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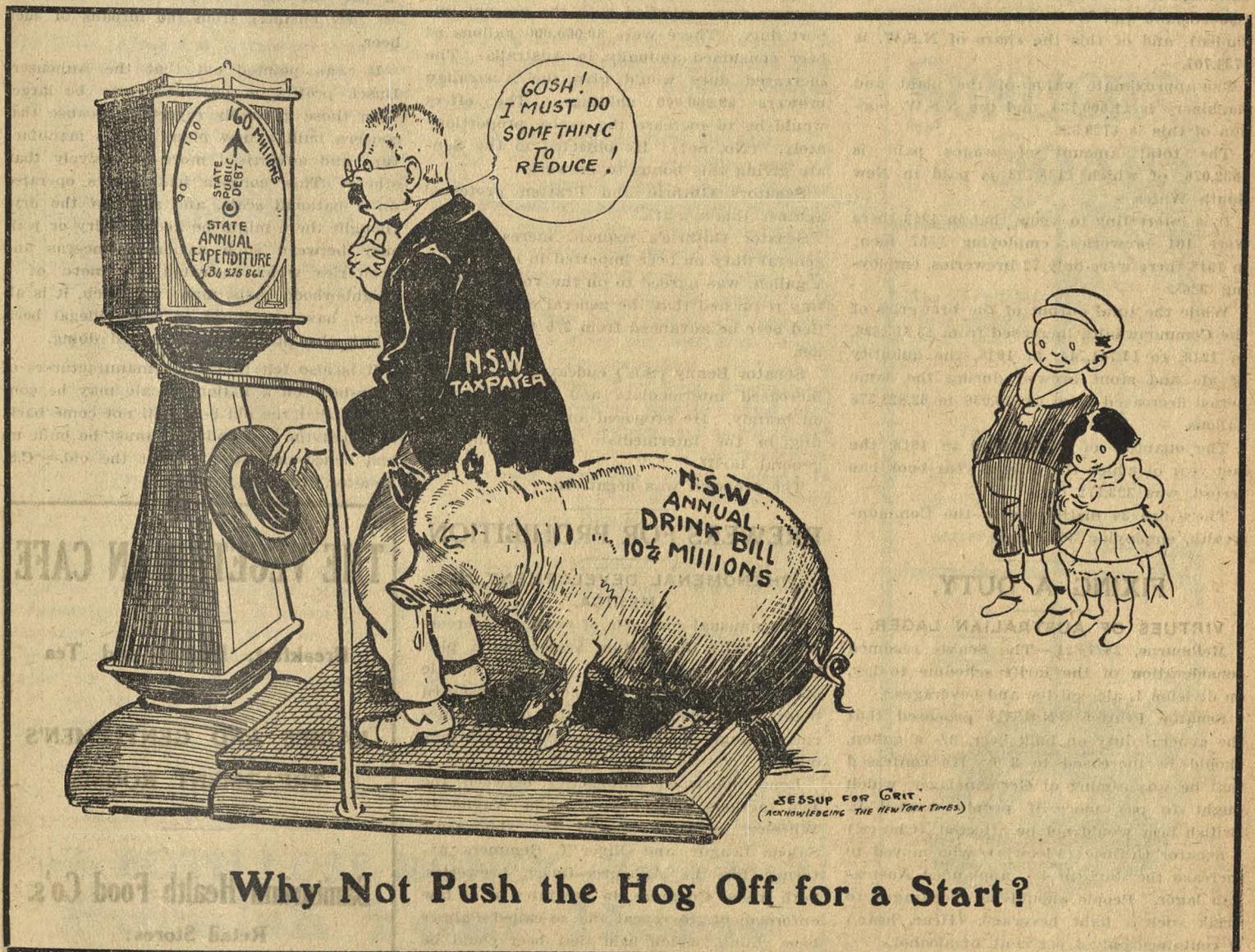
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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Twopence.

SYDNEY, AUGUST 11, 1921.

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THE BREWING INDUSTRY.

There are 72 breweries in the Commonwealth, of which 21 are in New South Wales. There are 3268 employed in these breweries, of which 950 are employed in New South Wales.

The approximate value of the land and buildings in the Commonwealth is £1,676,567 (Queensland and West Australia are not included), and of this the share of N.S.W. is £734,707.

The approximate value of the plant and machinery is £1,600,734, and the N.S.W. portion of this is £729,322.

The total amount of wages paid is £632,076, of which £188,703 is paid in New South Wales.

It is interesting to know that in 1913 there were 101 breweries, employing 3557 men; in 1918 there were only 72 breweries, employing 3268.

While the total output of the breweries of the Commonwealth increased from £3,817,396, in 1913, to £4,741,744, in 1918, the quantity of ale and stout brewed during the same period decreased from 63,578,096 to 62,828,578 gallons.

The quantity of sugar used in 1918, the last year of which the official year book has record, was 323,572 cwt.

There are 34 distilleries in the Commonwealth, employing 360 hands.

FIXING A DUTY.

VIRTUES OF AUSTRALIAN LAGER.

Melbourne, 28/7/21.—The Senate resumed consideration of the tariff schedule to-day, on division 1, ale, spirits, and beverages.

Senator Pratten (N.S.W.) proposed that the general duty on bulk beer, 3/- a gallon, should be increased to 3/6. He confessed that he was aiming at German lager, which ought to pay more if people wanted it. British beer would not be affected. (Cheers.)

Senator Guthrie (Victoria), who moved to increase the duty to 4/-, applauded Australian lager. People should be encouraged to drink such a light beverage. (Hear, hear.) It contained only 4 per cent. of alcohol.

Senator Wilson (S.A.) interjected.

Senator Guthrie admitted that he had never tasted South Australian beer.

Senator Wilson: I'll give you the opportunity. (Laughter.)

Senator Guthrie: I shall be glad to embrace it. (Hear, hear.)

Senator De Largie: Did you ever hear of tobacco juice being put in beer?

Senator Guthrie: I don't frequent hotels where they sell such stuff. (Oh, oh!)

Senator Russell (Minister) pointed out that the difference between the import and the excise duty gave brewers a protection already of 1/9 a gallon. This amendment would only increase brewers' profit. The brewers were satisfied with the present import duty. There were 69,000,000 gallons of beer consumed annually in Australia. The increased duty would give the Australian brewers 69,000,000 shillings. The effect would be to increase the excise proportionately. (No, no!) He objected to the Senate giving this bonus to brewers.

Senators Guthrie and Pratten protested against this remark.

Senator Guthrie's request, increasing the general duty on beer imported in bulk to 4/- a gallon, was agreed to on the voices, and it was requested that the general duty on bottled beer be advanced from 3/6 to 6/- a gallon.

Senator Benny (S.A.) endeavored to secure increased intermediate and general duties on brandy. He proposed an additional shilling in the intermediate column, and 2/- general tariff.

The proposal was negatived.

BREWERS FOR PROHIBITION.

PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT IN AMERICA.

The unusual spectacle of brewing interests uniting with Prohibition leaders in a plea for drastic legislation to prevent the sale of beer for medicinal purposes was presented before the Judiciary Committee of the American Congress at the opening of hearings on the Volstead bone-dry bill.

Long nourished animosities between the two factions were buried while Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, and Oliver T. Remmers, attorney for the Anheuser-Busch breweries, both urged Congress, in the interest of law enforcement, to repeal the so-called Palmer beer ruling, which held that beer could be prescribed by doctors as a medicine.

The Anheuser-Busch attorney, in fact, went even further than demanding the passage of the Volstead bill. He proposed that Congress conduct a sweeping investigation into violations of the law. He declared that as a movement fraught with significance. It of the big brewers, who, he said, are in every instance obeying the law to the letter,

LIQUOR KINGS QUARREL.

Prohibition leaders regard this unexpected support from the Anheuser-Busch interests as a movement fraught with significance. It is the first public indication of the long expected "break" in the ranks of the national association of brewers. The desertion of the Anheuser-Busch breweries, the most powerful of that group, they believe, will ultimately disrupt the entire organisation of brewers.

As a result of the disclosures, the advantages were decidedly in the favor of the Prohibition element, who riddled the arguments advanced by the liquor interests which were still trying to save the Palmer ruling.

DESIRE TO PROTECT NEW BUSINESS.

The attitude of the pro-Prohibition brewers is believed to have been prompted in part, at least, by the desire to protect his new business from the inroads of such beer.

It was pointed out that the Anheuser-Busch profits on near-beer may be larger than those generally reported, because that concern built a new plant for its manufacture and advertised more extensively than others. This concern has always operated on a national scale, and some of the dries thought there might be keen rivalry or jealousy between such national concerns and breweries which operated on more of a neighborhood basis, many of which, it is alleged, have continued to make illegal beer, which the Busch plant stopped doing.

It is also felt that some manufacturers of near-beer on a national scale may be convinced that the old beer will not come back, and that the new industry must be built up and hence protected against the old.—"C.S. Monitor," 14/5/21.

