

# Grit.

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JESSUP FOR GRIT.

LIKE PROHIBITION, IT JUSTIFIES ITSELF.

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## A CHURCH-GOER'S STANDPOINT. THE TRAGIC BLINDNESS OF SOME LEADERS.

By LAICUS.

We wowsers are often told that we are as intemperate in our denunciation of the liquor traffic and its evils as the veriest toper is in his addiction to the bottle. Enthusiasm in other things is perhaps laudable and pardonable; but when we are discussing the evil that is responsible for the biggest share of the world's sorrows we should, we are told, be temperate.

### AN APPEAL TO CHURCHGOERS.

The liquor question is such a big one, and can be approached at so many angles, that one is wise if he confines himself in any one article to one phase of the subject. In a former article I gave my reasons as a teacher for believing that it is the duty and privilege of all child lovers to vote on September the first for the removal of a barrier to the well-being of our young people. In this article I address those who, like myself, have had the inestimable privilege of long association with the ordinances of religion, from which we have learnt, it is to be hoped, the main duty of those who call themselves by the name of Christ. If we are anything more than Christians in name only, we are endeavoring to mould our lives on the pattern of Him of Whom it was said, "Even Christ pleased not Himself," Whose whole life was one long sacrifice for others.

### THE TEACHING OF CHRIST.

Our Lord's mission was to reveal to mankind a truth only timidly guessed at before His time—the Fatherhood of God, and its corollaries, the brotherhood of man and the duty of each of us to prove our discipleship by sacrifices for, and service of, others. No true Christian liveth to himself; he cannot, without abjuring his faith, ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" It is not enough for a Christian man or woman to be satisfied that in his or her case moderation in the use of intoxicants is possible. More than that, it is folly for anyone to assume that because he can use liquor moderately his children will of course be able to do the same. We none of us know what possibilities of evil we have inherited from our ancestors and may hand down to our children. And the teaching of Christ is explicit in warning us of the wickedness of putting a stumbling block in the way of His little ones. So that, as it seems to me, the Christian duty of us all is to vote in such a way that evidence may be given of the depth of the Christian sentiment among those who call themselves by the name of Christ, and to make it easier for the young and the weak amongst us to walk in the paths of clean citizenship and Christian living.

### FOR THE SAKE OF OTHERS.

When one appeals to Christians to vote for Prohibition he starts off with a powerful ally in the fact that the essence of Christian life is service and sacrifice. We as Christians have a glorious liberty; but though all things are lawful to us, all things are not

expedient. If we decide as to the rightfulness of any proposed action merely by the knowledge that to us it will not be hurtful, without regard to the effects it may have on others who see what we are doing, we are, to use the graphic words of the inspired apostle, not walking in love. On the other hand, when we decide to abstain from something which may, to us, be harmless, lest by our example we cause a weaker brother to stumble, we are following in the steps of Him Whom we profess to be imitating. And if the question is to decide how to vote on a proposition which will determine whether or not a social evil shall be checked by legislation, no consideration of personal deprivation of some indulgence can possibly weigh with one who is trying to follow in the steps of Him Who voluntarily became the Servant of all.

The point to be decided by those who are Christ's in their love for their fellow men is, "Will my vote for Prohibition help my weak brother, will it tend to save from unnecessary temptation those who are not strong enough to withstand temptation?"

### DIFFICULTIES IN DECISION.

I have a great deal of sympathy for many of my fellow Christians just now. They really do want to do the right thing, but they are confused by the contradictory statements that they hear and read on all sides as to the benefits or otherwise of Prohibition in the United States. They have no doubt as to the economic benefit of the American policy; but the tales of bootlegging and of associated crime inspire them with the fear that a similar policy here would have disastrous results, and that under Prohibition the last state of this State would be worse than the first. Personally I give much heed to the words of the anti-liquor party as regards the state of affairs in America, because it seems to me that there can be no conceivable reason for the energy and labor they are expending in fighting the drink evil ex-

cept a desire for the betterment of human conditions and the uplift of humanity. But without wishing to be uncharitable or intemperate, one can see with ease the reason why untold sums of money are being spent by the other side, whose craft is in danger; and I prefer, as a sane individual, to give credence to the words of observers on the side of the anti-liquor party, persons who have no axe to grind, rather than to believe what those whose financial interests are bound up in the liquor trade may tell me of the dire results of a Prohibition policy.

### A LIQUOR ADVOCATE'S PLEA.

I have addressed these words to those who, like myself, take the teaching of the Gospels as a guide. Such persons may learn, perhaps now for the first time, that on the authority of a reverend gentlemen who is acting as an agent of the liquor party, there is in man a natural urge towards indulgence in liquor which it is useless to try to combat! One would have expected that a clergyman of any church would be ranged on the side of those who are trying to fight all vicious urges, and to remove remediable evils. We would rather expect from such an appeal to his hearers to rise to the level of the man or woman who is prepared to deny himself or herself any indulgence that may be a stumbling block to others. From an ordinary layman who makes no particular profession of piety the statement would have been rather ludicrous; from a clergyman it is tragic.

### MILK v. BEER.

When, a few days ago, the Minister for Health (Dr. Arthur) was told that Heaney was training on beer and Tunney on milk, and asked for an opinion on the relative values of the two beverages, he said: "Wait till the fight, and see."

On Friday night he said: "Now you know that milk is on top. It has more sustaining power than beer."

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# WHAT IS A FAILURE?

## THE ARGUMENT FROM U.S.A.

Very naturally the Prohibition question revolves round U.S.A. The liquor people, like the moth and the candle, come back to the country where Prohibition has been tried most thoroughly for so long a time, and always are we able to demonstrate that the evidence and the weight of evidence is in favor of Prohibition.

The first convincing thing we have to say about Prohibition in U.S.A. is that "dryness" spreads. It took 20 years of Prohibition in Maine to convince Kansas; it only took 10 years of Prohibition in Kansas to convince North Dakota. Then in increasing rapid succession the nearby States began to "dry" up.

In 1908 there were five "dry" States and thirty-one more than half "dry."

In 1916 there were nineteen "dry" States, and only four States good and truly "wet."

In 1919 there were thirty-two "dry" States and only three "wet" ones.

It was then that by a two-thirds majority of both Houses of the National Parliament that the question of national "dryness" was

submitted to the forty-eight State Parliaments.

### A STEADY AND PERSISTENT GROWTH.

The Eighteenth Amendment was adopted in exactly the same manner as the other amendments to the Federal Constitution.

On August 1, 1917, it received sixty-five votes in the United States Senate to twenty against—a clear two-thirds as provided by the Constitution.

On December 17, 1917, the Lower House by a vote of 282 to 128 declared for submission—a clear two-thirds vote.

The Congress which submitted the Eighteenth Amendment was elected five months before this country entered the World War.

From January 8, 1918, to January 16, 1919, the necessary thirty-six States had ratified the amendment, or three-fourths of the whole number of States.

Ten more States ratified after January 16, 1919, or forty-six in all. Only two States, Rhode Island and Connecticut, have not ratified.

The total legislative vote for ratification in the forty-six Legislatures was 5102 for to 1245 against.

No other amendment was ever so overwhelmingly adopted.

Its observance and enforcement should be the aim of every patriotic citizen.

### WATCH OHIO "DRY" UP.

Ohio has a population of over five million people.

