of the probable support from ministers and people are very encouraging. This is significant, as showing that no matter how prolonged the fight may be, our people intend to see it through, giving such practical support as is in their power towards making the campaign as effective as possible. This is the spirit that cannot be defeated, and has been responsible for the great victories of the past, and in it is our hope for victory here.

Preliminary letters have been sent out in connection with services and meetings in January and February. Intimations concerning the plan for March and April will be posted after the holidays. The main part of that time will be spent on the Northern Tablelands and in the North West.

It is anticipated that several district demonstrations will be held during the year. The first will be at Goulburn on January 30. Others will follow in suburbs and country.

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT. OUR UNION.

Already affiliation fees have been received from local societies, and registrations from several individuals. To reap full benefits it is advisable to send fees in early in the year. Get your society linked on to the Union. Write in for full particulars re benefits and conditions.

## AUSTRALIAN CORROBOREE.

One of the biggest Boy Scout events takes place from January 6th-17th, when Scouts from all Australia will assemble at the Sydney Show Ground. It is estimated that 2000 visiting Scouts will be under canvas, and with metropolitan troops will total 4000. Displays, marches, demonstrations, exhibitions, etc., have been planned. Among the special features for the Scouts will be the lantern lecture, "The Knights of Now," to be delivered under the auspices of the Y.P. Department at the Show Ground on January (Continued on page 15.)

## DO NOT HESITATE.

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## Transforming the Brewery.

### THE GRUB BECOMES A BUTTERFLY.

One of the most interesting papers read before the 16th International Congress against Alcoholism at Lausanne, Switzerland, was by Ernest H. Cherington, LL.D., on "What Became of the Distilleries, Breweries and Saloons in the United States of America":

One State of the American Union has been under State-wide Prohibition for more than sixty years, two States have been under Prohibition for forty years, three States for thirty years, four States for fifteen years, eight States for twelve years, twelve States for six years, nineteen States for five years, twenty-two States for four years, and thirty States for three years. Before national Prohibition became imperative in the United States, 34 States had adopted State-wide Prohibition laws, while large sections of other States had been under Prohibition by county and municipal action for long periods. More than one-third of the population of the United States, in fact, had been living under Prohibition for more than twenty years before the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was adopted.

One must, therefore, bear in mind, in this connection, the significant fact that when National Constitutional Prohibition became a reality in America, it immediately and directly affected only about one-third of the population and less than 10 per cent. of the area of the United States. Hence, the remaining distilleries, breweries and saloons directly involved were confined to a very limited area.

Just before July 1, 1919, when war-time Prohibition put the ban on the liquor traffic in all parts of the United States, there were in operation 177,790 retail alcohol establishments, 669 breweries, and 74 distilleries. One year prior to that date there were 1092 breweries and 236 distilleries, many of which were transformed into other industries during the year in anticipation of the advent of national Prohibition.

#### DISTILLERIES CLOSED BY NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Something of the relative ease, with which distilleries in the United States have been assimilated by various lines of legitimate business is indicated by the fact that of the

236 distilleries in operation on July 1, 1918, just one year before the beginning of the war-time Prohibition regime, 162 adjusted themselves to the new order during the year. Many of these adjustments were made before any one knew just when the prohibitory law would be passed by Congress and when it would go into effect.

The 74 distilleries which were closed on July 1, 1919, were very largely grouped around a few famous distilling centres, such as Peoria, Illinois, and Louisville, Kentucky. Many bonded warehouses attached to many of these distilleries are still in use providing storage for more than forty million gallons of whisky still held in bond in the United States. This whisky cannot be withdrawn for either beverage or export purposes, the Federal provision being that this whisky can be used only for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, pharmaceutical, and industrial purposes.

Perhaps the best illustration of what has happened and is happening to former distilling plants is to be found in the interesting transformation that has taken place in the world's greatest whisky centre—Peoria, Illinois. With the advent of Prohibition, 13 distilleries, located in and around Peoria, were taken over by a large food corporation. The promoters of this undertaking, realising the great manufacturing advantages in the peculiar location of the city of Peoria, purchased the distilleries and expended something like ten million dollars in equipping them for other industrial purposes. As a result those distilleries which formerly employed about 1000 men in the manufacture of alcohol now employ more than 4000 men who are manufacturing thirty different important and necessary food products, among which are industrial alcohol, stock food, wheat flour, cane syrup, corn oils, yeast, preserves, jellies, jams and vinegar.

#### FORMER BREWERIES TRANSFORMED BY NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

The conversion of former breweries into numerous industries of an important character presents a very interesting study of the economic value of Prohibition as applied to alcohol in the form of fermented liquors.

Between July 1, 1918, and July 1, 1919, when war-time Prohibition absolutely outlawed all brewing in the United States, 1092 breweries were compelled to adjust themselves to the inevitable. Most of these breweries are now employed in the manufacture of many products, a majority now manufacturing non-intoxicating beverages, along with other products.

Several of the important brewing buildings in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been converted into what has already grown to be the largest clothing manufacturing establishment in the world.

The Chicago brewery of the United States Company has been sold at a very handsome price to a stove manufacturing company.

The Southern Brewery of Boston is now a candy factory, as is also the former Liberty Brewery of Pittsburg.

The National Capital Brewery at Washington, D.C., formerly employing 50 people, and using 130,000 dollars worth of raw materials a year, has been transformed into an ice cream factory, employing 150 people, and using more than 400,000 dollars worth of raw materials annually.

The Pagst Brewery of Long Island City, New York, is now used as a printing and publishing establishment.

The Bartholomay Brewery of Rochester, New York, is at present a crude oil refinery turning out about fifty tons of crude oil a day.

The Lembeck and Betz Eagle Brewery of Jersey City, New Jersey, has been converted into a refrigerating plant.

The office portion of the Ballantine Brewery of Newark, N.J., has been transformed into a parochial school.

One of the large breweries in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is now employed in the manufacture of motor-cycles.

The Fortune Brewery of Chicago is a part of a plant now employed in the operations of a large paper company.

The Eagle Brewery of Chicago is being used by a meat packing house, as are also the Monumental Brewery of Baltimore and the Frank Steil Brewery of the same city.

The Mt. Hood Brewery of Portland, Ore., has been remodelled and used for the smoking and curing of fish.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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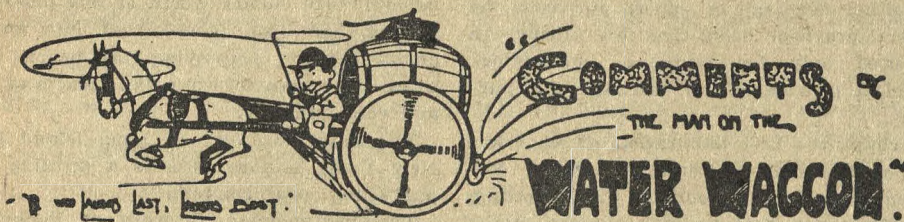
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### "THE WAGGON."

The following breezy clipping is taken from an American paper:—

"Pastor wanted for New England Congregational Church in an inland city. Must be one who has been successful as a preacher, pastor, organiser, and church executive. Good salary, wealthy society; attractive edifice, centrally located, and fine field for work."

This advertisement did not meet with the entire approval of all the members of the Franklin-street church, as was admitted by Colonel Arthur E. Clark, one of the leaders. But, he said, it was bringing in results.

"Some churches don't like our methods," he said, "but I'll bet they have not been chased by more than 30 candidates anxious to fill their vacant pulpits. We had just the kind of up-to-date live-wire pastor we want all landed last July, but Kansas City beat our 5000 dol. and house thrown in by adding an automobile and a secretary."