THE VEGETARIAN CAFE

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A CONSUMPTIVE DEMONSTRATION AND A SKELETON TRADES UNION.

Mr. James Allan, of Messrs. Allan and Stark, Ltd., Brisbane, has just returned from a world tour, and arrived back on the Ventura which berthed in Sydney on Tuesday.

Mr. Allan is one of Queensland's best-known public men, and sat for some time in the Legislative Assembly as representative of one of the electorates of Brisbane.

WAR-SCARRED FRANCE.

"One of the most impressive sights which greeted me on my tour," said Mr. Allan, "was the new battlefield of France. It is no longer a battle between armies, but is the fight by the French peasants to reclaim the shell-tortured earth. They are succeeding magnificently. The Somme, Villiers Brettoneaux, the Aisne, Arras and Armentieres are districts which have been brought once more into crop-bearing, but Messines Ridge is still scarred and desolate, and the wounds of Menin Road are not yet healed.

"Part of a battalion was lost during the war. It was recently found. Eighty men belonging to it were discovered in a cellar at Ypres. They had been suffocated by a shell having blocked the exit. In such a manner had the terrible bombardment which the city suffered accounted for other men in the ill-fated battalion.

THE SLUMP AND BUILDING.

"Building improvements and architectural ideas have attracted a good deal of my attention during the trip. The general trade slump is certainly being felt throughout the world, and the building trade has not been exempt. However, I noted that many magnificent hotels have recently been built in U.S.A. I stayed at some of them, and they were quite a financial success, and whatever else prohibition of beverage alcohol in America has done, it has not ruined the accommodation business. A comparison of American and Australian hotel accommodation is out of the question. The American hotels are beyond comparison, superior to ours, and they are generally full. Sometimes when I wired ahead for accommodation I was disappointed.

"I didn't have the time to make a specific study of the effect of Prohibition in Canada

and the States, but my general impression is that it is quite a success.

"The average man's opinion over there is that if another referendum was taken, Prohibition would win easily, and that all along the line there is no chance of the country going back to the drink traffic.

"The 'cheap' press still howls about the reform, but the better class papers are for it, and it is generally understood that liquor money is calling the tune which the yellow papers play.

"I'm a business man, and the casual remarks of other business men that I met proved to me that the abolition of liquor has resulted in general increase of efficiency in trading and a gain of new business, the result of much capital being diverted from the liquor channel into legitimate business channels.

A DEMONSTRATION FIASCO.

"Just before leaving San Francisco we read the newspaper reports of the 'monster' Anti-Prohibition procession which the 'wets' tried to stage in New York. For months back the energy and money of the liquor trade had been used to ensure success. 'One hundred thousand people will march in the procession,' they had boasted, and circulars had flown to every city and State urging simultaneous demonstrations. It was a miserable failure. New York demonstrated alone. Its procession was less than one-fifth of the promised size, and a friend told me that those who walked in the procession were mostly aliens and warped citizens. In that city of 5½ million souls only one-third of one per cent. demonstrated.

"The Bartenders' Union should have impressed organised Labor. Its members were present in the procession. They numbered eight souls.

THE CITY OF ANGELS.

"Los Angeles, or the City of the Angels, is a big city and should contain a few people who are not angels. I saw two fighting there, but they were not drunk. Nor did I see any drunks during my tour in the States. Nor did I come into contact with illicit liquor selling. It probably exists to some extent,

but it is certainly not making Prohibition a farce.

"Nearing Australia, on the home trip, I chanced on Prohibition as a dinner-table topic with a professor from the Leland Stanford University in California, and who was my table companion.

"He knew about agriculture in the grape-growing State, and gave me to understand very definitely that Prohibition had not hurt the grape growers. On the contrary, they had, during the past year, been receiving from three or four times the price hitherto received for their grapes. The demand for pure fruit juice drink had made the difference.

"It is good to be back once again in Australia, and I am sure that we here, as other nations are, will speedily forge ahead now that the worst of the slump is over."

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FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14.

11 a.m.: Presbyterian Church, Gloucester.

3 p.m.: Faulkland.

7.30 p.m.: Anglican Church, Gloucester.

8.30 p.m.: School of Arts, Gloucester.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

11 a.m.: Anglican Church, Dungog.

3 p.m.: Fosterton.

7.30 p.m.: Presbyterian Church, Dungog.

Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

11 a.m.: Methodist Church, Taree.

3 p.m.: Salvation Army, Taree.

7.30 p.m.: Church of Christ, Taree.

8.30 p.m.: Belmore Hall, Taree.

Rev. Fred C. Middleton.

11 a.m.: Methodist Church, Dubbo.

7.30 p.m.: Presbyterian Church, Dubbo.

8.30 p.m.: Parish Hall, Dubbo.

Rev. H. Allen Job.

11 a.m.: Methodist Church, Nyngan.

7.30 p.m.: Methodist Church, Nyngan.

Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

7.30 p.m.: Barrington School of Arts.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15.

8 p.m.: Cambria Hall, Epping.

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.

7.30 p.m.: Copeland.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

8 p.m.: Town Hall, Nyngan.

Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.

8 p.m.: Protestant Hall, Dubbo.

Rev. H. Allen Job.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

7.30 p.m.: Craven Creek.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

8 p.m.: School of Arts, Stroud.

Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

8 p.m.: Masonic Hall, Peak Hill.

Rev. H. Allen Job.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17.

7.30 p.m.: Craven.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

8 p.m.: Town Hall, Naromine.

Rev. H. Allen Job.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

7.30 p.m.: Stratford.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

8 p.m.: Union Church Hall, Geurie.

Rev. H. Allen Job.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

Open-air Meetings at Dungog, Dubbo, and Nyngan.

OUT WEST.

It is quite a long time since a Prohibition meeting was held in Nyngan. This town will be our farthest west when it is visited by Mr. T. E. Shonk next week-end. Rev. A. G. Manfield is doing a splendid work out there, and he is adding to it by special interest in the arrangements for Mr. Shonk's visit. Mr. Job will be at Dubbo, Peak Hill, and Narromine. Later, Mr. Shonk will travel up to Gilgandra, Eumungerie, and Coonamble. Last year Mr. Francis Wilson found very healthy Prohibition sentiment throughout the latter district.

Another section of the team will be in the rain-soaked North Coast between Dungog and Taree.

A VARIED PROGRAMME.

As an illustration of the widespread work that is being carried on, this coming programme should be put alongside the activities of the past few week-ends, when our team of speakers were engaged in the St. George, Waverley, Randwick, and Botany districts. On one Sunday twenty-one services were taken. The reception was most cordial, and many expressions of appreciation were passed along afterwards.

THE MONTH'S ACTIVITIES.

July is usually a month in which weather conditions are unfavorable. Though not so bad in this respect as usual, the past month had its handicaps. There were 56 card services held, 5 card meetings, and 56 other meetings. The attendance at all totalled 5730, and promise cards handed in numbered 607.

The latter are a continued satisfactory indication of the readiness of our people to take their share in the responsibilities of the campaign.

OUR NEXT CONFERENCE.

This is to be held on Thursday, September 1st, in the Congregational Hall, Pitt-street. It will deal with women's work in the afternoon and in the evening there will be the Young People's Department School of Methods and Workers' Conference.

The Conference will be opened by Rev. R. B. S. Hammond with a statement concerning the place of women in the Prohibition campaign. Discussion will follow upon the methods of work and means of co-ordinating activities of various women's organisations.

Tea will be provided, immediately following which there will be demonstrations of appliances and methods in connection with work among young people. These will include the lantern, chalk talks, the microscope, and the phonoboard.

At the evening session, "Organising Our Forces" and "Helps and Supplies" will be the subjects of papers and discussion.

See full programme in next issue. Then make sure of the Conference as your fixture for September 1st.

ENLARGED PREMISES.

Owing to the extending activities of the Organising Department of the Alliance, it has been considered advisable to take a larger office. This is still on the third floor of Macdonell House, and is alongside

the General Office. Workers and those interested in our campaign need never hesitate about looking in at "No. 32."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

"WOBLING AND TOTTERING."

During the gale in Sydney on Wednesday the steeple of St. George's Church, Castle-reagh-street, become dislodged, and started swaying with the wind. An architect said the danger arose through builders using iron dowels for holding the stones together instead of using the older method of bone or hard slate dowels. This suggests a parable for pledge-signing. Nowadays many people use modern plans for safeguarding against the liquor gales. But when raising the steeple of life's character, the temperance pledge helps to bind all together in one noble, beautiful spire which will be safe in the storms of temptation and will not totter in drunken weakness. If the youthful character develops in the right, sure way of total abstinence, no steeplejacks will be needed in the years to come to repair damage from booze storms.

WELCOME!

The Y.M.C.A. Boys' Division is fortunate in securing Mr. H. Turner as Secretary. He comes with a fine record of four years' work as Secretary to the Broken Hill Boys' Brigade. He is enthusiastic upon Temperance and Prohibition, and is planning a series of lectures for the boys.

NEW SOCIETIES.