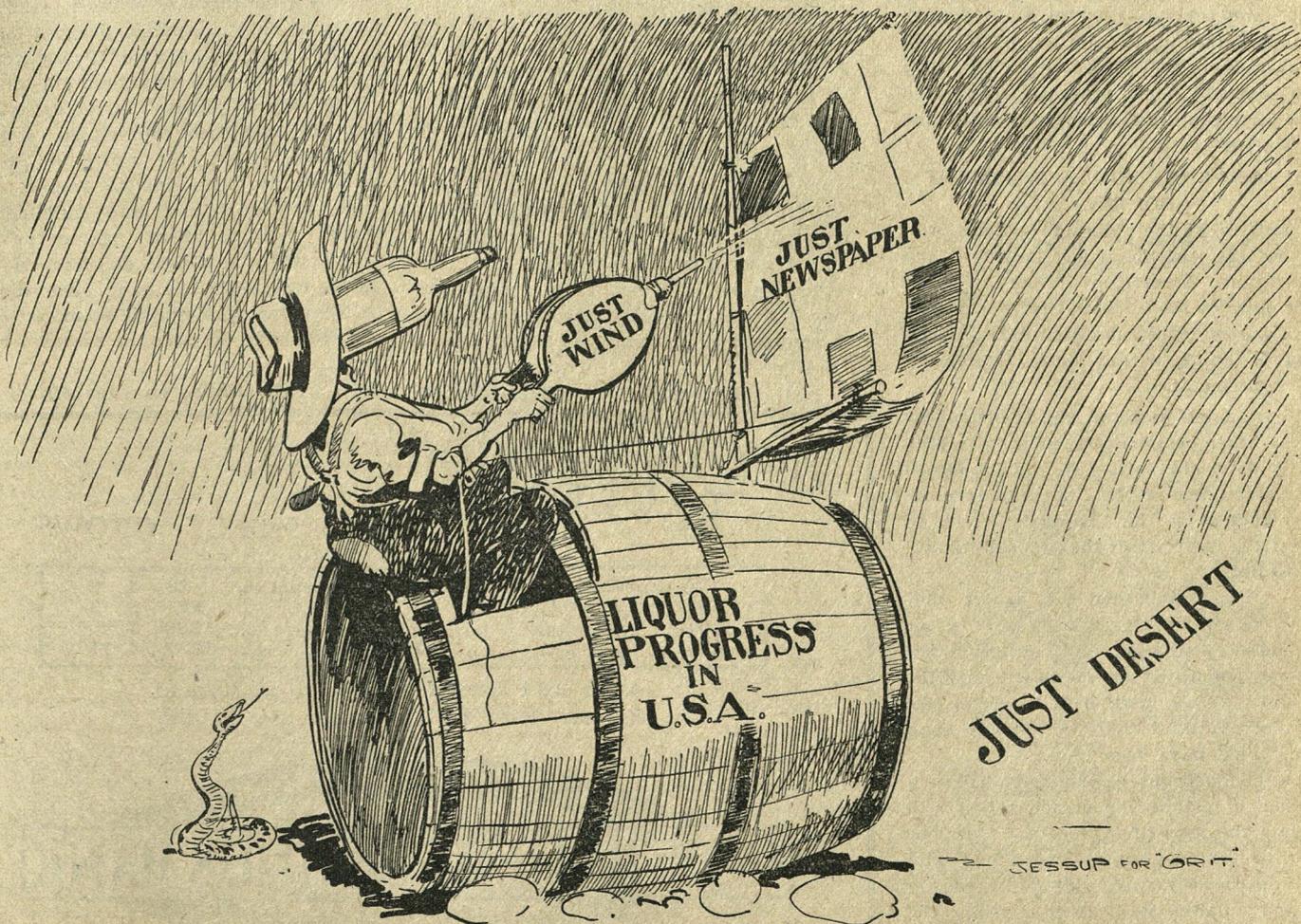
Watch the vote in this great State:

1914—"Wet" majority .....	84,152
1915—"Wet majority" .....	55,408
1917—"Wet" majority .....	1,307
1918—"Dry" majority .....	25,759
1919—"Dry" majority .....	41,853
1922—"Dry" majority .....	189,472

This was against a wine and beer proposal, and over two million people voted.

### THE NEXT STEP.

The great political parties have tried to sidestep, then to rail sit, then to compromise, then to conciliate, and at last driven by their estimate of the nation's "dryness" this year, both parties came to the conclusion that to win the popular vote for the Presidential election it was absolutely necessary to place a "bone dry" plank in their party platform, and this both parties did in the most emphatic way.



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**UNPARDONABLE AND UNFORGIVABLE.**

**WHAT WILL IT COST TO GET PROHIBITION?**

**THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" AND THE LIQUOR ISSUE.**

By H. C. BRIERLEY, F.F.I.A., F.I.C.A., President of the N.S.W. Justices' Association.

The need for criticism outside the columns of the "Sydney Morning Herald" of its articles on the "Liquor Issue" will, I think, be generally admitted when I point out that such criticism in its proper place (the "Herald" itself) has been definitely and finally refused publication. When the articles were commenced there was a profession of impartial treatment of the question, and this was welcomed by Prohibitionists, as it was felt that a daily newspaper of the "Herald's" standing and circulation could be a vehicle of the truth of immense value. However, after the first article, there was evidence of distinct bias, to which a protest was made and indignantly repudiated in a somewhat vitriolic leading article.

It then proceeded to even more openly espouse the cause of the brewers, hotelkeepers, et hoc genus omne, until in its articles numbered XII, XIII, and XIV. it evidently quite forgot its virtuous "pose" and came straight out as the champion of the interests which are endeavoring to cloud the Prohibition issue. The hope of the liquor party is to scare the voter on September 1 by (a) misrepresenting the possibility of enforcement of the law; (b) magnifying the cost of Prohibition; and (c) side-tracking the reformer by promises that if Prohibition is defeated the Government will deal with what they acknowledge for their present purposes to be "the admitted evils associated with the liquor traffic."

**THE COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT BOARD.**

The writers of the "Herald" articles well know the terms of the report issued by the Compensation Assessment Board, which made it clear to the impartial critic that the whole of the evidence submitted to the Board was that of the liquor trade only. One clause of that report states:

"The principal brewers and winemakers and some other persons affected were represented by counsel or attorney, and the Board had the assistance of Mr. Pike, barrister-at-law, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, to represent the interests of the general public."

And again:

"The cross-examination of expert and other witnesses by Mr. Pike was of great value to the Board, but no evidence in rebuttal was submitted to the Board, and the Board did not feel justified in incurring the expense of obtaining it, if indeed any such evidence could have been found."

Any public accountant who has had any experience of claims for compensation will appreciate the joke (if it were not a serious matter) of taking "expert and other witnesses" on the claimant's side of the matter alone, and building upon their evidence the amount to which the claimant would be entitled.

However, the Board found that the following people were affected:

- 17 brewers.
- 4 distillers.
- 4 maltsters.
- 60 winemakers and vigneron.
- 2536 owners of hotels.
- 608 licensed publicans (metropolitan area).
- 1928 licensed publicans (country area).
- 468 colonial wine licensees.
- 196 spirit merchants.
- 13 packet licenses.

5834

Having only the biased evidence of the trade before it, the Board, being bound to report some result of its labors, made the following "estimate" of what were practically merely the claims of the claimants affected, as it clearly stated that "no evidence in rebuttal was submitted":

Compensation payable to—

- 1. Brewers and maltsters (Ss. 60 and 61) ..... £2,845,617
- 2. Winemakers (including distillers) and vigneron (Ss. 63 and 65) ..... 1,104,207
- 3. Owners and lessees of hotel premises (S. 64) ..... 5,416,657
- 4. Licensed publicans (S. 66) .. 2,385,557
- 5. Holders of colonial wine licenses and spirit merchants, licenses (S. 67) ..... 858,441

£12,610,479

**BASIS OF COMPENSATION CLAIMS.**

It is interesting here to note the provisions of the Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1919, concerning the "principles upon which compensation is to be assessed." So that there may be no suggestion of misinterpretation, I quote in full Sections 74 and 75 of the Act:

"74. (1) Where under this part compensa-

tion is payable in respect of the depreciation of the value of land, or of land and buildings together, including land adjacent thereto and used in connection therewith, the Court shall determine the same according to the following rules:

"(a) The Court shall determine the extent (if any) to which the freehold of the land, or of the land and buildings together, is reduced in selling value by reason of the same being no longer capable of being used for purposes of trade in alcoholic liquor. The Court shall for this purpose take into account—

- (i) The extent (if any) to which the land, or the land and buildings together, can be profitably used for other purposes; and
- (ii) The extent (if any) to which the land may be increased in value by the removal of the buildings, or of the machinery and plant therein.

"(b) The Court may award in respect of such depreciation of value such sums as it considers just and reasonable, not exceeding in any case one-half of the capital value of the land, or of the land and buildings together.

"(2) The claimant shall state in his particulars of claim the maximum amount at which he values such land, or land and buildings together, when used for purposes other than trading in alcoholic liquors, and the Minister may at any time within six months after the date of such claim resume the same as for a public purpose under the provisions of the Public Works Acts at a price equal to such maximum amount.

"(3) Where by reason of the existence of a lease or sub-lease (other than a lease or sub-lease by way of mortgage) there are more claims than one in respect of such land, or such land and buildings, such claims shall be heard together as if they constituted one claim; and the Court shall by its award distribute in such manner as it deems just and equitable among the several claimants the amount awarded as compensation.

(Continued on page 5.)

**IT'S A REVELATION!**

**HOW MONEY GROWS**

1/-	deposited weekly will in 3 years amount to	£8	4	0
5/-	" " " 5 " " "	£71	9	9
10/-	" " " 7 " " "	£209	7	0
£1	" " " 10 " " "	£637	4	11

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**Unpardonable and Unforgivable—**

(Continued from page 4.)