A letter from an ex-barman was the most picturesque of the scores which Col. Clark received. It ran:

"Dear Brother,—I would like the job. Though without experience in pastorising, I am there in public speaking, organising, and execution. If you want a hard worker I can promise you that you will find one

in the writer, also one well versed in the gentle art of kidding them along.

"I was head bar tender for twenty years; but since Prohibition I have reformed and put in most of my time studying the Scriptures. As a result of this study I can now shoot off the good stuff as fast and as well as I formerly shot the wet stuff.

"My appearance would grace any pulpit, and now that I have got to get somewhere, and as soon as possible, you will see that I land this job if you are any sort of a Christian yourself. If you don't see fit to do this for me for Christian motives only, I will say that if you pull this I will split the first year's salary fifty-fifty."

Say, did you ever help a clergyman, or did one ever help you? If not, why not?

### OUR "WET" FRIENDS.

Have you a heart of stone? The "wet" crowd are facing the most discouraging task; they are being knocked down only to be kicked up and knocked down again. They dare not go on the public platform. They only have money, and there are such a lot of things money won't do, and simply can't do.

Wets who are trying to make the public believe that Prohibition increases crime will have some difficulty in explaining why it is that while there were 129,000 commitments to the penal institutions of New York State

in 1917 with saloons, there were only 59,000 commitments in 1920 under Prohibition.

Bless you—that is only one of their stupendous tasks. They are out to make people believe that Lord Northcliffe, who was less than three days in New York, and then raced straight across the continent, can contradict the 85 per cent. testimony of people who have lived under Prohibition long enough to be converted by it. Some job—poor "wet" soul!

### PITY THE PLIGHT OF ALBURY.

The Licensing Reduction Bench have knocked a few pubs out of Albury. The bottle has been taken from the baby, and one long dingo-like howl has split the air. Just fancy, you might have to walk nearly 100 yards in future to get a drink in Albury. How too pitiable!

Then again, there is the awful fear that the real dinkum drinking chap who starts the day with an "eye-opener," has a "starter" before breakfast, "a reviver" at 11, a couple of "snifters" at lunch time, "a life-saver" at 3, a "here's how" on the way to dinner, "an appetiser" while waiting for the soup, a couple of "jolts" during dinner, a "couple" with his cigar, a few for luck during the evening, and a "doch and doris" just before he has a "night cap," may go to Wagga Wagga, where there are still about 25 pubs, where a dinkum drinker can name his poison, so long as he has the price in his pants.

We almost feel like getting our crepe out of pawn, so that we might suitably mourn with Albury.

### CRIMINAL BREWERS.

The Prohibition enforcement department's report for the last fiscal year showing fines, taxes, etc., assessed against booze criminals, carries this item:—

Up to September 30, 1,009,910.90 dollars has been paid into the United States Treasury by brewers as result of violations.

And now these law-breakers have the "consummate gall" to come before the people of the United States and ask that the Prohibition barriers be let down to them so that they can flood the country with their product "and thereby put a stop to bootlegging."

Looks as if there was some law enforcement in U.S.A. One of the largest hotels in Kansas City, Missouri, has been locked up for a year for violating the Prohibition law. Quite a lot of the booze vendors are discovering the "game's not worth the candle."

## YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

Something else if you pay big fees for your dental work.

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## The New Year Programme.

### THE PAST THE STEPPING STONE TO THE FUTURE.

The last year, 1921, has been by far the greatest in the history of the Alliance.

We averaged 27 meetings each week, or a total of 1411.

There were present at these meetings 110,500 people, and 8190 signed a promise card to contribute towards the educational campaign to win Prohibition.

Nearly 300 centres of population outside the metropolitan and Newcastle areas have been visited.

Our postage account ran into over £500. So you may imagine we are busy in the office.

We fought 59 licensing cases in the Courts, and here Mr. W. C. Clegg rendered us most unique and valuable service.

Of these, 32 were won, 13 were withdrawn, and only 13 cases went against us.

We ought to be satisfied to know that we issued over 300,000 copies of "Grit," 25,000 copies of "With One Voice," and over 100,000 leaflets.

All this is evidence of a comprehensive and active campaign.

Work among women, children, factories, and other sections of society, has, in addition, been carried on on a scale hitherto entirely unthought of.

#### THE OPPOSITION.

Of course, we have met with opposition. The railway and tramway authorities will not permit us to advertise Prohibition on railway stations or on the trams.

The metropolitan picture shows have refused at any price to let us advertise on their screens.

The "By Arrangement" advertising campaign has continued to poison the country folk.

But the strength of the enemy is felt among the members of Parliament.

The Legislature has always been the Gibraltar of the liquor interests.

Here their influence is really great.

The breweries are directly represented in the Upper House by their chief directors. Men owe their seat in the House solely to the liquor money that played so big a part in the costly electioneering campaign.

The cable service seems to have a preference for the unusual, and bizzare incidents in Prohibition countries, to the exclusion of the substantial and 90 per cent. facts that remain uncabled, and weird statements that a visitor may make obtain quite an undue prominence. For instance, Lord Northcliffe spent less than a fortnight in U.S.A., and most of that in New York, and unlimited space is given to his utterance against Prohibition, though he confessed to having broken the law and foregathered with law-breakers.

Lord Leverhume spent three months in U.S.A., and flatly contradicts all that Northcliffe says—but our press find no space for the mature judgment, but over-emphasises the snap judgment of the law-breaker.

#### OUR ALLIES.

The business men are cautiously but surely coming into the fight.

The medical men are providing unanswerable facts in favor of Prohibition.

Judges continue to point to the trail of evil associated with drinking.

Politicians are growing more definite and courageous in their attitude towards the liquor industry.

The general public give us encouragement such as we never had before, and, in spite of the occasional banal remarks made at Church Synods, the Church is behind this movement more emphatically than ever before. We have no need to despair; we have no need to be ashamed of our allies.

The future is big of good hope. We have only been skirmishing so far, and the real fight is yet to come, but we are better prepared for it than ever before.

#### WHAT WE MUST DO.

In 1922 we will need to hold 2000 meetings. We need to reach in meeting 200,000 people. We need to circulate 500,000 copies of "Grit" and not less than one million leaflets. We must have a staff of 50 at least, and need £25,000. Now, don't let that stagger you.

We have at least 350,000 Prohibition voters in N.S.W. One in every ten may be reasonably expected to give a pound a year. We must have it. We are going after it. The need is great, the benefit is assured. The staff has certain abilities—that is their opportunity.

They also have certain disabilities—that is your opportunity.

Let us stick these lines of William T. Card somewhere well in sight:

When I was younger than now,  
And also much more flighty,  
I dreamed of climbing wondrous heights,  
And doing things most mighty;  
I pictured Luck my motor car,  
Gliding on with ne'er a jerk,  
But I've since found that Luck is naught  
But  
Plain  
Hard  
Work.

I'd heard how Opportunity  
Came and then departed,  
She knocked upon one's door and then  
Turned quick and off she darted,  
And so in my front hallway there  
I'd loiter and I'd lurk  
For Opportunity to come—she came  
As  
Plain  
Hard  
Work.

Time was I envied Genius much,  
The glorious things it wrought,  
A genius never had to try  
Or struggle, so I thought,  
And then I met a genius  
And it stabbed me like a dirk  
When he said, "There's naught to genius  
But  
Plain  
Hard  
Work!"