The following Societies have recently registered:—

No. 32.—Woolloomooloo City Mission Band of Hope. Leader, Mrs. O. Furner; Superintendent, Mr. Mercer. Membership, 80.

No. 33.—St. Peters Church of Christ Band of Hope. Leader, Mr. A. Kyle; Secretary, Mr. E. Dreves. Membership, 30.

Y.P. CONFERENCE AND SCHOOL OF METHODS.

Do not fail to fix Thursday, September 1st, for this event. Full details given elsewhere. The place of meeting has been changed to the Pitt-street Congregational Hall.

RECITATIONS FOR YOUNG FOLK.

We are frequently asked for items for children. Most books contain long recitations. We shall occasionally print a short one in this column. Cut it out and keep it for use in your Society. Try this one at

(Continued on page 12.)

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An Answer to Your Question.

By T. E. SHONK.

Can you give a short, concise statement regarding the six o'clock closing situation?

Yes. A referendum of N.S.W. voters was taken on the question on June 10, 1916. The result was a majority of 138,090 for six o'clock closing. This was for the duration of the war.

But the above Act was subsequently qualified by the Liquor (Amendment) Act of 1919, which contains two clauses bearing upon six o'clock closing:

(a) It provided for a ballot on six o'clock closing to be taken within 18 months of January 1, 1920. That period expired therefore on June 30, 1921.

(b) It states elsewhere that all licensed premises shall be closed at six o'clock until a closing hour has been certified and published in the "Government Gazette" in pursuance of the above-mentioned referendum.

Clause (a) of this Amendment Act has been flouted by the Government. The referendum was not taken. Does this mean that the whole of the Amendment Act becomes invalid? We think not.

If the Liquor (Amendment) Act is scrapped, what is the position then?

The terms of the war-time referendum should be allowed to operate. As the British Government has officially stated that the war ceases on September 1, 1921, 6 o'clock closing should hold till six months after that date—March 1, 1922.

What is the Government's attitude?

Although the Attorney-General, in consultation with others, has stated that 6 o'clock closing is still in force, the decision in favor of 11 o'clock closing, given by Stipendiary Magistrate Burton Smith at the Central Court in July, has made a trial case necessary. We await the case and the judge's decision.

Is there any danger of an hour between 6 o'clock and 11 o'clock being fixed?

Very little, as the Liquor Trades Employees' Union have decided to request the Minister for Justice (Mr. McKell) that the Act should not be altered to provide for a closing hour later than 6 o'clock, and the majority of publicans are opposed to late closing.

Why was John F. Kramer, the National Prohibition Commissioner, replaced in America?

Because the appointment, as are most public appointments in the States, was a political one. The Republicans, having swept the polls at the recent Federal election, replaced Democrat office-bearers by their own nominees.

Who is the new Commissioner?

Major R. A. Haynes, editor of the "Hillsborough Despatch," and a man who is devoted to the dry cause.

Is he a religious man?

Yes. He is prominent in the activities

of the Methodist Church, and was a member of the General Conference at Saratoga Springs in 1916.

Is Prohibition a live issue in New Zealand?

Very much so. The next referendum there will be taken in 1922, probably in October.

Has Prohibition in New Zealand a chance of success at the next poll?

Prohibition should be carried. The referendum held on December 17, 1919, resulted in Prohibition receiving 270,250 votes, being 28,999 more than were cast for continuance; 32,261 votes, however, were cast for State purchase and control, and as Prohibition did not get a majority over both the other two issues, it did not come into force.

Did the war affect the vote?

Yes. It is remarkable that whereas the civil population gave a majority for Prohibition, the soldiers' vote showed 278 for Prohibition, 579 for State Control, and 887 for Continuance.

The two years of civilian life which the returned soldiers have enjoyed since war ceased should have strengthened their judgment, and their vote will undoubtedly harmonise with that of the civilian population.

Has not sly-grog selling made No-License a farce in New Zealand?

As the 13 electorates which have adopted no-license gave a majority of 12,600 votes for a continuance of no-license at the last poll, sly-grog selling cannot be a serious factor there.

Isn't there more drinking in no-license areas than in others?

No. Alcoholic liquor may be imported into no-license areas, but the official figures for 1919-1920 show that in licensed areas the consumption was 14½ gallons per head, as against 14.5 gallons per head in no-license areas.

Will the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area remain dry?

The constitution of the Irrigation Area Commission provides for a dry area, and no official move has been made to make it wet. A rumor that the residents desire licenses has no solid foundation.

At the last meeting of the Commission Board the policy of submitting the question of licenses to referendum of the residents should the question become a burning one, was decided upon.

Is drunkenness prevalent on the Area?

It is almost non-existent. There are approximately 20,000 inhabitants in the irrigation district. At Leeton during the first three months of 1921 only eight arrests for drunkenness were made. On the racecourse during the few days of the races, where a bar is permitted, 15 persons were arrested for drunkenness.

There is one policeman stationed at Leeton and one at Yanco. When the races are

on four others have to be brought in, making six in all.

Is accommodation in the Area unsatisfactory because of the absence of hotels?

No. It is generally admitted that the Hydro at Leeton and Mirrool House at Griffith—the Commission's accommodation houses—are equal to any first-class country hotel, and have not the disadvantages connected with a bar trade.

Is mention of liquor made in Australia's mandate over German New Guinea?

Yes, special reference. A penalty of £200 or imprisonment for two years will be imposed on any person supplying liquor to any native.

If liquor is harmless to the whites in New Guinea, why prohibit it from the natives?

It is not harmless to the whites, and Mr. Watt, the ex-Acting Prime Minister of Australia, thinks it advisable to have total Prohibition in the mandated territories.

Under Prohibition, a man who gets a drink will be made a criminal. Is this satisfactory?

All laws make criminals of the people who break them, and there is no law that makes so many criminals as the license law. In commitments for drunkenness alone in this State, it has 1900 "breakages" to its credit, or discredit, to say nothing of other crime associated with the traffic.

What about sly-grog?

To listen to some people one would imagine that Prohibition cities were the only ones in which sly-grogging was prevalent. Yet, as it is well known, this form of lawlessness is very prevalent wherever the liquor trade operates. Illicit liquor selling will always exist where licenses exist. In Prohibition territory, however, the longer the dry law is in force, the less chance there is for sly grog selling. This is the almost unanimous testimony of police officials in "dry" territory. The excessive cost of "hooch"—or illicitly distilled liquor—combined with its poisonous nature, is sufficient to keep it within bounds.

Won't Prohibition accentuate the present widespread unemployment?

This fear is not well founded. Substitute a boot factory for a brewery, and you will have less, not more, unemployment. Official figures for Canada showed that in 1916 per million dollars of capital invested, liquor making employed 68 persons, and paid 48,000 dollars in wages; other manufacturers averaged 231 employees, and paid 117,000 dollars in wages. That means over three times as many employees, and more than double the wage payment.

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GRIFFITHS BROS.

Of Things Proper and Things Not Proper.

AND OF EASILY SHOCKED PEOPLE.

(By BREN PEMBURY, for "Grit.")

Two or three weeks ago I was invited to deliver a lecture before a very select company of ladies and gentlemen. Out of deference to their genteel feelings, I call them "ladies and gentlemen" instead of simply "men and women." After my lecture had gone its sleep-inducing way for about a quarter of an hour I discovered that I had stepped from the year 1921 back into the mid-Victorian age, and I received something of a shock. This is actually what happened. While dealing with a certain phase of our social life I had occasion to refer to the shameful fact that on the streets of Sydney were to be found many prostitutes. No sooner was the word out of my mouth than I thought the revolution had begun. One good lady summed up the whole objection to my mentioning the unsavory fact by remarking, "Such an improper thing to say!" On my way home after the lecture I let my mind dwell on things which are called not-proper, and I was delighted to find that by a casual glance through history we see that the men and women who ever did anything really worth while were those who, in the face of genteel hypocrisy, did what was "not-proper."

WILFULLY BLIND.

There are many people about who belong to the company of the good soul who objected to the word "prostitute." They are like the man in India who, when his friend imported a telescope and stated that by looking through the instrument he could see a new star, the man smashed the telescope, and remarked, "Well, there is no new star now." Certain good souls may try to blind themselves to the vice of our cities, but the dreadful thing remains nevertheless, and will

remain until strong men and women—those who are not afraid to look life straight in the eyes—rise up and fight and conquer the unclean thing.

A long time ago I read of a poor curate from the East End of London who was invited to preach in a fashionable West End church. When the time for the sermon came he gave out his text: "Even as ye did it to the least of these, ye did it unto Me," and then he undid a brown paper parcel, and from the parcel he took a man's shirt. Very deliberately he unfolded the garment, and, holding it up to the full view of the wealthy congregation, he said: "In my parish your sisters are being paid a shilling a dozen for making these shirts. . . . What do you think Jesus would do about it?"

Now that was a "not-proper" thing to do, but it was the right thing. Many times things which are "not-proper" are right.

I often meet people to-day, good orthodox Christian folk, and I am sure that had they been present when, on a little hill outside of Jerusalem, the Son of Man was nailed naked to a rough cross they would have said it was "not-proper"!