"75. (1) Where compensation is claimed under this part in respect of the termination of trade, such compensation shall not be awarded unless the Court is satisfied, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, that the claimant will sustain loss by the termination of his trade. And if the Court is so satisfied it shall award to the claimant such sums as it deems just and reasonable; but in no case shall such sum exceed three times the amount of the average annual net profit received by the claimant for the period (not exceeding in any case three years) during which the claimant was the licensee prior to the date of the coming into force of the determination in favor of Prohibition with compensation.

"When the claimant under this section is an Australian wine licensee or the holder of a spirit merchant's license, the Court may take into account the extent (if any) to which any other trade carried on by such claimant is likely to be increased by the cessation of the trade in alcoholic liquor.

"(2) In determining the amount of such net profit, the Court shall take into consideration the income earned by the claimant during the said period; and for such purpose the claimant, or his predecessor, if any, during any portion of such said period shall, as and when required by the Court, furnish to the Court a duplicate copy of any income tax return, verified by a statutory declaration of such claimant or predecessor, and it shall not be lawful for either of them to question or deny at any time the accuracy or truth of any statement in such verified copy. Any such claimant or predecessor on applying to the Commissioner of Income Tax may inspect his own returns and make a copy thereof."

**THE "TRADE'S" ESTIMATES.**

It will thus be seen that the members of the "Trade" who appeared before the Compensation Assessment Board were free to make any estimate of the reduced value of their premises as the result of delicensing, and that "no evidence in rebuttal was submitted." When, however, Prohibition is carried, the Minister under Section 74 (2) will be entitled to resume the property at the reduced value placed upon it by the claimant, and in all cases "evidence in rebuttal" will be sought and not be omitted because of the objection to "incurring the expense of obtaining it." Hence, claimants will be careful not to run the risk of putting forward excessive claims for depreciation as the result of delicensing through Prohibition, if they desire to retain their property.

**THE "HERALD'S" ESTIMATE.**

Being desirous of presenting to its readers the compensation bogey in its most lurid "scare" aspect, the "Herald" accepts the 12½ millions as being "the only official calculation which the elector has to assist him." Yet the writers of its articles were fully aware of the doubtful nature of the evidence upon which that calculation was made. Moreover, they could have ascertained (had

their "brief" permitted it) that since the date of that calculation the numbers of hotels had been reduced by the Licenses Reduction Board from 2536 to 2140, of colonial wine licenses from 468 to 369, and of breweries from 17 to 10.

Further, the report of the "Licensing Bench and Licenses Reduction Board" would have shown them that, during the eight years ended December 31, 1927, the total amount of compensation paid to 360 hotels in various parts of the State amounted to £602,425, and to 65 Australian wine licenses amounted to £53,130.

**WORTH MORE DELICENSED THAN LICENSED.**

Moreover, the report of that Board for the year ended December 31, 1927, under the heading "Diminution of Hotels in City Centres," contains this significant comment: "Within the past four years nine centrally-



The New York Life Insurance Co. going up where—in Madison Square Garden.—Harry Thaw, crazed with alcohol, murdered Stanford White.

situated hotels have closed. In eight of these the owners did not receive compensation in consequence of the property being more valuable delicensed than licensed." It may or may not have occurred to the "Herald" that the owners of those eight hotels had probably submitted to the Compensation Assessment Board claims for compensation, which would have formed a material part of the "estimate" of 12½ millions for which (when closed by the Licenses Reduction Board) they got nothing.

Having applied the figure of 12½ millions compensation (estimated for the 17 breweries, 2536 hotels, and 468 wine licenses) to

the reduced number of 10 breweries, 2140 hotels, and 369 wine licenses, the virtuous "Herald" felt that this figure was not sufficiently scaring. It therefore, by a weird system of calculation, which does credit to the ingenuity, if not to the ingenuousness of the writers, proceeded to work out "the compensation payable July, 1930, if Prohibition is carried," at £27,000,000. I have no hesitation in describing the calculation referred to as the veriest literary "tripe," without any basis in fact, and misleading to a degree that would be discredit to even an official liquor publication.

**27,000 EMPLOYEES.**

If any evidence were needed of the "virtue" of the "Herald" in its "brief" for the liquor trade, it surely is disclosed in its marvellously constructed paragraph headed "27,000 Employees." Again, to avoid misinterpretation, I quote the "Herald's" statement in extenso:

"The next item to be considered is the proportion represented by wages. This is a little difficult to state accurately, but it is

(Continued on page 10.)

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**THE VOTE AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.**

**"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING."**

It is as simple as A.B.C. to disprove the booze party's assertion that Prohibition is a failure in America and that the people of U.S.A. don't want it.

The mere fact that BOTH the two great political parties there—the Republicans and Democrats—have just recently, for the first time, officially declared in their programmes that they stand for THE MAINTENANCE AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION should be sufficient proof for any ordinary thinking man.

Who would dare to say that the "White Australia" policy is a failure, and that the people of Australia don't want it? The plain fact that BOTH our great political parties, the National Party and the Labor Party, have placed the "White Australia" policy in the forefront of their programmes is proof positive that the vast majority of our people are satisfied with it, and are determined to maintain it.

The moment the booze party heard this smashing rebuttal of their claim, their only reply was: "Oh, but Prohibition has only been in force throughout the Republic for eight years, which is too short a time to provide a fair test."

Once again they metaphorically "put their foot in it." No less than 32 (thirty-two) of the States enjoyed Prohibition long before it became a nation-wide enactment. The State of Maine has been "dry" for 70 years (since 1858). The 32 States referred to have been "dry" for varying periods, ranging from 10 to 70 years, but perhaps the State of Kansas provides the best criterion for a general study of the question. If the "proof of the pudding is in the eating," then Prohibition has proved a brilliant success, for Kansas, after relishing "Prohibition Pudding" for 25 years, came up smiling for a bigger helping than ever when a further poll was taken at the end of that period.

Kansas obtained Prohibition by a majority of 8000 votes in the first instance, and then, 25 years later, confirmed it by a majority of 406,000!

And yet Mr. Booze, of New South Wales, says that Prohibition is a failure in the States, and the people there don't want it!

There used to be a little sly-grog selling in Kansas, mainly because Kansas was surrounded by "wet" States, but the penalty was a fine the first time, and five years' jail for the second offence, which made sly-grog selling a most unpopular industry for those concerned.

Only 43 persons in every 100,000 of the population are paupers in Kansas. One in every five persons owns a motor car.

When Mr. Hammond visited Kansas he learned that out of 395,771 families in the State, no less than 228,504 owned their own homes! What a wonderful tribute to Prohibition!

The big military camp (Camp Funston), of 35,000 men, had only ONE man in the "clink" or guard house when Mr. Hammond was investigating conditions there. General Wood (O.C.) explained that in similar sized camps in "wet" States the average population of the "clink" would be 200 men! Space does not permit of a full statement of General Wood's eulogy of Prohibition, but it is a remarkable document.

In Ottawa (Kansas) out of a population of 12,000 there were only ten families that could be classed as paupers, and without exception these had been deserted by the breadwinner, who had been lured into "wet" territory and deserted them.

Prohibition did NOT bring the use of drugs in its train. Dr. S. J. Crumbine, the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, blew this myth to pieces by stating:

"I wish to make the UNQUALIFIED statement, and dare anybody to challenge it, that the number of drug addicts is so small as not to constitute a problem, and that the years of Prohibition in this State bear no relation to drug addiction."

Official statistics available regarding the increases in bank deposits, and progress generally in Kansas, are so stupendous as to leave the brain in a whirl, but probably the best way to sum the whole position up is to quote the actual statement handed to the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond by Governor Henry J. Allen:

"Prohibition has contributed much to our material welfare. Money that was formerly spent in support of the liquor traffic has now gone into better food and those things which mean better social conditions; but great as has been the material advance, it is upon the moral side that Kansas has gained most. Crime has decreased, jails in many counties have been entirely empty for a long period, and pauperism has decreased. The sentiment in Kansas is to-day practically unanimous in its support."

The "proof of the pudding is in the eating" alright.

**SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.**

**SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.**

The amount of distilled liquor produced in this country in wet 1919 was over 100,000,000 tax gallons. In 1920, the first year of Prohibition, the amount was 83,333,000 gallons. In 1926 production had dropped to slightly over 1,500,000 gallons, or a reduction of nearly 99 per cent. And yet wet propagandists argue that as much or more liquor is being consumed now as in the palmy days of the saloon. But then nobody believes the wet claim.