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# A Personal Chat with my readers

**THE NEW YEAR.** What lies hidden in the folds of the New Year? It is a mercy we cannot tell. So we will start out with high hope, and the brave determination to make it in spite of everything to the contrary, the best year we personally have yet lived. The keynote must be quality. We will be concerned not so much to do more, but to do it better. If we are spared where will the New Year bring us? If you do not know where you are going, you most certainly will not get anywhere. If we are frank and honest with ourselves, we will own up that we are just drifters; and that in 1921 we have not got anywhere in particular. We have just "drifted round," strengthened a few bad habits, lived a little more indulgently than our conscience approved of, but of most of the serious things, in fact, we have not had a full year, because we were more concerned to get "a good time out of the year," than to "put our best" into it. Is the end of life to be like the end of the year, empty or full? That, of course, depends absolutely on ourselves. Now, what do you aim at? Most heartily I wish you a definite aim, a high accomplishment, a happy fullness of all your days.

Forget each kindness that you do  
As soon as you have done it;  
Forget the praise that falls to you  
The moment you have won it;  
Forget the slander that you hear  
Before you can repeat it;  
Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer,  
Wherever you may meet it.

Remember all the happiness  
That comes your way in living.  
Forget each worry and distress,  
Be hopeful and forgiving.  
Remember good, remember truth,  
Remember heaven's above you,  
And you will find, through age and youth,  
True joys and hearts to love you.

**PUSH GAILY ON.** The "Presbyterian Churchman" of South Africa has a feature of special interest, headed "An Unpublished Poem by Robert Louis Stevenson." The editor says:

"While on active service in France the Rev. J. N. M. Paterson, of King William's Town, was shown by a fellow-officer a manuscript copy of the following verses. This officer assured him that they had been sent by R. L. Stevenson to his father on the death of a common friend and had never been printed. The officer was subsequently killed, and his father died not long after. The poem is as follows:

Though he that, ever kind and true,  
Kept stoutly step by step with you,  
Your whole long gusty lifetime through  
Be gone a while before;  
Yet, doubt not, soon the seasons shall restore  
Your friend to you.

He has but turned a corner; still  
He pushes on with right good will,  
Thro' mire and marsh by heugh and hill,  
The self-same arduous way  
That you and he through many a doubtful  
day

Attempted still.

He is not dead, this friend; not dead,  
But on some road, by mortals' tread,  
Got some few trifling steps ahead,  
And nearer to the end;  
So that you, too, once past the bend,  
Shall meet again, as face to face this friend  
You fancy dead.

Push gaily on, brave heart, the while  
You travel forward mile by mile,  
He loiters with a backward smile,  
Till you can overtake;  
And strains his eyes to search his wake,  
Or, whistling, as he sees you through the  
brake,  
Waits on a stile.

**TIDY UP YOUR STOREHOUSE.** Memory is a precious possession if we have stored it with treasures, but it may be like an old

attic stored with useless rubbish. Or it may even be a veritable torture chamber which we shrink from entering. We can make our memories into whatever we choose through the years. It may be full of blessed association of love and fellowship of service given and received, dear recollections of which nothing ever can rob us; or it may be filled with bitter words and deeds of unkindness, hearts wounded in moments of passion, irremediable wrongs committed in hours of temptation. Day by day we are storing up for ourselves the memories with which we must presently abide.

**THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.** Sir Philip Gibbs writes in the "Daily Chronicle":

"I write hoping to touch the heart of the world and rouse it from its damnable and deadly indifference to the fate of millions. Unless the Powers act quickly, leaving politics aside, hundreds of thousands must perish. Western Europe will be punished by a pestilence, and it will deserve it."

We were strangely moved by the seige of Mafeking and Ladysmith, and from time to time the story of starving people holding on bravely, tenaciously, hopefully has roused admiration and generous helpfulness.

The picture of the starving millions in Russia, waiting for the miracle of relief that doesn't happen, shows a heroism akin to that

# GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION**

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

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

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

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1921.

of any besieged garrison or heroic explorer.

There are thousands of child heroes to-day in Russia; it is within our power to help. The Federal Government has voted £50,000. This is paltry when we consider how they voted up their own salaries. We spent £27,000,000 on drink in the Commonwealth in a single year, and it is well within our power to give enough, and give it at once, to rescue thousands who will otherwise die child martyrs, crushed by civilised selfishness and greed. I will be glad to send any donations on to the wonderful and heroic Society of Friends, who for nearly two years have done magnificent things for the starving.

THE EDITOR.

The Place to Buy Your Lunch  
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# FAMINE.

## THE GREAT NEED IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND RUSSIA.

By MISS MARGARET THORP, for "Grit."

I have travelled and worked throughout Central Europe and Russia, taking my share in the voluntary Quaker work of fighting disease and helping the people on to their feet again.

Because of the devastation of war, and the fact that countries have been cut off from their food supplies and raw materials, a generation of little children is stunted and blighted. They look so old and are too tired to play, and are often sent home because there is no mental energy to learn lessons. Tuberculosis finds an easy prey in the overcrowded homes of starving people, and is spreading at an alarming rate. We supply cod-liver oil, fats, milk, soap and warm clothing for those in the stricken countries. In Germany, with American and English money, we have been feeding one million children in the schools every day, on the medical basis of need.

In Austria, like Germany, the central cattle markets are empty and used for our warehouse and motor transport. We have imported cows from Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland. The farmers pay for the cows in milk, and the milk goes to the little children.

For the milk supply of Austria is only enough for one day a month compared with pre-war times.

Hospitals and homes are overflowing with stunted and deformed little children, products of a relentless blockade. Wherever I travelled I met with kindness—the people are very much like ourselves, only more artistic and sensitive. Goods are being poured into Allied countries to pay off reparations, causing unemployment in England, just as the glut of coal in France and Belgium means that French miners are out of work. Although there is little unemployment in Germany, the workers do not get much out of it.

In Poland we have been fighting cholera and typhus, which in 1919 was sweeping across the country. There are millions of homeless people pouring back into Poland, 60 per cent. of whom have no horses or cows, and have practically nothing but the filthy clothes on their backs. They eat grass, acorns, and potato peelings—live in dug-outs until homes can be built for them.

We can build a house for £5. We have imported grain, ploughs, tractors, agricultural implements, phosphates, fodder and manures—so that the peasants can get to work again, also cows, so that the children may have fresh milk. Wool is urgently needed so that the peasants can spin clothes for themselves during the long winter months.

In Russia, owing to the greatest drought since 1891, 70 per cent. of the crops have failed, the other 30 per cent. yielding only 90 lbs. per acre. Instead of the normal rainfall of 14 inches between October and June, 1920-1921, there was only 2½ inches. The

crops came up prematurely after an early thaw, and were burnt up by the months of blazing sunshine. This followed after the drought of last year, and the long years of war and civil war. Russia was just beginning to do big pieces of constructive work along educational and industrial lines. No Government was ever faced with a bigger handicap.

I made a thorough study of child welfare work in Moscow and then went right down to the Volga Provinces. I saw people dying



MARGARET THORP.

everywhere—doctors and nurses too hungry and exhausted to tend the sick. In the villages where there was no grass to eat, the peasants were eating bread made out of leaves, acorns, dirt and water. I saw them cooking it. The smell and taste was nauseating—it was like baked cow dung, yet that was all they had. In the villages most of the baby children had died.

At a place nicknamed the House of Death in Samara, I saw hundreds of little children dying—faces like wizened old men and women, limbs like drum sticks—460 children lying on benches inside, all very dirty, covered over with sacking, and suffering from hunger and typhus, dysentery, cholera, etc., the doctors and nurses almost too ill to help.

The children do not cry—they sit or lie in a deathly silence and just stare with dull, hungry eyes.

I saw little people feverishly searching rubbish heaps for bits of food—licking melon rind and eating dirt.

When I had a glass of tea at a refreshment place there were 20 starved little faces pressed against the window panes. That is

what famine is, and there are 30,000,000 of people starving.

The Government is doing all it can, the Health Departments are working day and night, and every country in Europe is helping, particularly the workers, who are giving a day's wage per week—even in Poland, Austria, and Germany—just because they know what gnawing hunger means and what the fierce winter means. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain voted £10,000.