In the fight against the drink traffic it is often necessary to reveal in all its hideousness those things which are born of alcohol. We must do this even at the expense of shocking certain people. Nothing is to be gained by closing our eyes to facts, so let us look at them, even though the sight hurts our eyes. Desperate efforts are being made in certain quarters to stress the respectable side of the drink business.

A HIDEOUS SCENE.

Here is a wine shop. Let us look inside. Coming from your sheltered life, the effort will cost you suffering, but it is worth it,

We push aside a begrimed curtain, and here, in the city of Sydney, in the year 1921, is hell. We step inside and take a seat at a little table.

At the next table is seated a girl, she looks about eighteen or twenty years of age. Her cheeks are plastered with a sickly pink paint, her lips are the color of red wine, and her eyes are heavy and dull. She lolls across the table and addresses us: "Goin' buy us a drink, dearie?" A woman who is sitting at the opposite table rises; she is perhaps forty, her hair is streaked with grey, the ugliness of gross sin is stamped on her face, and beneath it all lurks the ghostly remains of the grandeur of womanhood. With a lurch she comes to our table and shuffles into a vacant chair. "Yer don't belong 'ere; wots yer game, eh?" Without waiting for an answer she leaves our table and goes and sits beside the girl who invites us to buy her a drink. "Give us a smoke, duckie," the elder woman dribbles out. The girl does not heed the request. Letting her head fall on ot her arm across the table, she murmurs, "Gawd, I just feel crook." . . . A hand pushes aside the curtain, and a young man comes inside. He stands for a moment and takes in with a glance all the faces in the room. He hesitates when his eyes reach the girl who lolls across the table, and then, a little unsteadily, he goes straight to her table and seats himself.

"Wots wrong, Lottie?"

Lottie sits up quickly. "Hello, Mac! Cripes, I haven't seen you for ages." Breaking off suddenly, she catches the eye of the waiter, and calls for two "big glasses—same old sort, Alf." Five times this act was played,
(Continued on page 12.)



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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.

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And at Melbourne.

GREAT REFERENDUM PLEDGE CAMPAIGN.

BIG INTEREST AROUSED.

Many say "I OBJECT"—then write "I PROMISE."

**DOES IT
MAKE YOU VOTE
AGAINST YOUR
PARTY?
NO!**

"I object to signing the Pledge. It will make me vote against my Party! You can——"

Our First Objector—the Pledge had a punch in it—it aroused interest. "Vote against your Party! Not a bit of it! There will be three or four candidates belonging to your Party putting up for election, won't there? Just give your preference vote to the one who stands for a Referendum." "Yes! Right! I'll promise."

**DO YOU
ABSTAIN
FROM
VOTING?
NO!**

"Dear Mr. Hammond.
"Where are your ideas leading you to? Don't you see that it is impossible for there to be an avowed Prohibitionist in every bunch of political candidates. If there doesn't happen to be one in my electorate, then I'm to deny myself the right to vote? Absurd, I'll not do it, and now—"

REFERENDUM PLEDGE.

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

Signed

Witness..... Address.....

Date..... Electorate.....

"But . . . but . . . but . . . how about if more than one candidate promises to support the right to a Referendum? Perhaps one of them may be an out and out Prohibitionist. Then——"

". . . Give him your first vote every time, and vote 2 and 3 for the others.

"You're on the wrong track," replies Mr. R. B. S. "The Pledge gets you to vote for the candidate who stands by the Referendum principle, not necessarily the principle of Prohibition. There are many politicians to-day who are prepared to give us a Referendum, but who have not yet decided for Prohibition. Is that clear?" "Yes!" "You'll sign, 'Sure'!"

"And it's good to know that the Alliance is continually 'alive' with fresh attacks on the Trade, but why is this bold move necessary, tell me?"

Because while many politicians are sufficiently up-to-date to admit the importance of the Referendum, others need to be made to see that the will of the people must prevail.

Because the pledge will organise Prohibition votes, and the politician will bow before our vote—it is the one King he obeys.

**DOES IT GIVE
PROHIBITIONISTS
THE BALANCE
OF POWER?
YES!**

WHEN
**WE HOLD
100,000 PLEDGES**

**IS THE
PRIMARY OBJECT
A
REFERENDUM?
YES!**

WE SHALL CONTROL THE SELECTION OF PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES and RETURN to PARLIAMENT "REFERENDUM" MEMBERS. MAKE YOUR MEMBER A REFERENDUM CANDIDATE by signing the Pledge yourself—and get others to follow.

A Personal Chat with my readers

QUITE A GOOD JOKE. The licensed liquor trade a few weeks ago in one of the country towns of another State offered a prize of £5/5/- for the best essay on "the continuance of the present system of liquor trading," the winning essay to be the property of the liquor traders. There were only three entries. One of these was written by the strongest opponent of the liquor trade in the district. The judge, while a capable man, was an opponent of Prohibition. The prize was given to the Prohibition man, who, with great delight, handed it over to the funds of the Prohibition Party, having the happy conviction that his essay won on its literary merits, not on its pro-liquor arguments, and he knows full well that the liquor traders have "bought a lemon," and that they never can use this essay.

ENGLAND'S DRINK EXPENDITURE. In last week's "Grit" was published the astounding drink bill of England, which is twice as great as that of our State, being £10 per head per annum. The following cable is what one would expect:

"The convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales totalled 95,763 last year, compared with 57,948 in 1919, showing a continuance of the re-action from the striking decrease during the war. Yorkshire, Lancashire, the Midlands, and the eastern and western counties had the largest increases."

It is always safe to multiply the convictions by 10 if you would know the extent of the country's intoxication.

FREAKISH THINGS IN THE PRESS. In the Melbourne "Herald" of July 21 last quite a long cable appeared. It reveals a pitiable lack of modesty, on the one hand, and a deplorable lack of sense in those who consider such freaks worthy of a cable. In U.S.A. the woman's freakishness in dress has reached such a point that already 17 States have legislated against the "suggestive nudity" of daring, ill-balanced females. The cable said:

"The prolonged heat wave has been responsible for a startling evolution in women's dress in England. The modern flapper has been unwillingly obliged to confess that her short skirts and low blouses have reached a point of diminution beyond which it is quite inadvisable to go. She has, however, solved the problem of keeping cool by discarding items of dress which have hitherto been regarded as essential.

"Drapery firms in the West End are displaying 'The summer girl's heat wave out-

fit,' which collectively weighs 9½ ounces, and is made up of a muslin frock weighing 6 ounces; 'undies, two items,' 2 ounces; silk stockings, one ounce; and garters, half an ounce. Corsets are regarded as unessential, and are rarely worn. A man's lightest outfit weighs 4 pounds 15 ounces."

Ordinary people dream they are dressed in such a manner, and wake up in a sweat of shame, and find it hard even to go to sleep again. The pity is that so many women are merely ambitious to attract men, rather than win their admiration. It isn't altogether the price that makes it difficult to keep some women in clothes, it is the fashion.

VAGRANT THOUGHTS. Queer thoughts flit through my mind from time to time, sometimes a sentence in a paper, sometimes a chance remark, and there follows a queer thought, which I frequently jot down, though do not always find a use for. Worried for a loan by another stranger, I could not help wondering why men thought it worth while to approach me with such a request, and I came to the conclusion that because I was willing to stand alone, and not wait for the crowd that they thought I ought to stand a loan.

A damp cellar used to be considered unhealthy; it has become notably so in U.S.A. A curious thing is that the tighter the money market the soberer the business world. Business is looking up, let us hope it won't get cramp in the neck.

The best way to cure snake bite with whisky is to let the snake drink it before he bites you.

LOSS IN DELAYS. Do you know Robert Southwell's "Loss in Delays"? He was martyred at Tyburn in 1595. He had previously, for his religious belief, been tortured and imprisoned, and the demand for an open trial settled his doom.

Shun delays, they breed remorse,
Take thy time, while time is lent thee;
Creeping snails have weakest force,
Fly their fault, lest thou repent thee;
Good is best when soonest wrought,
Lingering labor comes to nought.

Hoist up sail while gale doth last,
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure;
Seek not time when time is past,
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure;
After-wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.

Time wears all his lock before,
Take thou hold upon his forehead;
When he flies he turns no more,
And behind, his scalp is naked;
Works adjourned have many stays,
Long demurs breed new delays.

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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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1921.

Seek thy salve while sore is green,
Fester'd wounds ask deeper lancing;
After-cures are seldom seen,
Often sought, scarce ever chancing;
Time and place give best advice,
Out of season, out of price.

THE EDITOR.

Portland, Oregon, has been dry since January 1, 1916. In that time school attendance has increased fifty per cent., bank clearings have tripled, more and better clothing is being bought, the city debt has decreased, and the cost of the penal department cut. This information comes from the Chamber of Commerce. The general sentiment is expressed—"Oregon is glad she went dry."