He could hang by his foot from the tallest trapeze;  
He could climb Kosciusko with elegant ease;  
He could shin up a gum-tree or climb down a well;  
His voice (as a rule) was as clear as a bell;  
But when it got rusty he rushed to secure  
The best mixture on earth--Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

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# A Personal Chat with my readers

## THE TRAIL OF THE MOTOR.

The mechanical perfection of the motor car and its comfort and convenience have made it the most popular invention of all time. It is true that it is costly, dangerous and lends itself to evil purposes, but its advantages entirely overshadow all that may be said against it. For the year ending June 30th, 1927, the Commonwealth Statistician informs us there were 243 killed and 1840 injured in railway accidents, but in the same period 591 were killed and 10,010 injured in accidents in which motor vehicles were involved.

There are 495,540 motor registrations.

This means that one car in every 836 is responsible for a death, and one in every 49 is responsible for seriously injuring someone.

It is beyond question that just a few drinks are responsible for very many, if not most, of these accidents.

We have reached the parting of the ways. We cannot have drink and motor cars. If only people will understand that Prohibition does not seek to make people moral, but it does actually make them safer, then we would have an overwhelming vote on September 1st.

Will you draw the attention of your friends to the fact that on the ballot paper Prohibition is on top, and to obtain the safety you have a right to you must put your cross in the top square.

\* \* \*

## GROWING OLD.

The young have always been impatient with the "old fogey." Such a one may be a "dear old soul," but, even so, youth will regard them as a brake on their activities and one to be pitied.

The "wise old fogey" can afford to smile and just pray that the follies and impetuosity of youth may not irretrievably impair the foundations upon which the finest contentment and the deepest joy of life may rest in the afternoon and evening of life.

While no sane person looks for grey heads on green shoulders, yet we may persist in reminding the young that we who have left our youth behind have done so, not because we are slowly going down hill, but because we are steadily climbing. You see more and enjoy more on the mountain top than you can possibly do in the valley.

It is idle to repine over the days that are for ever gone, and quite unnecessary since there are always better, much better, things before us if we are climbing.

They call it "going down the hill" when we are growing old,

And speak with mournful accents when our tale is nearly told;  
They sigh when talking of the past, those days that used to be,  
As if the future were not bright with immortality.

But, oh! it is not going down, 'tis climbing higher, higher,  
Until we almost see the Home our longing souls desire;  
For if the natural eye grows dim, it is but dim to earth,  
While the eye of faith grows keener to perceive the Saviour's worth.

It is not years that make men old; the spirit may be young,  
Although the threescore years and ten the wheels of time have run;  
We know God has recorded in His blessed book of truth,  
That those who wait upon the Lord, they shall renew their youth.

The head now hoary then shall wear an everlasting crown,  
The gift of Him who trod this earth and claims us for His own;  
Who can describe the blessedness of joys with Him untold,  
The pathway ended for the joy of never growing old!

\* \* \*

## IT IS UP TO US.

We can sometimes enthuse over being a part of an Empire on which the sun never sets, but it ought to take some of the pride out of us to recall in how many parts of its great cities the sun never shines.

As I have moved in the slums, faced the squalor and sought to bring a little sunshine into the drab and dreary lives of the less fortunate, I have been increasingly impressed with the fact that most of the deepest shadows have fallen on the places and people who have permitted the bottle to come between them and the sunshine. Prohibition is a great sunshine promoter. It will preserve the smile of a little child, dry the tears of innumerable women, and still the curse of many a man.

The ardent upholders of ale  
Very frequently trot out the tale  
That it strengthens the puny and pale  
And adds to the pleasures of life;  
While some, of more radical views,  
I have heard rhapsodise and enthuse  
That the potion its user imbues  
With vim for the workaday strife.

It has never struck me as quite clear  
That the chance of a splendid career  
Is greatly augmented by beer,

As the brewery advocate rants;  
But one thing each wage-earner knows  
Is that all of us have to wear clothes  
And the freer the tanglefoot flows  
The harder it is to buy pants.

# GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION.

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

Editor: ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

Office: Room 712, 160 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.  
Phone: MA1355.  
Postal Address: Box 390F, G.P.O., Sydney.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1928.

## HAVE YOU PROMISED?

This month is one full of exacting demands and confounding multiplicity of things clamoring to be done. May I ask that if you have made a promise, or if it is in your power by any sacrifice to make a gift to the cause of Prohibition, to please fulfil the promise or make the gift at once.

There is so much we ought to do, but I dare not run too far into debt. Some of the newspapers won't insert our modest advertisements without a cheque in advance.

Our opponents grow ever bolder in their misleading and outrageous statements as they find we have not the means to buy space in which to reply to them.

Your gift is needed, and to obtain it without having to further remind you will add greatly to its value. Prohibition is the master charity. While all other charities merely relieve, in varying measure, distress, Prohibition actually diminishes it.

You can believe Evangeline Booth, the head of the great Salvation Army in U.S.A., when she says it has reduced the sufferings of the common laborers by 80 per cent. This means that it is equivalent to reducing their debts from £100 to £20. That is the biggest kind of contribution any single thing has ever made to the welfare of human society.

The Editor

So long as you can keep the wrinkles in your face from extending to your heart you're safe.

## AN AUSTRALIAN SPORT.

### JOE LONGTON KNOWS AMERICA BETTER THAN ANY OTHER AUSSIE.

Joe Longton is the special correspondent in U.S.A. of the "Sydney Sportsman." He sends these pars:

#### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

A great hullabaloo has been raised over juvenile delinquency. Youth is going to the devil. The crimes are being committed by infants. Woman is degenerating. Students in high schools and colleges are flask toters. Impurity is charged against young men and maidens alike. The jaws and maws of perdition are yawning widely. These are some of the lamentations we have been hearing from the prophets of pessimism. But at last sane investigators are finding that the only thing the matter with these statements is that they are not true. Juvenile delinquency in New York City is actually declining. In 1911 there were 3582 commitments in the Children's Court. In 1925 there were only 2179.

#### FUTILITY OF "CONTROL."

Government control does not control. The British Columbia liquor system has actually failed and broken down. They have corruption in the system. Statistics show that bootleggers in this province handle as much liquor as the Government itself. There never has been a system of any shape or kind introduced for the purpose of controlling the liquor traffic that the liquor traffic itself has not undertaken to pollute and corrupt and break down. There is no law that the human brain can conceive that they will not undertake to undermine and distort by corruption of the officers. Government control means the old saloon back again under another name.

#### WHERE PROHIBITION BEGAN.

"Prohibition and temperance began in the bar rooms of the world when bartenders and saloonmen preached total abstinence to their wives and children. They knew alcohol's danger. I will never forget the remarks of Dan the Dude, the saloonman that never touched a drink in his life, the man that spent nearly every hour of his wakeful life for the last forty years in an atmosphere of alcohol, smoke and gambling; the man that coined the expression, 'Booze was made for mugs'; the man that quit selling booze because it was degrading."

#### AUSTRALIA'S PANACEA.

"Economics have kicked 90 per cent. of the devil and America's tribulations out of American life. So much so that America is beginning to gain momentum in a new era that will force Australia into economics. Prohibition is Australia's panacea."

#### THE AMERICAN "WETS."

"The wets—same old liars telling the same old lies—have sprung nothing new since they began wailing the day the Eighteenth Amendment became effective. They're like a lot of cockroaches with cork legs kicking the seeds out of a dill pickle; they are up against

a sour proposition. Every rum-hound is entitled to one bite; they've had theirs, and they face the election of 1928 with the animation of sausages. The Battalion of Death in America are what they are because they have been what they have been; they have a seal-skin desire and a billy-goat income. They are fast disappearing down the trail—the long, long trail of memory. Americans look at the world through rose-colored glasses. Self-recovery came through self-discovery."

#### THE ARGUMENTUM AD ABSURDUM.

Pray, whenever were the people ready for the untried and the difficult? Moses went



JOE LONGTON.

up into Sinai and came down with two tables of Prohibition laws to find the people not ready. And they were a chosen people too. Instead of being ready he found the people worshipping a golden calf. George Washington did not find the people ready for the Constitution. Lincoln did not find the people ready for the emancipation proclamation. The children of Israel were so unready to be freed from Egyptian serfdom that they cried again and again for the fleshpots of Egypt, though the Promised Land lay just ahead. Doomsday will find nobody ready but the unborn. And if the doctrine of predestination and foreordination is true most of them will not be ready. Wherever and whenever laws have been enacted people have not been ready and the laws have been broken. Always the more laws the more lawlessness. Therefore, beginning with the Ten Commandments, we should abrogate all law and should enact no more laws and thereby guarantee a perfect law-abiding world. That's the argumentum ad absurdum of the wets.