The Quakers are known and trusted in Russia. They are not concerned with politics; they just help all they can in a practical way, and since 1916 have been working in Russia. Up to the present less than 1 per cent. of all the goods sent to our warehouses in Russia has been lost or stolen. Everything gets to the hungry people. We can guarantee that quite confidently, and as the work throughout is voluntary very little goes in overhead expense. We have a special fund for administration.

Several relief organisations are now in Russia under the supervision of Dr. Nansen and Hoover, and the famine districts are divided up for each organisation's relief. We have Samara, the Americans Kazan in the Tartar Republic, the "Save the Children Society" have Saratov, etc.

In Australia a Commonwealth appeal is being made under the leadership of Lady Forster, who is genuinely interested in a practical way, and we are making efforts to co-ordinate all efforts into one big Australian appeal. In each State organisations will work as before, such as the Friends, the Russian Famine Relief, which incorporates the Save the Children Fund, the Pope's appeal, Jewish appeal, etc., and money goes through these channels (earmarked for whatever country is desired), but they will all be represented on central committees in each State which will receive reports of money donated in order to know how much Australia is giving.

These central committees can deal with wheat, wool and produce.

The Australian Government has given £50,000 in wheat and meat, and the farmers are backing us up splendidly. Every effort is needed. Two shillings will easily keep a child for a week. Our money goes such a long way over in Europe. 143,000 roubles go to the £1; used to be 10 to the £1.

In Poland you can buy £5 worth of Polish marks now for 1/3.

Miss D. Benson, the Society of Friends, 88 Pitt-street, Sydney, will receive money, clothing or goods, which are continually being shipped to Europe. The money is cabled to London, to our office, and translated into food, clothing, medicines and soap.

This Christmas see what you can spare. In Australia we have no idea what the horror of famine means. "He who gives quickly gives twice."

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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



## Humors of the Referendum Pledge-Signing Campaign.

By ONLOOKER.

"Have you signed the Referendum Pledge yet?" With smiling courtesy the question was put to the pedestrians hurrying past. But what of its reception? Many did not even glance at the questioner, but turned contemptuously away. This was even worse than the open hostility of which there was ample. "No! Sign that — thing!" indignantly exclaimed one man. "Not much!" Then in a tone of intense disgust, as he strode off, "'Ammond and 'is Nationalist crew!"

Another man descended to personalities. "Garn! Your face would give me the 'ead-ache," said he, in answer to the usual question, while another muttered "Wowser" as he moved away.

"Sticky-beaks!" said a fashionably-dressed woman as she glanced with scorn at the little band of devoted workers, who had been standing for hours bearing the burden of scoffing and indifference with which their efforts were received.

"Why, don't you know that Noah got drunk, and we are all descended from him?" asked one voter, putting a question in his turn. "I'm going to hang on to beer as long as ever I can."

But there was another side to the work—"Sign? Of course I'll sign it. I am only too glad to do anything to help destroy the liquor traffic; it has destroyed my happiness and my home also," said a sad-faced woman, as she filled in her card. "My husband took to drink when we had been married some years, and after he became a grandfather he left me for another woman. Drink was to blame."

A returned soldier staggered up. "What is it all about, missus?" he enquired, gazing with interest at the pledge table. Explanations followed, and he readily signed, but came back shortly to say: "Give me my convention card, missus; I want that to help me get into heaven." Poor fellow! Drink was doing its best to keep him out of there,

and one's heart ached as he wandered off, probably to another open bar.

"Can I sign as many times as I like?" asked a tram-guard, jumping from his foot-board, "because I'd like to sign a hundred of them; pubs are the curse of this country."

"How much are the tickets, and what are the prizes?" was an oft-repeated question. Unfortunately, lotteries are so common that this was a very natural inference.

"What are you doing to stop the plague?" shouted another man, glaring angrily at the workers. "Why don't you get busy along those lines?" but he did not wait for an answer.

"Go home and mend your stockings, and wash your clothes!" insultingly said a man, with scarcely a glance at the trim figure of the lady who proffered the pledge, who, with dignified restraint, suppressed the very obvious retort, for the questioner was neither clean nor tidy.

And so the hours passed, revealing much ignorance, and more indifference on the part of voters, especially in the case of women. "I'm sorry I ever worked to obtain votes for women," disgustedly exclaimed one of the helpers; "they do not seem to value their privileges."

But despite all the weariness and discouragement which the work entailed, the bundle of signed pledges grew gradually larger, leaflets by the thousand were distributed, and much useful propaganda work done.

If throats grew sore, and bodies ached with the strain of so many hours of standing, and hearts were depressed, because of the small interest shown in a great national question, there was the satisfaction of feeling that something had been done to secure the right of the people to express their opinion on a people's question, and to usher in the day when Prohibition will be the law of our fair land.

ever, indicates that 667 former breweries are now manufacturing non-intoxicating beverages. Four hundred and thirty-one such plants are making beverages other than near beer. One hundred and eighteen plants are manufacturing soft drink syrups. Sixty-three plants are making malt syrups and extracts. One hundred and forty-five plants manufacturing ice. Fifty plants are operating as cold storage warehouses, while 152 plants are reported as idle.

Another most interesting development in the transformation of the old breweries is taking place by reason of a very important discovery recently made as a result of experiments conducted in the University of California. A new process has been brought to light which makes possible the preservation of soft fruits and berries in a frozen condition in water. By this process the fresh flavor and color of such products are fully retained. Brewery plants are admirably fitted for this peculiar process, which promises to be most successful and profitable.

One of the interesting results of national Prohibition is that shown in the transformation of the famous Annheus-Busch brewery in St. Louis, Missouri, which establishment is still operated by the same company, but which is now producing non-intoxicating beverages. Additional buildings have been erected by this company and the plant has been greatly enlarged to accommodate the new business, which has proven even more profitable than the former manufacture of beer.

## PASS "GRIT" ON

Not often one sees such glorious Fruit—they are choice!!

Spanish and Turkish Figs, from Spain and Turkey. Sealed tins and boxes. From 1/3, 2/3, to 25/-.

Mildura and Spanish Muscatel Raisins. Boxes at 2/6, 2/9, 3/6.

Delicious Fruit, in trays, 3/6 lb.

Crystallised Cherries, 4/3 lb.

" Paw Paws, 2/6 lb.

" Pineapple, 2/6 lb.

Nut and Fruit Dainties, fancy boxes, 1/3, 1/6, 2/6, 3/6.

Cuzol French Prunes (in glass), 4/6, 8/6.

ASPARAGUS—

"Sunkist," Libby's, S.&W., Bohemian, Delmonte, from 3/9 large tin.

Olives, Ripe and Green Sweet Corn, and everything to make a joy of the festive season.

Wine—that maketh glad the heart of man. Pure grape juice, unfermented, 1/3, 2/- bot.

Case Lots—Special Prices.

**VEGETARIAN CAFE**  
**Sanitarium Health Food Co.**  
**308 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY**  
**AND BONDI JUNCTION.**

## Transforming th Brewery—

(Continued from Page 5.)

The Schmidt Brewery of Philadelphia has been transformed into a factory for the production of a substitute for sugar, while the Shemm Brewery of the same city is now turning out malt syrup used in the manufacture of bread and cakes.

The Eagle Brewery of Providence, Rhode Island, which formerly employed 35 men, is now employing several hundred men as a syrup factory.

The Dillon, Montana, Brewery has been turned into a hospital.

The Lone Star Brewery of San Antonio, Texas, has been converted into a cotton mill.