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

O happy, happy, happy day!
When she whose beauty you adore
Greeted you in virginal array,
And clasp your hand to part no more.
Only by perfect health sustained
May such felicity endure,
To hold the happiness you've gained
Take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

What's the Harm in a Little Wine and Beer?

Science of recent years has dragged out into the open the mischief done by beer and wine quantities of alcohol. A great variety of experiments, performed in many countries, under the direction of expert investigators, in laboratories and in the practical work of every-day life, have snatched the mask from beer and wine, and to those who will see

second hour, 12.5 per cent. the third hour.

It was a beer or wine quantity of alcohol (equivalent to two glasses of beer or a half-pint of wine) that Totterman found markedly reduced the co-ordination of eye and hand work needed in range finding, sextant observing, sighting of guns, delicate machine work of all kinds.

Swedish army found reduced endurance in shooting 22½ per cent.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (the equivalent of 2 to 4 glasses of beer) taken daily that Smith found impaired ability to memorise and to add numbers.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to 2 to 2½ glasses of beer, or 10 ounces of wine) that Durig and Schnyder found diminished muscle working ability in lifting and mountain climbing and increased fatigue.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol that in practically all these experiments misled the person using the alcohol into thinking that he was working better, when actually his work was poorer.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to 1½-2½ pints of beer or 10-15 ounces of wine) that Dodge and Benedict of the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory, Boston, found definitely depressed combined nerve and muscle activity. This with other results gave "clear indication of decreased organic efficiency as a result of moderate doses of alcohol."

The amounts of alcohol used in the foregoing experiments are commonly taken in wine or beer by hundreds of thousands of drinkers. They have been proven to decrease physical and mental working ability and to shorten life.

"Alcohol is alcohol, either in whisky or beer," says Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, of the Life Extension Institute. "It is nonsense to claim that beer is a hygienic drink. It is drunk chiefly for its alcoholic effect, and if the alcoholic effect is produced the danger of alcohol exists. Any one who doubts that beer can produce a certain form of intoxication need only visit the saloon and watch the beer-drinker in various stages of befuddlement or excitement. If beer does not intoxicate or produce any alcoholic effect, what becomes of the 'racial craving for stimulants which it is said to satisfy? Furthermore, heavy beer-drinking, as in the case of brewery employees, adds the danger of excessive fluid intake, entirely apart from alcohol. The heavy mortality of brewery employees is sufficient evidence that beer, so far as its effect on masses of men is concerned, is not a hygienic drink."

The scientific evidence merely confirms what careful observers have long been telling a world that failed to listen or that, perhaps with perceptions dulled by beer and wine drinking customs, would not listen.



have revealed these drinks as they are—the carriers of a poison, alcohol, that is ever at war with human welfare. What do the experimenters say?

It was a beer and wine quantity of alcohol (equivalent to two or three glasses of four per cent. beer or half-pint of ten per cent. wine) that Kraepelin found impaired the perception and attention needed by lookouts, signalmen, sentries, engineers, automobile drivers, machinists and others in military and civil life.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to 1 to 4 glasses of beer or 1-5 to 4-5 of a pint of wine) that Joss found decreased in adult students the power of attention, concentration, mental keenness, 4.9 per cent. the first hour, 10.9 per cent. the

It was a beer and wine quantity of alcohol (equivalent to ¾ of a pint of wine or a little over four glasses of beer) that Frankfurter found increased 17 times the relative number of errors in typewriting.

It was a wine quantity of alcohol (equivalent to 4-5 of a pint of wine) that Aschaffenberg found decreased the amount of work done by typesetters 8.7 per cent.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to about two pints of beer or ¾ of a pint of wine) that Kraepelin found impaired accuracy in marksmanship in the Bavarian army.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to two glasses of beer or one pint of wine) that Lieutenant Boy of the

YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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LATEST INFORMATION.

Mozambique. Lisbon, April 30, '21.

The manufacture of alcoholic liquors in Mozambique has been prohibited.

Poland. Warsaw, May 24, '21.

The Polish Legislature has enacted a Local Option law giving the people power to prohibit the sale of liquor containing more than 2½ per cent. of alcohol.

Holland. Utrecht, April 21, '21.

To-day the Second Chamber has accepted the Local Veto Bill by 39 for and 29 against. The Bill has been sent to the First Chamber, where it is expected to be accepted.

Persia. Teheran, April 22, '21.

At an official banquet given to the Diplomatic Court, the Premier, Seyel Ziaeddin, announced that he intended to introduce reforms for the prohibition of the sale and importation of alcoholic liquors. No alcoholics were provided at the banquet.

United States. Washingt, D.C., May 17, '21.

A decision of the United States Supreme Court reaffirms the constitutional legality of the Prohibition Amendment. Another defeat of the liquor interest in their effort to re-establish the traffic in America.

Alaska. Juneau, May 24, '21.

Alaska's bone-dry law, which went into effect on January 1, 1918, and prohibits the manufacture, sale, or possession of intoxicating liquors, has been declared valid and not repealed by the Volstead Act.

British Columbia. Victoria, May 1, '21.

The new liquor control Act went into force to-day. The Vancouver and Victoria stores are the first to operate. There is great dissatisfaction with the law and a speedy reversal is expected.

Quebec. Montreal, May 1, '21.

Private liquor selling has come to an end and Government control takes its place. The Prime Minister appeals for help to make it a success, but while liquor is what it is, no one expects any great benefit to follow the new system of sale.

Finland. Helsingfors, April 28, 1921.

By a two-thirds majority the Finnish Par-

liament rejected a private bill introduced by three members of the Rigstag which provided for the revision of the Prohibition law. Smuggling is still carried on from Esthonia, but that is no reason why we should destroy our good Prohibition law.

Honduras. Uvilla Island, May 10, '21.

Our petition against booze having been adopted by Congress and approved by the President, no alcoholic liquors can now be imported or sold on our Island. Any one found with liquor will come under the contraband law and be severely punished. Our victory was celebrated by the Good Templars and others at a church service, procession, and fireworks display.

South Africa. East London, May 15, '21.

Applications from boarding houses for liquor licenses have been refused, the Mayor stating that Prohibition in America has been such a pronounced success that the present was not an opportune time to extend facilities for obtaining liquor.

United States. New York, May 23, '21.

Liquor valued at 7,000,000 dollars (£1,400,000) has been seized by the New York police and 300 arrests have been made. A "flying squadron" is out on foot, on subway, automobile, and motor cycle, to round up the bootleggers. New York violaters of the Prohibition law are having rather a warm time and learning that Prohibition can prohibit.

Canada. Toronto, April 19, '21.

The referendum on the question of the Prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquors into the Province of Ontario was taken yesterday, and resulted in a great victory for Prohibition. We shall have at least a majority of 170,000.

Japan. Tokyo, May 1, '21.

Under the leadership of the New True Women's Association, a great campaign is going forward for the limitation of the sale of liquor, and the quantity to be sold. Closing the liquor bars in the Parliament House and the prohibition of the sale to young people.



EXCEEDINGLY GOOD VALUE IN BOYS' COTSWOLD SUITS



BIG VALUE IN BOYS' COTSWOLD SUITS, made in smart popular style, as illustrated, from serviceable woollen mixture English Tweeds, in smart colorings of Dark Greys, Browns, or Navy, strongly lined through.

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ECKS**

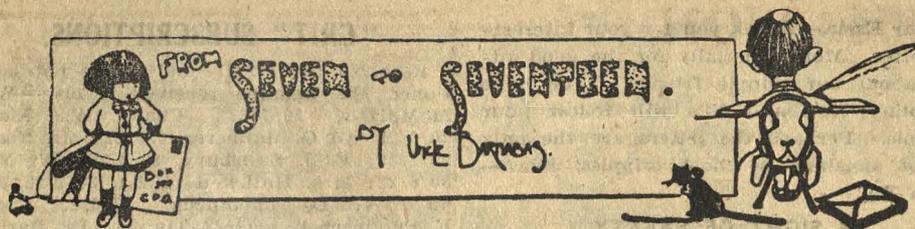
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All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send your photo as soon as convenient. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. Uncle B.'s birthday 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.

A NEW NI.

Grace Westerweller, "Ritoria," Gunnedah, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I would like to become one of your Ni's. I will be nine on the 8th of next month, and I am in fourth class at this district school. I am now enjoying the week's holiday. Yesterday I went with my brother and sisters for a picnic on the Third Hill, and we had a lovely time. To-morrow Wirth's Circus is coming, and it is not going to be far from our place, so I will be able to see the animals. Last Monday night at the church there was held a mock election, and it was a great success. After this was over all present went over to the parsonage and a little social took place. I attend the Methodist Church and Sunday school almost every Sunday. I have not missed church once during the year. It is raining here now. Well, Uncle, I must close. Hoping you will place me on the list as one of your Ni's, and I will not become a scallywag.

(Dear Grace,—Now that you have joined the "Grit" family I trust that you will always strive to win others to the cause of sobriety and commonsense. You will then never become a scallywag.—Uncle T.)

ON TOP.