#### NO UNEMPLOYMENT.

"We have no unemployment," said Secretary Hoover, in a statement he recently sent me. Doesn't that sound wonderful, coming as it does from America, a country with laws that have cut down to less than 5 per cent. the alcohol it consumed before Prohibition went into force eight years ago?

#### PROSPEROUS AMERICA.

"The banks bulge with currency. The insurance companies prosper amidst 50 per cent. reduced risks. The merchants witness wage-earners coming to them to cash their cheques on pay day, where the publican formerly cashed them. Everybody is buying something useful in America now that booze has disappeared. And everybody has the thrill that comes to persons that are accumulating.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN WORKERS' DESIRE.

"The workers desire to walk in the light. They desire to emerge from the slums and murk and mire and mediocrity in which the liquor interests have so many of them enslaved; but the liquor interests won't let them. America has sobered up. Australia will sober up also, and, like America, will have a changing of battlelines until it becomes bone-dry for ever. Once the working classes get out of the rut in which they struggle in Australia, they'll not want to get back into the rut more than once. It is when you are back in the rut that you know the value of being out of it."

#### WORLD CHAMPIONS WHO BOOZE.

"While some fighters flirt with the madhouse and penitentiary, others live in a mansion amidst prosperity. We find Ad Wolgast in an insane asylum; the late young Griffio divided his time between jails, almshouses and insane asylums; Aurelia Herrera, a derelict, in an Orange county jail for vagrancy; Pete and Jack Zivic, convicted bootleggers, playing their lives between a blind pig and a Pennsylvania prison; Joe Grim selling flowers when not full of snakebite; Joe Walcott in a New England prison; Jimmie Clabby and Eddie McGoorty performing menial duties around the Great Lakes now that their funds and friends have disappeared simultaneously. And to conclude this list of celebrities that partook freely of the deceiving potion I'll mention the names of Bob Fitzsimmons, Siki, Jim Hall, Peter Jackson, Ketchell, Joe Gans, George Dixon and Terry McGovern that booze claimed in their prime. Of jockeys that boozed I will mention only one, the greatest of them all, "Tod" Sloan, now a race track tout at Tia Juana, Mexico.

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**Unpardonable and Unforgivable—**

(Continued from page 5.)

possible to make a guess at it from an expert compilation made by those concerned in the liquor industries. It may be objected that this is an ex parte statement. To this it can be replied that it is based on the evidence which will be submitted in the event of Prohibition being carried to the Compensation Assessment Board. The detailed structure of the items has been closely examined. That detail is too great to be republished here, and is to some extent confidential. A summary of it is worth putting

Class of Employee.	Estimated Number.	Estimated average annual wage.	Estimated total annual wages.
Breweries .....	1,971	£293	£578,000
Hired carriers .....	100	300	30,000
Hotel and wine licensees .....	2,509	300	752,700
Hotel employees .....	15,000	150	2,250,000
Bottle yards and case factories .....	922	240	221,280
Bottle making .....	380	270	102,600
Barley growing .....	650	250	162,500
Malt manufacture .....	132	260	34,320
Malt and barley transport .....	70	250	17,500
Hop growing .....	1,000	200	200,000
Hop transport .....	6	250	1,500
Sugar .....	110	250	27,500
Case making and repairing .....	160	300	48,000
Crown seals (patent corks) .....	36	240	8,640
Vineyards .....	665	300	199,500
Wineries .....	80	226	18,080
Distilleries .....	50	—	21,173
Wine and spirit firms .....	1,000	300	300,000
Coal .....	84	—	22,000
Sundries .....	50	300	15,000
	24,975		£5,010,293

This total of 24,975 is increased to 27,000 by bringing in employees in building, engineering, sugar and other industries, to whom the Act could not by the most adroit twisting be made to apply.

Now let us look at the Act under which compensation to employees is claimable.

Section 58 of the Liquor Amendment Act, 1919, as amended by the Act of 1923, defines "Employees" thus:

"Employee means a person who for a period of not less than eighteen months before the date of the said vote by ballot was regularly employed in connection with the manufacture of or the trade in alcoholic liquor."

And Section 68, as similarly amended, provides that:

"Employees as defined by Section fifty-eight of

- (a) brewers;
- (b) distillers;
- (c) winemakers;
- (d) maltsters;
- (e) owners (including lessees and sub-lessees) of vineyards;
- (f) licensed publicans;
- (g) Australian wine licensees;
- (h) packet licenses; and
- (i) licensed spirit merchants—

shall be entitled to claim and have assessed compensation in respect only of loss of opportunity of occupation."

forth for public consumption and public criticism. The Liquor Trades Employees' Union gives the number of its members at 2908 (actual). In addition, the Hotel Employees' Union places its numbers at 5000 (estimated). The secretary of the former Union has estimated the total number of employees in hotels in the State at 20,000, and the secretary of the latter places the total number at 15,000. The smaller figure is taken here. Taking those employed in all branches of the industry or industries, including contributing industries, the calculation is as under:

lished by the State Government Statistician which are obtained officially from the trade.

**CREATING EMPLOYEES FOR THE BREWERIES.**

Thus, the latest published official figure for breweries for the year 1925-6 show 12 breweries (which since then have been reduced to 10), and the persons employed are given for the 12 breweries as under:

Working proprietors .....	6
Managers and overseers .....	42
Clerks (male) .....	267
Clerks (female) .....	17
Engine-drivers, etc. ....	67
Workers in factory, mill, etc. (skilled and unskilled) .....	824
Carters, messengers, and others .....	24

Total .....

1247  
The "Herald," however, states this as 1971—not much of a difference when you have a case to prove.

**THE "HERALD" GROWS BARLEY.**

The next item upon which definite information is obtainable is that of barley growing. The "Herald" states the number of employees at 650, with yearly wages of £162,500.

As according to the Government Statistician the total quantity of malting barley (or Chevalier barley) produced in the State for the year ended June 30, 1926 (the latest figures available) was only 54,440 bushels, and the outside market value of this would be 6/- per bushel, or a total of £16,332, it will be seen how hard put to it the "Herald" was to make the amount of wages paid to employees just about ten times the total value of the production. But as only about 50 per cent. of the alleged malting barley is fit for malt, and the other 50 per cent. is used for other purposes, it will be realised that even if the barley-growing employees have any claim (which is problematical), it would be infinitesimal. In the grain trade it is recognised that our agriculturists will not grow malting barley.

To make the matter more emphatic, the "Herald" alleged that its figures represented only "the proportion . . . supported by the manufacturing demands of the liquor industries."

**THE "HERALD" GOES "MALTING" AND "HOPPING."**

The "Herald" says that the number of "employees" engaged in malt manufacture is 132, but the State Government Statistician sets these down officially as under:

Managers and overseers .....	5
Clerks .....	4
Engine-drivers .....	3
Workers in factory, mill, etc. (skilled and unskilled) .....	46

Total .....

58  
An overstatement of a mere 127 per cent. in a small concern. The suggestion that 70 employees at a wages cost of £17,500 per annum is needed to "transport the malt and barley" is sufficiently answered in the above.

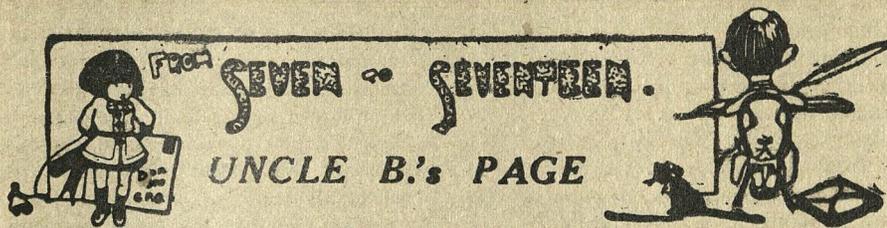
(Continued on page 12.)

**THE "HERALD'S" AUDACITY.**

Yet the "Herald" has the effrontery to assume the ignorance of its readers to the extent of building up a grossly exaggerated statement of even the total employees of the "Trade" and adding to it the employees of building, engineering, sugar and other industries which will not lose but will benefit as the result of Prohibition. The wonder is that it did not add a few hundreds of its own employees, whose "loss of opportunity of occupation" might be claimed when "Bung" ceases to contribute cash to the "Herald."