The Brewery at San Jose, California, has been employed as a grape juice establish-

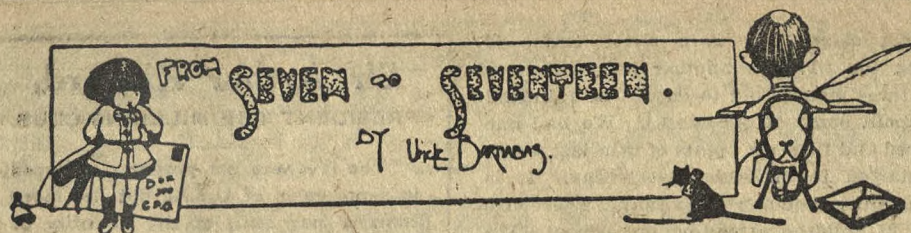
ment, accommodating 700,000 gallons of grape juice.

The Couer d'Aleen, Idaho, Brewery has been remodelled into a canning factory.

The Hemrich Brewery of Seattle, Washington, has been changed into a chocolate manufacturing establishment, turning out at the present time as many pounds of chocolate each day as it formerly turned out bottles of beer.

The "Beverage Journal," a publication formerly issued in the interest of the brewing business, has recently made a survey and published a directory showing various industries to which former breweries in the United States have been adapted. The survey is not complete, and many breweries are duplicated in the lists given, which, how-





All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send your photo as soon as convenient. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. Uncle B.'s birthday is celebrated in April each year by a picnic, to which he invites all his Ne's and Ni's. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag." Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

### WHY CHRISTMAS PRESENTS ARE CALLED BOXES.

We always call a present given at Christmas a Christmas-box, whether it is really a box or not. In olden times alms boxes were placed in the churches on Christmas Day to receive gifts of money for the benefit of the poor, and these gifts were distributed on the following day, which thus came to be called Boxing Day. Later, the watchmen, apprentices, and others used to go round from house to house collecting for their own benefit, and to receive the money gifts they had little earthenware boxes. Ever since those times Christmas presents have been known as Christmas boxes.

### "GRANDAD'S LETTER.

Dear Uncle B.—Although I am over 17, yet I am pleased to see a copy of "Grit" of 20th October lying in the house, also some copies of "Gems," which I understand you give out to the poor folk at Waterfall, Newington, Liverpool hospitals and Ryde Home for Incurables. It is nice to see "Grit" in this out-of-the-way place, and to feel that it is so highly appreciated, and looked forward to by the children here in this way back place. I see some pieces from the "Gems" in "Grit," and sometimes I see pieces in the "Gems" that have been in "Grit." What about asking your nephews and nieces when they find a nice piece to copy it out for "Grit" to put in the Daily Inspiration page? I was at the Public School to-day, and most of the children repeated a piece from the Ryde Almanac to me, and it seemed so nice to feel that the words which came from someone in America originally should have been passed into a school in the country for the little ones to read, mark and inwardly digest. I will get my grandson to copy out the words, and perhaps you will insert it in "Grit" for other children to read:

"I must not throw upon the floor the crust I cannot eat,  
For many a hungry little one would think it quite a treat.  
For wilful waste makes woeful want, and I may live to say,  
'Oh, how I wish I had the crust that once I threw away.'"

### THE ANNIVERSARY.

Olive Chappelow, Hurstville, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—Not long after my letter was in "Grit" I received a letter from a "Grit" country cousin, named Dulcie Standen. Dulcie lives on a farm at Belford, which is near Singleton. She's a jolly nice girl, and writes me nice letters. I've had a snapshot taken of myself, taken with a little friend of mine. It's not very nice, but it will just give you an idea of what I am like. We have just finished our church anniversary, which was very nice. There was beautiful singing by the Sunday School. Our musical conductor, Mr. Exton, had a hard time while we were practising singing, and the people in the congregation said we sang very well. Last Saturday we had our annual picnic at National Park. I suppose you have been there some time or other. We were all very tired when we got home, for coming home we had to walk two and a-half miles uphill. We were all glad when we reached the top. From National Park station we could see that recent terrible fire at Redfern. Well, dear Uncle, I think my news is all gone, so I will close now, with best wishes to yourself and cousins. Photo enclosed. P.S.—I would like to hear from other cousins. O.C.

(Dear Olive.—Glad to hear of your happy picnic. There has been no picnic unless one gets tired. I am pleased to hear of your country friend, and hope that others will write also.—Uncle T.).

### A NEW NE.

Stewart Chapman, Moorland, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—Will you please accept me as one of your nes. My birthday is on the 18th of December, and I am 7 years old. I go to the Moorland Union Sunday School, which I like very much. When Sunday School is over we go to church. Our Methodist minister's name is the Rev. Mr. Newton. The Moorland flower show is to be held on the 11th and 12th of next month. My father takes the "Grit," and I like reading the little letters in it. I will close now, with fond love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Stewart.—You are now a member of our family, and I trust that you will always keep on as you are going—"in the Lord's way"—and you will never become a scallywag.—Uncle T.).

### A COMPETITOR.

writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—I was very pleased to see my last letter in "Grit." I think it is quite time for me to write again. My brother "Alwyn" won the last competition in the Young Peoples' Banner. I hope you and all the other ni's and ne's are well. I hope you are getting on with your Prohibition. I sent in two competitions to the Y.P. Banner.

They are a Bible A.B.C., and the other you had to see how many words you could make out of the words, "Epworth Press." I got 190 without a dictionary. Mum said that was good. I will close now, with love to all "Grit" ne's and ni's.

(Dear Enid.—I admire your willingness, and hope you will win a prize. Keep trying. It is better than wasting time.—Uncle T.).

### THE PICNIC.

Marjorie Lee, "Leehome," Failford, writes:

Dear Uncle B.—Thank you very much for the birthday wishes. I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit." It is more than three months since I last wrote, so I ought to have some news. Oh, dear! the time does fly. It will soon be Christmas. My sister and I went to the Elsteddod the first day. We would have liked to have been there more, but we could not manage it. My mother and Roger have had the 'flu since I last wrote, but are alright now. Grandma is staying up at my sister's place for a while. I have had two letters from my little cripple. He writes a very nice letter. He says he can run about and play football. Last Friday week my sister Dorothy, mother, Esma and a little friend of Esma's and myself went with some friends to the beach. My friend, Mary Croker, and I rode. We—that is, Mary and I—were the last to arrive. We had a lovely ride. It was a lovely day, rather cloudy, but we didn't get sunburnt. We went round the rocks to get to the cave, but the tide was up and we couldn't get over. When we went back to the sulkies we had dinner, and then went on to the beach and had a game of rounders. Have you ever played rounders on the sand, Uncle? If you have you will know how your legs feel after you have been running for a while. When we were tired we amused ourselves by teasing one another. Then some of us went in for a swim. Two of the party imagined they were warming themselves by standing in their wet bathing suits with the cold wind blowing and throwing a rounder ball to each other. When we got dressed we had some fun in the sand, and after that we had tea and came home, after a very enjoyable day. Since I last wrote my auntie, Mrs. Nixon, has been called home. Well, dear Uncle, I will close now, with love to all "Grit" cousins, and not forgetting yourself.

(Dear Marjorie.—It is always a pleasure to me to read of the enjoyment of my Ne's and Ni's. I hope those two were warmed by their imagination. I could not imagine that far.—Uncle T.).

### SHORTHAND PROGRESS.

For satisfactory progress on the part of the student, individual teaching is absolutely essential. Not only do our students progress quickly, but they are constantly carrying off first places in public competitive Shorthand examinations. Any arrangement may be made to suit the convenience of students—whole day, half day, or one or two hours weekly in either day or evening classes. Students may take either Isaac Pitman or Sumnerhayes Shorthand (the new Australian system).

Prospectus on application.