Nelson Johnston, Gerringong, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I saw my first letter in "Grit," and I think it is about time I wrote again. I was at a launch picnic up the Shoalhaven River on the King's Birthday. It was to commemorate the 39th anniversary of the Gerringong Good Templars' Lodge. We went by train to Berry; the launch was waiting for us there. We went down Broughton Creek, then up the river to Cabbage Tree Creek. We went ashore and had lunch. After a game of football and other games we left and caught the train at Bomaderry station for home, after a most enjoyable day. I was out at the Methodist tea meeting last Saturday night. It was the 51st anniversary, and, like all other boys, I enjoyed the tea and cakes best of all. We held our quarterly examination at school, and I came top of my class. I must close now, with love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Nelson,—Well done! I and all the family are proud of you. Keep up the effort and you will have greater victories in the future. That picnic must have been just splendid.—Uncle T.)

A NEW NI.

Irene Magill, "Nardoo," Bogan Gate, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I hope you will accept me as one of your Ni's. I will be 13 on the 6th of December. I got my Q.C. last year, and so did Willie, my brother. The grass is lovely and green round here, and the stock are nice and fat. We have four pet lambs; they are not very old, but two of them are fairly big. Rita and I are going to a birthday party to-morrow. We are going to ride. There is to be a show in Bogan Gate this year. We have not had one for a long time. I am entering for some things. I have not had my photo taken for a long time. The last time was when I was seven. Well, Uncle, I will close now, with love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Irene,—You are now a "Gritite" and as such you must be a worker to win others. I hope you are successful at the show. Write and tell me about it.—Uncle T.)

TRUE FIGHTERS.

Elsie Grant, "Weona Farm," Belmont, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—We were very pleased to see Dorothy's and Mary's letters in "Grit," so now Bernice and I are going to write. We went to the Methodist Church this evening to hear Mr. Wilson speak on Prohibition. We had our own church services earlier so we could go. Mother, father and grandma have joined the Alliance, and we hope to do something to help Prohibition. Mary is away at Branxton with some friends on an orchard, and she says she is getting fat and rosy. They get "Grit" up there, too. Love to you and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Elsie,—When all are of one mind to accomplish a given purpose it is much easier to gain success, so your family should play a big part in making Australia a sober nation, and a good place to live in.—Uncle T.)

BOUND TO WIN.

Thelma Dunlop, Croydon Park, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I suppose it is about time I wrote again, as my letter appeared in last week's "Grit." We broke up to-day for our mid-winter holidays. I am half sorry, and half glad, that we have our holidays. Margaret was one year old last Friday. She can't walk yet, although she can say plenty, and can nearly walk. I am going for an examination for Sunday school in July, and have to go down to my Sunday school teacher's place on Sunday morning to get lessons on the catechism, and also I have

to have lessons on the life of St. Peter from another teacher. They have started building our new church, so we will soon have a nice building to sit in. I have no more news just now, so I will close with love.

(Dear Thelma,—Very pleased to hear from you. Stick to your studies. They will be no load to carry, and always helpful to a happy life. Tell me how you succeed.—Uncle T.)

"HOPEFUL."

Dorothy Parr, "Mewah," Wahroonga, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit." To-morrow we break up for the mid-winter holidays. I am not going away anywhere, but I intend to have a good time. I am studying for the Q.C. this year, so I will be able to learn my work. I am also sitting for the Sunday school examination. Every Friday night I go to our church and sew for a bazaar that is to be held in August. I must close my letter now, with love to "Grit" friends and yourself.

(Dear Dorothy,—Anyone with your buoyant disposition cannot help but have happiness in life. Perhaps your style of holiday will give more pleasure than idle leisure, and, at least, it will be more profitable.—Uncle T.)

HIGH IDEALS.

Jack A. Robinson, "Taradale," Chatswood, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I have not written to you before, and I want to become one of your Ne's. My uncle gets "Grit" weekly, and I like reading it very much. I am a member of the Independent Order of Rechabites, and I am an officer (guardian). I was 11 on the 23rd of April. I am going to be an airman in the future. I am sorry I have not time to write more at present. With love to you and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Jack,—The delight is mine to enrol you as a member of our family. You have many difficulties to overcome in your present young years, so aim high—to make others happy. The future holds great possibilities.—Uncle T.)

A SAD REASON.

Essie McDonald, "The Parsonage," Port Macquarie, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I've had some experience since I last wrote to you in rather an unpleasant way. About ten weeks ago I had the misfortune to have a fall from our pony and had the bone that supports the hand broken just above my wrist. It was very painful, of course, and as it was a splintered break, and in such a bad place, too, I had to have it set twice and under

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X-ray twice. It's still weak, but it is gradually getting stronger now. Fortunately it was my left arm, which isn't quite as useful as the right one. You see, I've changed my address, too, I suppose, but I am staying over here for a holiday, as my uncle (Rev. H. L. Redman) is Superintendent Methodist minister of Port Macquarie-Comboyne circuits, and so lives here. Port Macquarie is a very nice little seaside township. There are some nice beaches about here. On King's Birthday (June 6) a little party of us went out to the beach called Nobby's Beach, and spent a very enjoyable day, coming back to Flagstaff Beach for tea. Nobby's Beach is about 2½ miles from here, and as you go along nearly all the way you can see the sea below beating upon the rocks and sand. At Nobby's Beach there is a cave which nobody has ever seen the other side of as yet; the water comes in from both sides. One or two men have succeeded in getting from the rocks on this side, where you can stand and watch the sea on this side booming into it, to the rocks on the other side, but on the top of the big hill, under which the cave runs, stands a monument to two men who lost their lives in trying to cross it. They say that the sea beats in with such force at times that you can't stand where we were standing and look across, yet you can see rather pretty seaweed growing on the rocks, and you would wonder how it stopped on there. Port Macquarie is rather an historic town, also as there stands here St. Thomas' Church of England, erected in 1824 by the convicts, and up till a few months ago the old jail used by them was still here, but they have pulled it down now. The Church of England has been renovated, of course, but it is still used for worship by the people here. Have you had any very cold weather down there yet? We haven't, although some nights and mornings have been a bit chilly, but the days are nice and warm. On account of it being so near the sea here of course you don't get frosts, but the first and only frost this season they have had at home, I think, was on May 27. We have had so much wet weather, which accounts for us not getting more wintry weather, I think. I wonder how many of your family carried out your suggestion, Uncle T., about writing to Cousin Kathleen Hughes. And fancy! she never saw your suggestion even, and she asked me what it was, and, of course, I told her. Did I tell you that when I heard from my cripple she said the reason she hadn't written was that she didn't have much spare time, and that she couldn't afford a stamp either, as her father had only done a few days' work that year up till then, the 30th of March. So I sent her an addressed envelope and paper. Quite likely if some more of my cousins who write to cripples haven't been getting letters from them that is the reason. So don't stop writing, but keep on, and perhaps they will get a letter with the same reason as my cripple had for not writing. I will now close, with love and best wishes to all "Grit" cousins and your two selves, Uncles B. and T.

(Dear Essie,—Thank you for your interesting letter. More especially for the good advice about our cripple friends. I do hope the other Ne's and Ni's will follow your example. Perhaps the letters are the only ray of sunshine in those cripples' lives.—Uncle T.)

IN SIGHT OF SAFETY.

Winnie Wilson, "Henley," St. Peters, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I was very pleased to see my letter in "Grit" a few weeks ago, so I thought I had better write again before I get on that scallywag list. I went to a birthday party the other week and I enjoyed myself very much. At school we play tennis, basket ball, and many other games. I like pages eleven and thirteen the best. Well, Uncle, I don't get much news in three months. We are having our mid-winter holidays now. To-day is very wet and windy. My little sister is away on a holiday at my grandmother's place. I was to go up to get her to-day, but I could not on account of the wind and rain. Some men are building a fire station in our street, and it is nearly opposite our place. I will be glad when it is finished, because I will not have far to run when I hear the bell. I am enclosing a snap of myself; it was taken by Dorrie Annabel (a friend of mine) in our garden the other month. We have a large lawn and garden, but we have not got many flowers out. The grass will be nice and green after the rain, but there will be much damage done by the wind. I did not go to your picnic because none of my friends went. Lillie Gillett must be a scallywag by now, because I have not seen any more of her letters in "Grit" since some time last year. Well, Uncle, I had better stop writing as I am afraid my letter might be too long, and I am getting tired, so with love to all "Grit" cousins, not forgetting yourself.

(Dear Winnie,—Very pleased to again hear from you. Now, your duty is to urge your friend to save herself from the scallywag list. The photo is good, and shows one of character.—Uncle T.)

New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from Page 4.)
your next meeting. If you know of other good, short recitations, send them to us for future use.

FIXING THE COLORS TO THE MAST.

He nailed his colors to the mast,
This warrior whom I sing in rhyme;
He nailed them there and made them fast,
This fighter of the olden time.

He'd fight and nevermore would yield;

He'd die and never flee away;
And that's the courage that I like,
The courage that I want to-day.