Although the "Herald" claimed that "the detailed structure of the items has been closely examined," I propose to show in what way an impartial writer should have proceeded, and how readily the "Herald" accepted and defended what it admitted to be "an expert compilation made by those concerned in the liquor trade." There cannot be a doubt that a strenuous effort was being made by the "Herald" to magnify the "compensation" issue in the hope of "scaring" voters. The worst feature of the "Herald's" attitude is that it refuses to permit the publication in its columns of legitimate criticism of its advocacy and alleged facts.

Had the writers been so instructed it would not have been difficult for the "Herald" to have presented the figures pub-



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 the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag."

Address all letters to Uncle B, Box 390F C.P.O., Sydney.

## HULLO! HULLO! WAKE UP!

Old Mother Hubbard was a pauper compared to me. Her family seemed big to her, but it was not a patch on mine. If her family was a dewdrop mine is an ocean. She had her troubles, and when she found the cupboard bare it made her do a big lot of thinking. Fancy not even a bone for the dog—just eaten out of house and home. Now my family is the largest, the best, the loveliest and the scallywagist in Australia. My only worry is to get you all to wake up, get up, get out and lend a helping hand. Come along you "go-getters," "seed sowers" and you "Tired Tims" and make the last few days of August worthy of your faith in Prohibition. You have not one tiny minute to spare; you just must do something. Start with a prayer each morning for the success of Prohibition. Then make a gift of at least part of your pocket money. Then persuade someone to vote for you. Then write at once or call for some literature and sow it promptly. I have a little champion of twelve. She sells ten shillings worth each week, but if you cannot sell "Grit" give it away. Your nigger-driving

UNCLE B.

## OUR LETTER BAG.

### A GO-GETTER.

Jim Knapp, Back Forest, writes: I suppose I am on the scallywag list again. Well, I have been up for an examination. My correspondence is all behind now. Would you please send me four copies of "Grit," as you said that you would give them to your Nes and Nis for one penny each. Please find enclosed 4d. in stamps. Mother sent you some old clothes lately, and I hope that they will be of good use. I am going to write to Uncle Joe Longton soon, for he sent a card lately.

(Dear Jim,—Thank you for your help. I hope you are doing well with your "Grit." The old clothes were very welcome, and I am very thankful for your mother's kind remembrance. Will you tell me where Back Forest is? I can't find it in my guide book.—Uncle B.)

### UNCLE JOE.

Dear Uncle B.—A letter to hand just now from Australia says: "I am five years old, and when I grow up I am going to write to Uncle B. I have a big brother Joe, and you must be Uncle Joe, because how can I have two big brother Joes. That is not

right, but I can have two Uncle Joes. Will you be Uncle Joe?"

I always take the advice of five-year-old children, Uncle B. I was sitting in a hotel lobby one cold night as four little tots were playing. They came over to me, and one said, "You must be a nice man because our butcher's a nice man, and he's fat, too, like you." Another said, "Don't you put your fingers on that stove because my little brother burned his on it last night." Another said, "And you won't go to Heaven if you tell 'stories' too." Another said, "And if you get drunk—oh, my! that's worst of all."

I replied, "My sweetheart says, 'I am nice.'" One asked, "Who's your sweetheart?" I said, "My wife. Another said, "Well, you mustn't have two sweethearts, because that isn't right either." Said I, "Well, will you be my sweetheart?" She replied, "You've got one."

On the demand of my little five-year-old niece, I shall henceforth be known as

"UNCLE JOE" LONGTON.

(Dear "Uncle Joe,"—I am going to tell you to sit up and take notice that mine are a very proud lot of ne's and ni's now that they have two Uncles. They are all like the little old man who leaving my church one morning said, "I am so happy." I replied, "That is fine." Then he gave me a lovely little smile, and said, "Yes, I have a wife in Heaven and one on earth." I often smile as I recall the incident. My ne's and ni's have an Uncle in Aussie and one in U.S.A. They are well fixed on both sides of this old world, and I thank you for the great happiness you give "our big family" by sending the lovely and wonderful postcards you so generously send.—Uncle B.)

Amy Williams, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, Victoria, writes: There was a school concert held here for the Shrine of Remembrance and school funds. There were twenty-one items. It was eight p.m. when we started, and, what with the concert, a few games, an auction sale of the gifts on the jumble stall, and supper, it was nearly midnight when we finished, and then we cleaned out for church the next day, when we had a very nice service. The school children gave nearly all the items. Everything went off splendidly, and everyone seemed to have enjoyed it. Mr. Wilson, our young Church of England minister, preaches here every second Sunday, so we have Church every Sunday now, as we always had Methodist services the other Sundays. We are very glad that we have Church every Sunday.

(Dear Amy,—Sorry that I am so slow in answering all my splendid letters, and that

I am trying to crowd them in just now by cutting out some most interesting parts, but we will soon be back to normal.—Uncle B.)

### A NEW NE.

David Fryer, "Sunnyside," Mona Vale, via Manly, writes: I have been reading "Grit" for a long while, so I thought I would like to join your family of ne's and ni's. I am in sixth class at school, and I am 12 years old. One of my favorite hobbies is stamp collecting. I have about 150 stamps now. At our Church in August we are having Prohibition meetings, and we hope they will be a success. We have no hotel at Mona Vale, although we are only seventeen miles from Sydney.

(Dear David,—I am glad to have you join my family, and will send you some stamps and also some "Prohibition seed" to sow in your neighborhood.—Uncle B.)

### N.S.W. HOMES FOR INCURABLES (RYDE).

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Living with the lame teaches us to limp.

\* \* \*

When you mistake the fire of anger for the light of argument, your lamp of logic goes out.

**Unpardonable and Unforgivable—**

(Continued from page 10.)

With a delightful abandon which shows how completely the trade secured the "Herald's" support, that journal claims that the annual wage paid to 100 hop growers amounted to £200,000, to be provided for in compensation if Prohibition comes to New South Wales, yet the most casual inquiries would have shown the writers of the articles that there are no hops grown in New South Wales. Did the "Herald" imagine that the employees of the hop growers in Tasmania would be entitled to claim compensation under our State Prohibition law? If so, why did it not include the employees of the Scottish and Irish distilleries, and of the German breweries, and make a good job of it? "Hop transport," with its six employees at an annual wage of £1500 is, of course, another fiction.

**THE "HERALD" IN THE VINEYARDS.**

"Vineyards" are alleged by the "Herald" to have 665 employees at a yearly wage of £199,500, but as the State Government Statistician shows that the grapes grown for wine were produced on 6977 acres, and those for table use and drying purposes occupied 4752 acres, and young vines occupied 2726 acres, it is certain that the "Herald's" figures were, like the others referred to above, stretched to suit their case, and that the innocent raisin and table grape producers were being ranked with the alcoholics.

In "Wineries," the "Herald" states that there are 80 persons employed at a yearly wage of £18,080, but the State Government Statistician gives the following figures of the employees at wine making:

Working proprietors .....	2
Managers and overseers .....	3
Clerks .....	2
Engine-drivers .....	2
Workers in factory, mill, etc. (skilled and unskilled) .....	27
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>37</b>

And the total annual salaries and wages paid are officially stated at £7066, not £18,080 as stated by the "Herald." The Government Statistician also shows that the average time worked by the employees was, for the year, 8.81 months, which indicates an amount of casual labor which would not come within the operations of Section 58 of the Act; so that by cutting out the casuals, the working proprietors (who are not employees) and the employees such as clerks and engine-drivers (who would not be deprived of "opportunity of occupation"), the "Herald's" 80 employees could fairly be reduced (seeing that the actual total is really 37) to about one-sixth, or fifteen.

**THE "HERALD" DISTILS SOME EMPLOYEES.**

The State Government Statistician states that as there are only two distilleries in New South Wales, they are included with sugar refineries in the official publication, but that the employment figures for the two are as under:

Working proprietor .....	1
Accountants and clerks .....	3
Workers in factory, mill, etc. (skilled and unskilled) .....	27
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>31</b>

Yet the "Herald" shows the number of employees liable to be compensated as 50, with total yearly wages of £21,173! Does this need any comment?