**Metropolitan Business College, Ltd.**

338 PITT STREET.



**A PRIZE-WINNER.**

Brian Mowbray, "Kirkconnell," Sunny Corner, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—We are having the anniversary this afternoon; I hope there will be a lot of people there; we are having it in the public school. It is a nice day, but it is a long time since we have had rain. Father has killed four snakes this season. Raymond saw a snake yesterday while he was picking wild violets, but it got in a rabbit hole and father dug it out and killed it. There are a lot of wild violets and pansies out in our garden. Father is spraying the apple trees, and Uncle Frank is helping him. Father dug all his potatoes and got such a lot. He has not sold any yet. I hope they will bring a good price. I got a book at the anniversary for attendance; Raymond got a book for attendance and a book for lessons. We often play cricket, and are going to play this afternoon. We have bought another little pig. We killed the other pigs. Love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Brian,—I am delighted to know that both you and your brother are upholding the honor of "Grit" family by being prize-winners. Keep on.—Uncle T.)

**A WINNER.**

Leonard Gibbs Cocks, Cattai, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I went to the picnic on Eight-Hour Day; it was held down by a bridge. The creek which the bridge crosses is very deep; it is about 60 feet deep in places. I went to the picnic in our motor launch. We had some lunch, then the races took place. There were money prizes. I won two shillings. I have a vegetable garden in which I have growing lettuce, onions, carrots, radishes, tomatoes, potatoes, beans and peas.

(Dear Leonard,—Very pleased to hear that you enjoyed the picnic and was a prize-winner. You seem to be successful as a gardener. Good business.—Uncle T.)

**A NEW NE.**

Russell Lee, "Spion Kop," Eureka, writes:

Dear Uncle B.,—Will you have me for a Ne? My brother Lindsay used to write to you. We have an old cat called Puss and two kittens called Digger and Nigger. There are a lot of snakes about now. We killed three near our house in one week. I go to Rosebank day school and also Sunday school. We have a dog called Jack, but he is very lazy. We had two weeks' school holidays, but it has just ended. We get "Grit" and I like reading pages eleven, twelve and thirteen. It rained last night and to-day. We are very glad of it because there hasn't been any for a good while. I am nine years old. I was born on April 23. With love to all "Grit" Ne's and Ni's.

(Dear Russell,—I am glad to welcome you to our family circle. Remember your duty is now to be faithful in all tasks, kind to all fellows, and work for truth and sobriety.—Uncle T.)

**TWO NEW SISTER NI'S.**

Marjorie Pankhurst, Tamworth, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I would like to become one of your Ni's. I am eleven years old and am

in sixth class. My twin sister Grace is writing too. I have another baby brother; he is three months old to-day. The rain and hail spoilt some of our wheat. We had one hundred and fifty-six points of rain last week. We started to make hay yesterday. It is getting quite summer time now. There are about 22 children attending our school. We have a Band of Hope every month. I recite sometimes. We have a lot of cabbages in our vegetable garden. I hope we get a good crop this year.

Grace Pankhurst, Tamworth, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I would like to become one of your many Ni's. I am eleven years of age and am in sixth class at school. I go to Winton public school. Four of us drive in a sulky. We had one hundred and fifty-six points of rain last week. On Saturday night we had some hail which did the wheat a lot of damage. I have a little baby brother who is three months old. We have five and a half miles to drive to school. We have four canaries and a galah. I have no more news for this time, so good-night.

(Dear Marjorie and Grace,—I am pleased to welcome you both to the "Grit" family. Write gain soon and tell me the date of your birthday.—Uncle T.)

**Soviet Russia To-day.**

"There are no public houses and no alcohol. It seems strange that you never see or hear anything about liquor, and to see no men or women reeling from the effects of drink is something worth while travelling for. After my experience in Russia I am satisfied that the abolition of the vodka traffic has had more to do with the uplifting of the proletariat than is fully recognised in western countries. When it is cut out we will see the same advancement in Australia, and to-day the revolutionaries are setting the example in all countries."—W. P. Earsman, Communist Delegate to Moscow Conference.

Sydney, October 7, 1921.

**A NEW NI.**

Bertha Handsaker, Concord, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—Will you kindly accept me as one of your many Ni's? I am 12 years of age. I go to the Church of England at Mortlake. Mr. Hughes is our minister, and he is very nice. I will try and keep off the scallywag list. I am going to try for a bursary this year. We had Digger Williams to speak to us. He told us about his interviews with the King and many people while he was at the war. Love to all the "Grit" family and yourself.

(Dear Bertha,—I have heard Digger Williams and he interested me very much. He is what I call a real hard case; but he got into and out of his difficulties with a smile. It was the smile that did it.—Uncle B.)

**Sir Arthur Rickard,**

PRESIDENT THE MILLIONS CLUB.

"The law was not properly enforced in some parts of U.S.A., but not more than 10 per cent. of the quantity of liquor obtainable before the introduction of Prohibition could now be got. The elimination of the saloon had brought about an enormous improvement, and the saloon should be eliminated here."

Sydney, December 10, 1921.

TEA is like everything else, the better grades cost just a little more and give quite a lot more satisfaction.

There is no better drink on earth than good Tea.

The choicest and best Tea obtainable is

**KU KU TEA.**

Let your next order be for KU KU Tea. "Safe Tea First."

Your Grocer can supply you.

Wholesale only

**JOHN CONNELL & CO., LTD.,**  
SYDNEY.



**Three Advantages in Buying Tools at DANKS'**

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

The guarantee is if a tool by a standard maker proves defective through a flaw in manufacture it will, without fuss or trouble, be replaced by a sound one.

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

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

Open till nine Fridays. Call in and inspect.

Country orders receive prompt attention.

**John Danks & Son Pty., Ltd.,**

324 PITT STREET (near Liverpool Street), SYDNEY.  
And at Melbourne.





### THE RESENTFUL TRAMP.

A woe-begone specimen of the tramp tribe made a call at a rural residence to ask for aid. The door was opened by a woman of angular proportions, severe in demeanor, and of uncertain age and temper. Having speedily ascertained the object of the visit, in raspy tones she observed: "I shall not give you anything. Do you know who I am?"

The weary wanderer replied that he had not the pleasure of knowing. "Well, I'm a policeman's wife, and if he were here he would take you, and very quickly, too."

The tired tramp looked at her quietly for a minute, and then replied: "I believe you, ma'am. If he took you he'd take anybody."

### THE REASON.

"Why do the nobility so seldom marry for love?"

"Many of them would like to, but their creditors won't let 'em."

### LOVE MUST EAT.

She: "And will you always love me—all the livelong day?"

He: "Ye-es, I think so. You'll give me a chance to stop for meals, I suppose?"

### REALLY REAL.

The old-fashioned Virginia reel is still popular in Virginia when some of the old-timers can find something that will produce it!

### THE SAFETY ZONE.

He (full of news): "There's something going around that will interest you!"

She: Well be careful, there are some pins in my waist!"

### RESERVED SECTION?

"Is my wife forward?" asked the passenger on the Limited.

"She wasn't to me, sir," answered the conductor politely.

### YES!

Isn't it curious how a woman can call a man dear and then make him cheap?

### WHO'S WHO IN MATRIMONY.

On the sea of matrimony

'Tis a knack to keep afloat;

He who pays the alimony

Is the fool that rocks the boat.

### A FABLE.

There was a famous tenor

Whose voice could reach high "C,"

With voice robust this chap was just

As fond of flatter "E."

### OSCULATORY.

He: "What shape is a kiss?"

She: "I don't know."

He: "Well, give me one, and we'll call it square."

### WONDER.

"Mother, why did you marry father?"

"So you've begun to wonder, too, have you?"

The Bully: "I kin lick ye!"

Emerson: "Don't be silly—I am not a postage stamp!"