We've listed in the fight with drink,
Our pledge is nailed with barb of steel;
We'll keep it firm while mind can think,
Or heart for others' sorrows feel.

The fight is growing very hard;
Our whole lives long 'twould seem, 'twill last;

No matter that; we'll still fight on—
We've nailed our colors to the mast.

—"B.O.H. Review."

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 29/7/21, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.:—Wm. McMurtrie, 30/7/22; Chas. W. Finch, 30/6/22; W. G. Manners, 16/5/22; Mr. Neass, 23/7/22; F. J. Salisbury, 30/6/22; W. Neil, 30/6/22; Mrs. Halliwell (N.Z.), 30/7/22, 11s. 6d.; W. D. Thompson, 17/6/22; Miss E. Summerbell, 30/7/22, 11s. 6d.; Dr. Barling 30/6/23, £1; W. H. Wicks, £1, 30/12/21; A. E. Bridgen, £1, 30/12/21; A. W. Tattersall, 18s. 6d., 30/12/21; Mrs. Mulholland, 8d.; P. F. Frowley, 2s. 6d.

JAMES MARION MEMORIAL FUND.

£1 14s.—Church of Christ, Hurstville.
£1 4s. 6d.—Church of Christ, St. Peters.
£1—A. E. Bridgen, Mr. Horwood.
10s.—James Dunlop.

Of Things Proper—

(Continued from Page 6.)

and then, arm in arm, they left the wine shop and lurched into a waiting cab and went away. . . . You know the rest.

We counted twenty-eight women in this one wine shop, and, without counting ourselves, seventeen men. Old and young were here. Some from whose cheeks the bloom of youth had not yet faded, and others hideous and repulsive.

And while in the city of Sydney such places as these abound you find people who object to the word "prostitution." The fact may be unpleasant to us, we may feel hurt when we are told these things, but the sordid fact remains that all these places were open yesterday, they were open to-day, and they will remain open six days out of every seven until the people rise up and clean the whole liquor traffic up by sweeping it away. And while they remain open for the sale of alcoholic wine, so long will women whose moral standard has been undermined by wine, offer themselves for sale, and for so long as men become drunken for so long will these women find men to buy.

And all these women and all these men are bound to us by the common blood which flows in our veins. "For ye are the children of the one Father," and for this, if for no other reason, we should be more ready to "bind ourselves that others may be free."

"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.



TO FIT THE DAY.

Fond Mother: "Oh, Reginald! Reginald! I thought I told you not to play with your soldiers on Sunday."

Reginald: "But I call them the Salvation Army on Sunday."

* * *

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

A Western evangelist makes a practice of painting religious lines on rocks and fences along public highways. One ran: "What will you do when you die?"

Came an advertising man and painted under it:

"Use Delta oil. Good for burns."

* * *

CERTAIN CURE.

Patient: "What shall I take to remove the redness from my nose?"

Doctor: "Take nothing—especially between meals."

* * *

THE SHORT CUT.

An ambitious young man went to a university professor and said: "Sir, I desire a course of training which will fit me to become the superintendent of a great railway system. How much will such a course cost, and how long will it take?"

"Young man," replied the professor, "such a course would cost you 20,000 dollars and require twenty years of your time. But, on the other hand, by spending 300 dollars of your money and three months of your time you may be elected to Congress. Once there, you will feel yourself competent to direct not one but all the great railroad systems of our country."

* * *

DISTINCTION.

Professor: "What! Forgotten you pencil again, Jones! What would you think of a soldier without a gun?"

Jones (an ex-service man): "I'd think he was an officer."

NOTHING MUCH.

"Pa, what are ancestors?"

"Well, my son, I'm one of yours. Your grandpa is another."

"Oh! Then why is it people brag about them?"

* * *

NOT THAT KIND OF A BIRD.

An old dame at a railway station asked a porter where she could get her ticket. The man pointed in the direction of the ticket office.

"You can get it there," he said, "through the pigeon-hole."

"Get away with you, idiot!" she exclaimed. "How can I get through that little hole? I ain't no pigeon!"

* * *

ANOTHER USE FOR 'EM.

Want white man to milk and run Ford card; one mile south of Fifteenth on Lewis. Devlin.

* * *

LOOKING AHEAD.

"Heaven knows how Sharp made his money."

"That's probably why he wears that worried look."

* * *

AMEN.

There had been a difference of opinion in the preacher's family, and youthful Elizabeth thought that she had received the worst of it. So at prayer-time she was resentful and unhappy, but she went through her usual petitions. "O Lord," she finally prayed, "make all the bad people good. And, God, if you can, please make all the good people nice."

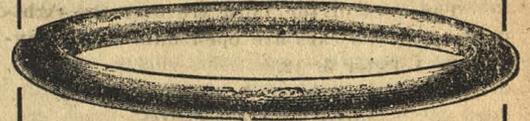
* * *

HARD, HARDER, HARDEST.

"Why is history hard?"

"Well, we've had a stone age, a bronze age, and an iron age, and now we're in a hard-boiled age."

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/-

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Residence, CONSULT

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N.B.—One grain of Pepsin-Malt will digest
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Food.

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FOR BEST VALUE
DRINK

KING TEA

THE NEW CEYLON

Mistress —
Mary, your kitchen
is a picture!
However do you
get everything so
spotlessly clean
& bright?



Yes, ma'am, it do
look nice but it's
very little trouble
when you use
**PEARSON'S
SAND SOAP**

DAILY INSPIRATION

"Christ was delivered for our offences, and raised again for our justification."—Rom. 4, 25.

SUNDAY.

"The eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and his ears are open unto their prayers."—1 Peter 3, 12.

GENERAL GOUGH.

From General Gough these words are taken: "Our success in this great struggle depends entirely on whether God is on our side. He certainly will not be unless we are His servants."

GENERAL HORNE ON PRAYER.

General Horne says: "I have a firm belief in prayer as a support always and an inspiration often. I am convinced that prayer puts the finishing touch to our sense of duty and provides a stimulant that carries us through danger and difficulty."

GENERAL ALLENBY.

General Allenby wrote while winning conspicuous success in Palestine the following testimony: "We must bare our hearts before God. Then, purged of every base motive, we may go forward in high hope to the sure triumph awaiting us."

MONDAY.

"Meditate upon these things; give thyself wholly to them."—1 Tim. 4, 15.

"SURRENDER."

Yes, Lord, I come! No longer I refuse
The invitation of Thy tenderness,
But turn, the haven of Thy heart to choose,
Amidst life's storm and stress.
Oft have I sought to linger by the way;
I have been fain Thy sweetness to forget;
But Thou, My Jesus—Oh, how patiently—
Art waiting for me yet!
Then fold me, Lord, in Thy divine embrace;
That I may nevermore be reft from Thee!
So, in the blessed shelter of Thy grace,
Secure my days shall be!
Berar.

—J.A.D.

TUESDAY.

"Remove far from me vanity and lies; lest I be full and deny Thee."—Prov. 30, 8.

ARE WE INDEPENDENT?

No one can acquire complete independence in a world like ours, where men neither live

nor die unto themselves. We are always linked up with others. We are, in fact, interdependent. Not even the great and powerful are free from the law of dependence. "The king himself," says Ecclesiastes, "is served by the field." Royalty is just as dependent upon the harvest as is the peasant. A giant cannot crack a nut, or wind a clock, or build a fire, or even walk down the street, without the law of gravitation. Independent? Of what? Certainly not of God nor of the laws of His world. Deep thinkers are almost invariably humble. The deeper they think, the better they know how dependent all of us are both upon God and upon our fellow-men.

WEDNESDAY.

"If a man love Me, he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come and make our abode with him."—John 14, 23.

OUR HOME.

God grant us that this house may be
A home where love to reign is free,
A home where Christ shall always be.

At every hour the welcome Guest,
In weariness the Source of rest,
In loneliness of Friends the best.

In all our converse He shall share,
And every burden He will bear,
When we are careless He will care.

In all our work He'll take a part,
Encourage us afresh to start,
And cheer us when we're losing heart.

May every will with His be one,
Thus day by day His will be done,
And bless'd the work in Him begun.

We'll often lift our thoughts in prayer,
Remembering that Christ is here,
Whene'er we want Him He is near.

To Christ we give our home, our days,
To serve Him both in words and ways,
And for our home give Him the praise.

—C.F.B.

THURSDAY.

"Ye are God's building."—I. Cor. 3, 9.

THE MASTER BUILDER.

Does He leave anything in an incomplete state? Has He left any star half-moulded, any planet without the last touch given to its infinite circumstance? He works well. I am persuaded that He which hath begun a good work in you will continue it until the day of redemption and completion. If we had begun, we might never have finished, but He who began the work is pledged to complete it, and the top-stone shall be brought on with shoutings of "Grace, grace unto it." Build with such stones as you are able to lift; do your little masonry as faithfully, as lovingly, as you can. But He that buildeth all things is God.—Joseph Parker.

FRIDAY.

"Why are thou cast down, O my soul? And why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God."—Psl. 42, 5.

BE QUIET.