**WINE AND SPIRIT FIRMS.**

When we remember that such important firms as the Civil Service Co-operative Society, John Connell and Co., Ltd., Dalgety and Co., Ltd., Dalton Bros. of Sydney, Ltd., Fraser, Ramsay and Co., Anthony Hordern and Sons Ltd., McIlrath's Ltd., Moses Moss and Co., and Nock and Kirby Ltd., and many country storekeepers describe themselves as "wine and spirit merchants," we realise how absurd it is to suggest that any great number of their employees would be deprived of the "opportunity of occupation" when Prohibition is adopted. Thus, in estimating 1000 employees in wine and spirit firms at annual wages of £300,000 as claimants for compensation, the "Herald" must have made such "a guess at it" (to use its own expression) as to indicate a desire to swell the total without much consideration for the accuracy of the figures. It can be said definitely that the number of employees in wine and spirit firms "in connection with the manufacture of or trade in alcoholic liquors" who would be entitled to claim compensation would not exceed 300, as the bulk of the employees of licensed wine and spirit merchants are engaged in other duties which would be increased instead of decreased by Prohibition.

My estimate of persons employed covered by Sec. 58 of the 1919 Act is as under:

No. 1 Police Division: 82 hotels in the city area and Pyrmont .....	984
No. 2 Police Division: 104 hotels in the southern portion of the city (including Glebe and Ultimo) .....	520
No. 3 Police Division: 48 hotels in Surry Hills and East Sydney .....	96
No. 4 Police Division: George-street North, 39 hotels .....	78
No. 5 Police Division, including Newtown, Camperdown, St. Peters, and Cook's River, 37 hotels .....	37
No. 6 Police Division, including practically all the North Shore Suburbs, 22 hotels	33
No. 7 Police Division, including Redfern, Waterloo, Botany, Alexandria, and part of Darlington, 66 hotels .....	82
No. 8 Police Division, including Balmain, Rozelle, and Drummoyne, 35 hotels .....	42
No. 9 Police Division, including Parramatta.	
No. 10 Police Division, embracing most of the eastern suburbs, 38 hotels .....	114
No. 11 Police Division, including Petersham, Leichhardt and Annandale, 20 hotels ..	50
No. 12 Police Division, comprising the Illawarra suburbs, including Sutherland, 23 hotels .....	50
No. 13 Police Division: Water Police District—Packet licenses issued to masters of vessels only.	
No. 14 Police Division, including eastern coastline from Manly to Barrenjoey, 7 hotels	21
No. 15 Police Division, including Randwick, Coogee, Kensington and Maroubra, 10 hotels .....	35
Parramatta and Ryde: 63 hotels .....	88
The above leaves us with 1546 country hotels, for which an average of two persons under the section would need to be provided, making a total for the country hotels of .....	3092
Or a grand total of .....	5322

(Continued on page 15.)

**THE "HERALD'S" COAL AND SUNDRIES.**

What the employees in the "Coal" and "Sundries" industries have to do with the "manufacture or trade in alcoholic liquors" it is difficult to understand, unless the writers of the article felt that the "scare" was not big enough. These little items, representing together 134 employees with annual wages of £37,000, constitute certainly the choicest literary "gem" ever presented to a gullible public.

**HOTEL AND WINE LICENSEES.**

"Webster" defines the word "employee" as "one employed by another. A clerk or workman in the service of an employer," and I assume that the "Herald," in addition to its other wonders, has not set itself up as the creator of a new English language. Yet it provides for the compensation of "hotel and wine licensees" (who are surely the principals and employers) to the extent of 2509, with annual "wages" of £752,700. There is an element of genius about this "estimate" because of the odd nine. The "hotel employees" have to be satisfied with round figures, and anyone but a "Herald" writer would have explained the mystery of that odd nine. This item is a gross absurdity inserted to swell the "scare."

**HOTEL EMPLOYEES.**

The heaviest item under the head of "Employees" is, of course, that of "hotel employees," set down by the "Herald" as 15,000, with annual wages of £2,250,000. As pointed out previously, the report of the Licensing Bench and Licenses Reduction Board gave the total number of hotels in the State at December 31, 1927, as 2140. Of these there were 531 set down as "Metropolitan," which covers the whole of the suburbs, with the exception of Parramatta and Ryde.



**ON THE LEVEL.**

Husband (planning new house): "I think I'll build the foundation of the house myself and save a little money."

Wife: "But couldn't you employ a few of those free masons I've heard so much about?"

**TWO-HANDED COURTING.**

"Girls were harder to kiss in your days, weren't they, Grandpa?"

"Well, mebbe; but it wasn't so blame dangerous. The ol' parlor sofa wasn't apt to smash into a tree jest about the time ye got all puckered up."

It's mighty hard for a boy to honor his father and mother after he gets old enough to realise that they are to blame for his having been christened Wilber.

**MISSING BUTTONS.**

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Farmer: "He's a bootblack in the city."  
City Slicker: "Oh, I see, you make hay while the son shines."

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## DAILY INSPIRATION.

Compiled by FAIRELIE THORNTON.

## SUNDAY.

"The word of our God shall stand for ever."—Isa., 40, 8.

I would rather have one little promise in the corner of the Bible to support my faith than I would have all the philosophies of scientific men to sustain my opinion. The history of philosophy is in brief the history of fools. All the sets of philosophers that have yet lived have been more successful in contracting those that came before them than in anything else. . . . The enemies of God are good at destroying one another. Within a few years the evolutionists will be cut to pieces by some new dreamers. The reigning philosophies of the present period have in them so much of the vitality of madness that they will be a perpetual subject of contempt. . . . That which is taught to-day for a certainty by savants will soon have been so disproved as to be trodden down as the mire in the streets. The Lord's truth liveth and reigneth, but man's inventions are but for an hour. I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but I have lived to see marvellous changes in the dogmas of philosophy, I expect to see still more. See, how they have shifted. They used to tell us that the natural depravity of our race was a myth, they scouted the idea that we were born in sin, and declared with mimic sentiment that every dear babe was perfect. Now what do they tell us? Why, that if we do not inherit the original sin of Adam, or any other foregoing man, yet we have upon us the hereditary results of the transgressions of the primeval oysters, or other creatures, from which we have ascended or descended. We bear in our bodies, if not in our souls, the effects of all the tricks of the monkeys whose future was entailed upon us by evolution. This nonsense is to be received by learned societies with patience, and accepted by us with reverence, while the simple statements of Holy Writ are regarded as mythical or incredible. . . . According to modern thinkers, what is true on Monday may be false on Tuesday, and what is certain on Wednesday it may be our duty to doubt on Thursday. Every change in the moon sees a change in the teaching of the new theology. . . . Said I not well that the smallest promise of God is worth more than all has ever been taught, or shall be taught by sceptical philosophers and speculative theologians.—Spurgeon.

## MONDAY.

"For ever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven."—Ps., 119, 89.

Christian, heed not the tempter's rage; the Word of God shall stand  
Though men and demons war may wage to root it from our land;  
Though he, the father of all lies, its pages may defame,  
The truth is there which never dies from age to age the same.  
Man's pony strength will soon decay; truth needs not man's defence:  
One thing remains unchanged for aye—divine omnipotence.

—Fairelie Thornton.

"The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of our God shall stand for ever."—Isa., 40, 8.

## TUESDAY.

"Awake to righteousness and sin not, for some have not the knowledge of God. I speak this to your shame."—1 Cor., 15, 34.  
Insensibility to eternal things in beings who

are standing on the brink of eternity is a madness which would be reckoned among prodigies, were it not so common.—H. More.

Never to ask ourselves what our great want is, or what we should ask of God, if we might have the wish of our hearts, is great blindness and stupidity, and yet it is the case, not only of the irreligious, but of all those who are in the practise of an external work only.—T. Adams.

## WEDNESDAY.

"Ponder the path of thy feet and let all thy ways be established."—Prov., 4, 35.

Every thinking man will look round him when he reflects on his situation in this world, and will ask, "What will meet my case? What is it that I want? What will satisfy me? I look at the rich. I see Ahab, in the midst of all his riches, sick at heart for a garden of herbs. If I look at the wise, I see Solomon, with all his wisdom, acting like a fool, and I know that if I possessed all his wisdom, were I left to myself, I should act as he did. If I turn to men of pleasure, I see that the very sum of all pleasures is—that it is Satan's bed into which he casts his slaves. I see Esau selling his birth-right for a mess of pottage. If I think of honor—take a walk in Westminster Abbey, there is an end of all inquiry; there I walk among the mighty dead. There is the winding-up of human glory! And what remains of the greatest men of my country? A boasting epitaph. None of these things, then, can satisfy me. I must meet death—I must meet judgment—I must meet God—I must meet eternity."—Cecil.

## THURSDAY.

"Man walketh in a vain show."