### ORNITHOLOGICAL.

Lady Visitor: "But you're wrong in thinking the birds a nuisance. They devour the insects and caterpillars."

Mr. Subbubs: "I'm glad you told me. It's a great consolation to know that they eat my fruit merely for dessert."

### DISAGREEABLE WEATHER.

"Did ye hear that our weather forecaster is tryin' to get transferred?"

"No, I didn't, Si. What's the trouble?"

"He says the climate doesn't agree with him."



## KERR'S

RELIABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES  
AND SILVERWARE



Solid 9ct. Gold Nellie Stewart Bangle, 37/6.

Others, 25/-, 30/-, 42/-, to 25/5/-

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

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

## W. KERR

High-class Jeweller, Watchmaker, and  
Silversmith,

542-544 GEORGE STREET.

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

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LIMITED,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS  
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Electric Light and Power Installations from  
Municipal Council a Speciality.



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TRY OUR STEAM-MADE BREAD.

## PURE FOODS

### "WHITE WINGS"

SELF RAISING FLOUR.

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

### "WHITE WINGS"

MALT AND PEPSIN BREAKFAST MEAL.

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

REFUSE ALWAYS SUBSTITUTES.

H. L. BUSSELL & CO., LTD.

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

FOR BEST VALUE  
DRINK

KING TEA  
THE NEW CEYLON



# DAILY INSPIRATION

**"Every word of God is pure: He is a shield unto them that put their trust in Him."—Prov. 30, 5.**

## SUNDAY.

"Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."—John, 16, 33.

"Our failures are not the test of our lives, but rather what we do with our failures. Some men let a failure mark the end of effort; with other men failure is the challenge that calls forth their best. Therein was the life-and-death difference between Peter and Judas. Both men failed miserably; but Judas let his failure put an end to further effort, while Peter turned to Christ for power to live it down, and is immortal as a man who conquered failure. A life is great not by the measure of a few mistakes, but by splendid mastery over all mistakes. Christ came to give us this mastery. Men win it or lose it as they accept or reject Him."

## MONDAY.

"Thanks be to God, which giveth the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."—1 Cor., 15, 57.

### THE VICTOR.

Who can defeat To-morrow?  
As long as God's will underlies  
Battle and anguish, strife and sorrow,  
In no defeat the Future dies;  
Each dawn again beholds it rise  
Afresh beneath the waiting skies;  
Each sunset sees its borrow  
Strength from the night of sacrifice,  
And, with the sun, its foes surprise  
In new, unconquerable guise—  
Who can defeat To-morrow?

—Exchange.

## WAHROONGA Grammar School.

GROSVENOR ROAD, WAHROONGA.

### Headmaster.

Rev. CLIFTON P. BROWN, M.A.,

Honorman in History, English, Logic and Philosophy, Melbourne University.

It is the aim of the College to prepare boys for entry into the larger Public Schools, and therefore not only is a thorough grounding given in all school subjects, but also the preparation in character and physique, which is so important, is a matter of careful attention. Too much stress cannot be laid on this, as often the advantages of the greater school are lost or seriously lessened because the boy has not been properly prepared to appreciate and use them.

The school is open to boys under the age of fourteen years.

Only a limited number of boarders will be taken in order that each boy may be under the personal care of the Headmaster and his wife.

## TUESDAY.

"The desire of a man is his kindness."—Prov., 19, 22.

### ONE ACT OF KINDNESS.

"Might we not all resolve that every day we will do at least one act of kindness? Let us write a letter in such terms that the post will bring pleasure next day to some home; make a call just to let a friend know that he has been in our hearts; send a gift on someone's birthday, marriage day, or any day we can invent. Let us make children glad with the things they long for and cannot obtain; and a thousand other things which we could do within a year, if we had eyes to see, and a heart to feel, and had the will to take some trouble."—Ian Maclaren.

## WEDNESDAY.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."—John, 15, 13.

### THE BREADTH AND HEIGHT AND DEPTH OF LOVE.

Love is a measureless sea,  
Wide as eternity.  
Only a God  
With infinite rod  
Can measure love's measureless sea.  
Higher than stars have shone,  
Reaching up and enfolding God's throne—  
So high is love,  
Beyond and above  
All thought of man, reaching up to God's throne.

Fathomless passion of love,  
Only the Christ from above—  
Gethsemane  
And Calvary—  
Could sound the deeps of the ocean of love.

—L. M. Hollingsworth.

## THURSDAY.

"The wicked man . . . in prosperity the destroyer shall come upon him."—Job, 15, 20-21.

### THE CRACK IN THE LANTERN.

"There was one crack in the lantern, and the wind had found it and blown out the candle. How great a mischief one unguarded point of character may cause us! One spark blew up the magazine and shook the whole country for miles around. One leak sank the vessel and drowned all on board. One wound may kill the body, one sin destroy the soul. In little matters how carefully the rest of the lantern is protected; the one point which is damaged is quite sufficient to admit the wind. And so it little matters how zealous the man may be in a thousand things, if he tolerates one darling sin. Satan will find the flaw and destroy all his hopes."

## FRIDAY.

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."—Psl., 46, 1.

### HELP YOURSELF.

Here's a bit of homely counsel,  
Well worth while for you and me.  
In the ups and downs of living,  
Just to take and hold and see;  
When the road is rough and stony,  
Seek not aid from sordid self;  
Set your teeth, and fight on bravely  
In your troubles, help yourself.  
Never blanch at a disaster,  
Lift your head and raise a cheer;  
At the worst a steady courage  
Surely will bring helpers near!  
God will help you if you trust Him,  
Do not rust on any shelf;  
When the clouds about you gather,  
Forward march and help yourself.

## SATURDAY.

"The error of a moment is often the sorrow of a lifetime."

### NO FEAR, NO HOPE.

Mr. Robert Owen once visited a gentleman who was a believer. In walking out they came to the gentleman's family grave. Owen, addressing him, said: "There is one advantage I have over Christians: I am not afraid to die; most Christians are afraid to lie; but if some of my business were settled, I should be perfectly willing to die at any moment."

"Well," said his companion, "you say you have no fear of death—have you any hope in death?"

After a solemn pause, he replied, "No."

"Then," replied the gentleman, pointing to an ox standing near, "you are on a level with that brute; he has fed till he is satisfied, and stands in the shade, whisking off the flies, and has neither hope nor fear."—"Sword and Trowel."

## "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 22/12/21, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-: W. D. Campbell, 20/12/22; E. Butler, 30/10/22; O. Jones, 30/11/22; L. Dengate, 3/7/22; A. B. Pursell, £1, 30/7/23; F. V. Knapp (N.Z.), 11s. 6d., 30/12/21; F. J. Oxenbould, £1, 30/12/21. Following are paid to 30/12/22: Mrs. Betts, Mrs. Griffin, Miss Wulffing, Mrs. Saunders, A. S. Wheatley.

## GOOD COUGH MIXTURE.

A family supply of wonderfully good mixture for colds, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, and sore throats may be made in a few moments by adding Heenzo to sweetened water, in accordance with directions printed on the label. The quantity of mixture so made would, if bought in the ordinary way, in a lot of little bottles, cost anything from 12/- to £1 or more, according to quality. Heenzo costs only 2/-, and money cannot buy anything better.

Heenzo Cough Diamonds are good.



# Important World Congress on Alcoholism.

## AUSTRALIA'S NON-ATTENDANCE.

It has only just become known why no report has been received by the Federal Government from the XVI. Congress International Contre L'Alcoolisme, which was held at the instance of the Swiss Government during August of this year.