Soul, dost thou fear
For to-day or to-morrow?
'Tis the part of a fool
To go seeking sorrow.
Of thine own doing
Thou canst not contrive them
'Tis He that shall give them;
Thou may'st not outlive them.
So why cloud to-day
With fear of the sorrow
That may or may not
Come to-morrow?

—Exchange.

SATURDAY.

"Therefore let no man glory in men."—1 Cor. 3, 21.

LOOKING FOR CREDIT.

An observer who stood outside the Church once declared that "a man can do a great deal of good in the world, if only he does not care who gets the credit for all we do. If our primary motive in giving and performing other religious duties is not to be seen of men, we are not altogether indifferent to human praise. And yet how paltry and ephemeral after all is such a reward! "In a few brief years we shall have forgotten to care about men's dispraise or misjudgment. After a little while prophecies will fail and tongues will cease and knowledge will vanish, and our institutions and organisations will melt and disappear with the rest of time's dreams. But one Presence abides and will never vanish. One Love we can never lose. That good part, which by God's grace belongs to the humble heart already, is so good because in God's mercy it shall never be taken away."

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The Opposition to Applications for New Liquor Licenses.

For the readers of "Grit" and for the increasing number of temperance workers and sympathisers generally to know what is being done by the Alliance in opposing all fresh applications for licenses to sell alcoholic liquors in any shape or form should be interesting and also educative. Applications for all liquor licenses in the metropolitan and Parramatta Licensing Districts are now invariably opposed, and, when at all practicable, the opposition goes further afield and extends to country districts. This opposition, as has been pointed out in recent issues of "Grit," has in 75 per cent. of the cases heard during the last three months been successful, and this very satisfactory number of new applications was refused or withdrawn. This branch or department of the Alliance in its work to stem the further expansion of the liquor traffic, whilst always having in view Prohibition as its ultimate objective, serves a very valuable purpose in making the influence of the Alliance felt, and felt where the temperance party want to have it felt as hard as possible, viz., in the ranks and pocket of "the trade" itself.

It is not too much to assert that but for the opposition organised by the Alliance, there would have not have been anywhere near the large percentage of liquor applications refused or withdrawn as pointed out above; these applications otherwise would in all probability have been granted pro forma. There is a further important factor, too, in this opposition to fresh licenses that appeals to the writer, and that is, in the fine field it opens up for propaganda work and keeping the fact well to the fore in the public mind that there is a strong force of public opinion opposed to the growth of the liquor trade. When an application for a wholesale spirit merchant's license or for a wine license, or in the now much rarer case of an application for a new hotel license, is made in any particular suburb the matter is talked about and discussed, and the greater the opposition the greater the publicity is given to the application, and when the application is heard by the Licensing Bench, the result becomes widely known. If the opposition has been successful and the application refused, all the necessary steps that have had to be taken to bring about this result have been of an educative character on the public mind, and each successive defeat of these liquor applications help to increase the growth of strong public opinion against granting facilities for the sale of liquor. Even when the opposition is unsuccessful and the application has been granted, the work done in opposition has not by any means been lost. The liquor interests have not had it all their own way, and the opposition will have left its mark on the public mind, though for the time

being the principles of temperance and sobriety have suffered a defeat. Strongly entrenched as the liquor trade is, the oftener their trenches are assaulted by the opposition given to these applications for new licenses, so much weaker do they become. To enable objectors to be heard by the respective Licensing Benches in opposition to new applications, either personally or by counsel, a formal notice of objection, in duplicate, setting out the grounds of objection—and these grounds must be restricted to the grounds allowed for objection set out in the Licensing Acts—must be signed by at least three objectors resident in the district where the new premises applied for to be licensed for the sale of liquor are situate, and their respective addresses added. One of these notices of objection is then lodged at the police court where the application is to be heard, and the other must be served on the applicant, who is entitled to be given three days' notice before the date of hearing, though, for various reasons, the three days' notice required by the Liquor Act is frequently, by consent, not strictly adhered to. In the work of obtaining signatures of residents to these notices of objection, refusals are, of course, met with, even from those of strong temperance sympathies; in the case of business men, on the ground that signing these objections interferes with their business and makes them marked men in their respective neighborhoods, especially in the eyes of the trade, and in the case of certain other residents there is a shrinking from the publicity which the signing of the notices of objection would give them. But, fortunately, men and women are to be found in every neighborhood who have the courage of their convictions, and who will affix their signatures to these notices, be the consequences what they may. As one man remarked at Mosman—and a business man, too—he was quite willing to "sign anything" against the drink!

The notice of objection having been signed in manner pointed out above, lodged at Court, and served on the applicant, any resident of the district is then entitled to attend at Court and give evidence against the granting of the application, as the giving of evidence in opposition is not confined solely to the residents who have actually signed the notice of objections. May a word of praise and a mead of appreciation be here given to those men and women who do attend the Licensing Court and give evidence in opposition to the granting of new licenses urged to do so solely by their detestation of the drink traffic and in the promulgation of principles which they firmly and sincerely believe would tend to the great betterment of the community. This attendance entails a certain amount of expense, and often a considerable amount of inconvenience, and

when a case is adjourned—sometimes twice or thrice—attendance of the witnesses in opposition, or of some of them, is again necessary. In addition to the expense and inconvenience incurred, there is the very natural objection on the part of most of us to be placed in the limelight of the witness box and to be exposed to the witticisms, and often the sneers, of the cross-examining solicitor appearing for the applicant. The Alliance would like the witnesses for the opposition to know that their assistance in the work of preventing the issue of new licenses, or endeavoring to do so, is very highly appreciated. Opposing the granting of new licenses in the metropolitan area, in which area Parramatta might be included, and also opposing the issue of new licenses in country districts, of course involves a drain on the funds of the Alliance, though not to a very great extent.

In three appeals against the respective decisions of the Licensing Bench that were heard recently, the presiding Judge decided against the objectors and in favor of the applicant in each case; but all causes suffer their reverses, and the gains in this particular work of the Alliance in opposing the issue of new licenses, as shown in the early part of this article, outweigh to a preponderating extent the losses.

The work done in this department, it is submitted, is well worth the expenditure involved; the opposition to new licenses going on all the time is a means of keeping up a healthy sentiment in opposition to the interests of the liquor trade, and can also be made a means of educating the community to support temperance principles.

C.W.B.H.

LICENSES DEALT WITH.

- 7/7/21.—Leslie John Storrier, Bexley—Refused.
 13/7/21.—John Herbert Thompson, Chatswood—Appeal dismissed. Tasman J. Ward, Cronulla—Appeal dismissed. William V. Allen, Weston (West Maitland)—Refused.
 20/7/21.—Cecil Webb, Ashfield—Withdrawn.
 21/7/21.—George H. Gornall, Mosman—Refused.
 24/8/21.—Mrs. Forsyth, Croydon—Appeal withdrawn.

FOR HEARING.

- 10/8/21.—Fred W. Rose, Bankstown—Hotel license.
 24/8/21.—Henry Rainand, Mona Vale—Wine license. Fred Firkell, Guildford—Hotel license.

The results from the month's work are as follows: Cases in Court, 7; cases refused, 3; cases withdrawn, 1; appeals dismissed, 2; appeals withdrawn, 1.

ROURNVILLE
COCOA

POINTS ABOUT THE DIGGERS' LOAN.

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10 per cent. deposit to be lodged with application.

20 per cent. on Monday, October 3, 1921.

20 per cent. on Monday, November 7, 1921.

20 per cent. on Monday, December 5, 1921.

26 per cent. on Wednesday, January 9, 1922.

Date of Redemption—

December 15, 1930.

THE LOAN OPENED

on Monday, August 8, and closes on Monday, September 5.

Apply at once at any bank or savings bank or post office in Australia.

The "Diggers' Loan" is issued by the Commonwealth Government, and the security, therefore, is the whole of the resources of the Commonwealth.

For further particulars see your banker or your town clerk or shire clerk.

Credit for increase in dividends from 4½ per cent. to 7½ per cent. on preferred stock in hotel corporations has been given to Prohibition by Claude M. Hart, Boston, Massachusetts, president of a corporation operating several hotels in that city.

Remedy for Headaches, Backaches, Neuralgia, etc.

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

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WRITE TO-DAY



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CANADA.

The result of the referendum taken in Ontario on April 18th has been officially declared. Sixty-two out of eighty-one districts and thirteen of the twenty-four cities, have a "dry" majority. The vote was taken for or against "Importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province."

For Prohibition of Importation	539,556
Against Prohibition of Importation	372,682

Majority for Prohibition of Im- portation	106,874
--	---------

The State Department of Correction of Massachusetts in the recent election campaign against the "Beer Amendment" showed the following figures of the population of the State from for five years, ninety-five per cent. of which were men who had been sentenced for drunkenness: 1916—1410; 1917—1343, a decrease of four per cent.; 1918—559, a decrease of fifty-eight per cent.; 1919—431, a decrease of twenty-one per cent.; and 1920—243, another decrease of forty four per cent.

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