"Vanity of vanity, all is vanity," said the man who had tasted of every cup of pleasure, gratified every desire, possessed all wealth, indulged every fancy. Truly the Psalmist said, "Man walketh in a vain show." The "lust of the eyes" is ever before him. Earthly fame, what is it but a vain show? What use are the stone monuments on which thousands of money are spent, which those they are erected to commemorate would rather have devoted to more useful purposes? They will crumble and decay, but "he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." That is the only lasting monument which helps some fellow traveller on the road of life. Men go mad over a victory in some sport. What glory is there in that? "The shouting and the tumult dies," and what the better are those who have been acclaimed little gods? No doubt their characters are a good deal worse. He who excels in sport is not likely to excel in much else.—F.T.

## FRIDAY.

"The wisdom of men is foolishness with God."—1 Cor., 3, 19.

"The Lord knoweth the thoughts of the wise, that they are vain."—1 Cor., 3, 20.  
God chooseth the humblest instruments. He

passes by the tempests, and waters the fields and gardens with His imperceptible dew; He passes by the great elephant, and bestows the hues of sapphire and amethyst upon the tiny humming bird. He passes by the lofty pine and the huge elm tree, and lavishes blossom and perfume on the violet. All history teaches the same truth. Moses was the son of a poor Levite. Gideon was a thresher. David was a shepherd boy; Amos was a herdsman; the Apostles were "ignorant and unlearned men"; Zwingli was a shepherd; Melancthon, the great theologian of the Reformation, was an armorer; Luther was the child of a poor miner; Fuller was a farm servant; Carey, the originator of the plan of translating the Bible into the language of the millions of Hindustan, was a shoemaker; Morrison, who translated the Bible into the Chinese language, was a lastmaker; Dr. Mylne was a herd boy; Adam Clarke was the child of Irish cottagers; John Foster was a weaver; and Jay, of Bath, was a stonemason.—F. Cook.

## SATURDAY.

"I will commune with thee from above the mercy seat."—Ex., 25, 20.

Do you sometimes mourn over your insensibility to divine things? Perhaps you sometimes echo the words of the poet Cowper—

"Where is the blessedness I knew when first I saw the Lord,  
Where is the soul refreshing view of Jesus and His Word?"

Where? You need not go far to find it. Lost! somewhere between the Mercy Seat and the things of earth, your title to the realms on high. Like Christian, you must search for that roll. Perhaps you forgot to look into it of late, you let the habit of prayer lapse. That neglected Bible must be reopened, and its words made your necessary food. The spiritual life is a growth. A baby when born needs nourishment for its continued growth. If you have been born again into the family of God, your soul needs to be kept in health by proper means. One who says he has finished his education has only just begun it. If he stops there, he will soon have a stagnant mind, and little use his education will be to him.—F.T.

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**Unpardonable and Unforgivable—**

(Continued from page 14.)

Even this total is much in excess of the number of prospective claimants. Accepting the "Herald's" average annual wage of £150, the total yearly wages of hotel employees who could claim under the Act (only provided that they were deprived of "opportunity of occupation") would be £798,300, instead of the £2,250,000 provided by the financial geni of the "Herald."

Anyone who has travelled throughout this State and stayed at country hotels (as I have done) will acknowledge that, except in important cities and towns, the sale of alcoholic liquor is usually the work of the proprietor alone, and that there are no employees who would come under Sec. 58 of the Act. The calculation given above is, therefore, on the liberal side. Moreover, even where there are employees engaged in dispensing "booze," they are largely of the nomadic type, who are ready to accept other employment when offered. Hence the number of employees who will have been regularly employed for 18 months before September 1 is likely to be considerably less than I have stated.

The ridiculous inclusion of the undermentioned among employee claimants for compensation serves to illustrate to what lengths the "Herald" was prepared to go in defence of "Bung":

Hired carriers—100 at an annual wage of .....	£30,000
Bottle yards and case factories—922 at an annual wage of .....	221,280
Bottle making—380 at an annual wage of .....	102,600
Sugar—110 at an annual wage of ..	27,500
Case making and repairing—160 at an annual wage of .....	48,000
Patent corks—36 at an annual wage of .....	8,640
Coal and sundries—134 at an annual wage of .....	37,000

Also building trades and engineering trades; when Sec. 68 of the Act limits the claims to employees of brewers, distillers, winemakers, maltsters, owners of vineyards, licensed publicans, Australian wine licensees, packet licensees, and licensed spirit merchants, and then "in respect only of loss of opportunity of occupation" after 18 months' regular employment at their jobs.

In the course of discussion with business men, I have realised how completely they have been "gulled" by the "Herald's" presentation of this matter, and several have said to me that they had accepted without question the assertions that 27,000 employees would need to be compensated, and that the total compensation called for would be, as stated by that paper, £27,000,000. The average reader does not acquaint himself with the terms of the Act, and is unaware that it is only the employees of brewers, distillers, wine makers, maltsters, owners of vineyards, licensed publicans, Australian wine licensees, packet licensees, and licensed spirit mer-



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chants who will be able to claim. And even they will not be entitled to claim unless they had been for 18 months before September 1, 1928, regularly employed in connection with the manufacture or the trade in alcoholic liquor in the trades above mentioned. Is it not then reasonable to describe the "Herald's" articles as effrontery and to hold them up to the ridicule and contempt of all fair-minded people?

**THE CASH IN HAND.**

Prior to the Liquor (Amendment) Act of 1927, owners and licensees of licensed premises were compelled to contribute to a fund for the compensation of persons who were deprived of their licenses by the Licenses Reduction Board. That Board, in its annual report for the year ended December 31, 1927, pointed out that:

"During the seven years ending December 31, 1926, these contributions amounted to approximately one and a half million pounds," and that "from this fund all compensation is paid to owners and licensees, also the salaries of the Board and staff and all administrative expenses in connection with the deprivation of licenses."

Yet, after the magnificent work performed by the Board in securing the proper conduct of hotels, and the payment of compensation to 360 hotels and 65 wine licensees and the administration of the Board during 17 months after the contributions of the trade had ceased, there remained at the credit of the Compensation Fund at May 31 last the sum of £885,577/3/-. Does the "Herald" not think that this amount should be allowed against any suggestion of taxation to cover compensation when Prohibition is adopted?

**MY ESTIMATION OF COMPENSATION.**

In view, therefore, (1) of the "free run" which the "Trade" had in presenting its claims (without evidence in rebuttal) before the Compensation Assessment Board; (2) of the fact that eight out of nine centrally situated city hotels received no compensation because of their premises being of greater value delicensed than licensed; (3) of the large amount of non-alcoholic beverages

manufactured and sold by the various sections of the trade; (4) of the large proportion of profits which is derived from the legitimate use of hotels apart from the supply of alcoholic liquor; and (5) of the reduction in the numbers of licenses since the Compensation Assessment Board's "estimate" was made (396 hotels, 99 colonial wine licenses, and seven breweries), I set down the probable amount of compensation payable to the trade at about £6,000,000, and to the employees at £500,000 (one half of the annual wages as provided by Sec. 77 of the Act)—a total of £6,500,000, from which must be deducted the balance at the credit of the Compensation Fund, making the outside net compensation £5,614,423.

The probability is, however, that even this sum will be considerably reduced upon investigation.

**THE "SET-OFF."**

As a "set-off" against the amount of compensation to be paid, there will be the saving of the cost of maintaining the "liquor traffic." Apart from the fact of an expenditure in actual consumption of liquor of £13,000,000 per annum, the cost of the police who are employed now in shepherding hotels to enforce compliance with the law, the expense of maintaining the courts for dealing with offences resulting from the use of alcoholic liquor, and the maintenance of hospitals for patching up the victims, must be considered. Whatever may be the cost of enforcing Prohibition, it cannot possibly exceed the cost of maintaining the traffic in its present condition, and the less than six millions in compensation can well be provided out of the thirteen millions first year's cost of consumption.

In any event, there was no justification from a public viewpoint for the "Herald's" 27,000 employees and £27,000,000 compensation.

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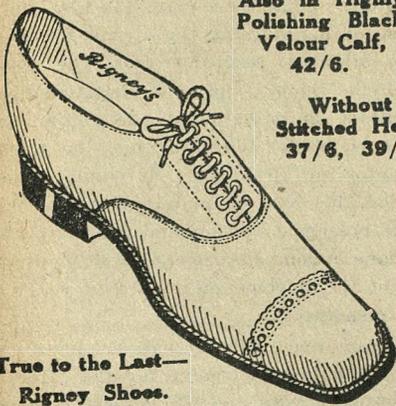
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