When the invitation was sent by the Swiss Government to the Acting-Prime Minister steps were at once taken to ascertain what the Cabinet intended to do, and after the passage of many letters, telegrams, and an interview we got a definite promise from the Acting-Prime Minister that Australia should be represented. Next we were informed that someone would be sent from London to represent this country. We were confident such an arrangement would not meet with general approval, and at once called a meeting of influential Sydney citizens to discuss the matter. The result of this meeting was that we informed the Acting-Prime Minister that as the matter of finding the money to send a delegate appeared to be the only thing which was preventing the Government from sending someone from here, the committee would gladly pay the expenses. The reply to this was that a gentleman would be sent

from London. This was accepted all in good faith and we waited for the report to come to hand. When it is remembered that no less than twenty-eight countries were officially represented at the Congress, you will readily understand the importance of getting an official report of the proceedings from someone who would, as a delegate, watch the interests of Australia and voice our point of view. The next step was a question in Parliament addressed to Senator Millen by Senator Thomas, asking for information about the Congress. Senator Millen replied that Australia was represented. Further enquiries by Senator Thomas elicited from Senator Millen the information, by telegram, "Sir John Cockburn was nominated too late to attend the Congress." Thus a most important world Congress has met and deliberated on the question of alcohol and Australia had no voice in the proceedings, and we shall have to be content with a second-hand version of the proceedings and the decisions. This, apart from the obvious discourtesy involved in our failure to accept a friendly Government's invitation, an invitation important enough to warrant twenty-eight other countries accepting it.

later. All workers are urged to book this date and come.

## "WE WANT NO COWARD BOYS."

Work hard, work well, my boys,  
There's dignity in work;  
Use muscle, hand and brain,  
A duty never shirk.  
In this progressive world,  
There's work for each to do;  
Strike in! for all you're worth,  
You'll never, never rue!

Good honest work ne'er kills—  
'Tis drunkenness and sloth  
Breed discontent and ills,  
And checks all upward growth.  
The idle, lazy boy  
Will be an idle man,  
And both are useless drones  
Where action leads the van!

We want no coward boys,  
Who fear their hands to soil,  
Roll up your sleeves, my lads,  
Engage in honest toil;  
Keep heart and conscience clean,  
Let brain guide hand with skill;  
And heart and brain and hand  
Their duty shall fulfil.

We want no coward boys,  
Who spoil their lives with drink,  
But boys of pluck and grit,  
Who always pause and think,  
And then give answer, "No!  
True to our pledge we stand,  
And work until we have  
A Prohibition land."

## THE BEER EFFORTS IN U.S.A.

A correspondent from New York in the "Evening News" deals with the probable effect of the regulations permitting the dispensing of beer and wine as medicine, and asks the question, "Is Prohibition ended?" His article does not, however disclose the whole situation. These regulations can be effective in a few States only. Beer could not be sold except in California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin; also in the non-prohibited portions of Louisiana and Maryland. Elsewhere it is prohibited by local laws. Even in these States it can be sold only on prescription, and can be bought only from druggists, and the druggists have gone on record against it. Seventy-eight per cent. of the doctors will not even prescribe liquor, and the druggists are not apt to stock up with booze they cannot sell a few days later.

From this it can be seen that whilst the new regulations may complicate the situation somewhat, they do not make it so desperate as this correspondent infers.

The Willis-Campbell Bill, which was passed by a big majority in the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate, will prohibit the sale of beer as medicine, and absolutely block this latest effort to nullify National Prohibition.

There was an average decrease of 84 per cent. in chronic and acute alcoholism in the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, Milwaukee, and New Orleans, comparing the four years previous to Prohibition with the first Prohibition year. This statement is based upon statistics of the health authorities of these cities. In New York, for instance, there was a decline from 687 deaths due to alcoholism in 1916, to 98 in 1920. There was also a decline of 48 per cent. based on the same comparison in deaths from liver cirrhosis.

## New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from Page 4.)

12. In an interesting manner this specially prepared lecture deals with the temperance teachings of Baden-Powell, founder of the movement.

### A GOOD START.

Several societies are planning special features for the opening meeting in 1922, as follows:—Wentworthville United B. of H., Lantern Lecture, January 6; Cleveland-st. Meth. B. of H., Cinema Night, January 10; Inverell United B. of H., American Charts, January 18; Marrickville C. of C. B. of H.,

Cinema Night, January 19; St. Peters C. of C. B. of H., New Day Nursery Night. Other societies are invited to apply for helps and appliances. Write now.

### "ALICE" IN "NEW DAY" LAND.

You have heard of "Alice in Wonderland." The story of her "New Day" adventures and all the nursery friends she made is now ready. Write for a copy of the booklet—1d. each, or 9d. per dozen, post free.

### A SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

In connection with the B. of H. Union, a special conference will be held on February 7th in the Alliance Rooms. Full particulars

## "THE WORKER"

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

It reigns supreme as an Advertising Medium for Mail Order Business.

Full particulars from

**THE WORKER TRUSTEES,  
ST. ANDREW'S PLACE, SYDNEY.**

Phone: City 778.



## THE GOVERNMENT BOOZERY.

### RENMARK'S DRINK BILL.

Hotel Bar Receipts Nearly £100 Daily.  
Quarter's Profit, £2,281.

The balance sheet for the quarter ending September 30, issued by the Renmark Hotel Committee, shows that the income for the period was £9830/15/9. The bar receipts amounted to £7490—approximately £100 a day. Reckoning the population of the Renmark district at 4000 the figures would allow of every man, woman, and child having a pint of beer for every day of the week that the bar was open. The receipts for the period, other than those of the bar, were £2330. The principal items of expenses were: Beer, £1791; wine and spirits, £1554; cordials, £116; hotel expenses, £966; hotel wages, £741; bar wages, £400; management, £356; freight and cartage, £446; lighting, £113; rates and wages, £251; repairs and frontage expenses, £204.—"Murray Pioneer," 25/11/'21.

### PROHIBITION, BEGGARS AND THE LONESOME QUARTER.

Mr. Alfred Kornfeld, manager, "Engineering News," has just returned from Europe. The New York "Times" says that he reports himself amazed by the unemployment situation and the number of beggars in certain European countries. He expressed surprise that despite the reported three million unemployed in the United States there is so little privation, and says, "According to an old Biblical custom, upon my departure from my own country a friend of mine gave me a coin wrapped in a piece of paper which I have kept with me through my world tour. The prescribed procedure is for me to present it to the first beggar I meet upon setting foot upon my native soil. I have been home more than three weeks and do you know I have not disposed of that coin yet."

Prohibition makes a difference.

### I SAW YOUR AD. IN "GRIT"

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

PROPERTIES ALL SUBURBS.

**L. G. CHEYNE**

AGENT, CROYDON PARK.

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



## Anthony Horderns' will supply your Christmas needs

by mail with just as much satisfaction as though you shopped in person. All the extraordinary facilities of this great store are available to you, however far from the city you may dwell --- the wonderful variety of its stock --- the excellence of its values.

Four Christmas lists are awaiting you, giving particulars and prices of Gifts, Toys, Books and Christmas Provisions

Write for them.  
They will be posted free.

**Anthony Hordern & Sons Limited**  
BRICKFIELD HILL, SYDNEY. Telephone, City 9440

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OPTICAL WORK of the  
BEST QUALITY from

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**W. RANDLE WOODS**  
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SYDNEY.

Tel.: B2660.

Hours - 9 to 6  
Saturdays 9 to 1

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

If this strikes you, then send along to

**THE AUSTRALASIAN WHITE CROSS LEAGUE,**  
56 ELIZABETH STREET,  
SYDNEY,

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

## LET THE BEAUTY OF SPRING BE REFLECTED IN THE HOME.

If you are contemplating an up-to-date furnishing scheme this Spring, give us a call.

**J. N. MILLER**  
FACTORY DIRECT HOME FURNISHER  
549 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY