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Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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THE ANZAC CROSS.
THE PRIDE OF A NATION



THE DRUNKARDS MOUND.
THE PITY OF A MOTHER ...

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BULLETIN ISSUED TO LAW OBSERVANCE OFFICERS

BY FEDERAL PROHIBITION UNIT, WASHINGTON.

Issued Mondays and Fridays by Information Office, Federal Prohibition Unit and Narcotic Division, Washington, in the Interest of Directors, Divisional Chiefs, Narcotic Inspectors, Agents, and Law Observation Forces Generally.

Monday, February 11, 1924.

Prohibition Violators Given Heart-to-Heart Talk.—"It is a matter of great satisfaction to the Court that so many here have been straightforward enough to enter pleas of guilty. We have no desire to make this situation unduly hard, but we cannot take the time to go on with these matters with too much nicety. I appeal to you as good citizens of a great country to conduct yourselves as such."

"If you take the downward trend you can go to the scrap heap of humanity. No people in any country can win at violations of the law without working self-destruction. See to it that your jail period is a period of reflection. Pick the right path and go straight."—United States District Judge A. W. Cant, St. Paul, Minn.

Congregation Votes Total Abstinence.—The congregation of the First Baptist Church of this city, with a membership of over 1900, agreed, by a rising vote, to a paper drawn up by the deacons, which embodied the principles laid down in the sermon on "Christian Citizenship" by the pastor, Rev. George W. McDaniel, in which he urged the congregation to total abstinence and to the preservation of the Prohibition law in every way, shape and form.

Mr. McDaniel said: "I appeal to this congregation for three things: (1) To practice total abstinence; (2) to obey this law; (3) to oppose the violation of this law."

"The Christian is no less a citizen of this world because he is a citizen of the Kingdom of God. Jesus taught the two-fold obligation—to Caesar and to God. Paul said the powers that be are ordained of God, and that law is for the lawless. We are citizens of a country which has a written Constitution. It guarantees our liberties. There is no liberty without law."—Richmond (Va.) "Times Dispatch."

Moonshine Profits.—The tales of "successful" bootlegging resemble those of successful

stock plunging by novices in the New York markets. The occasional lucky exception is taken as the rule, while hundreds who go broke, or worse, are forgotten, and little mention is made of the unfortunates who drop from time to time over a bridge railing or blow out their brains.

The profits of bootlegging are outlawry, mistrust, unwholesome and furtive living, and sometimes crime and death. Who plays for them is a fool.—Editorial, "Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press."

Rum Wealth Branded Myth.—"From 85 to 90 per cent. of all bootleggers are fundamentally honest, but have gotten into the bootlegging business because they were misled by stories of the vast riches piled up by bootleggers, in the belief that they would not be caught, or that, if they were caught, they would get off with a small fine, which they could pay from their big profits."

"The other 10 or 15 per cent. of the bootleggers are naturally dishonest, and would be doing something else crooked if they were not bootlegging."

"There is no such thing as a rich bootlegger. I have run down many stories of big profits made by them and have always found the same thing. They put on a big front, buying expensive cars and wearing costly clothes, and often carrying a big roll, but investigation reveals usually that neither the cars nor the clothes are paid for."—U.S. District Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, at the Annual Banquet of Shiawassee County (Mich.) Bar Association.

Economic Effects of Prohibition.—"The great improvement in business which followed the war was very largely the result of the influence of Prohibition and the salvage of our former waste of 2,000,000,000 dols. or more each year, due to the liquor traffic. I know of no other way to account for the great impetus in home building, the tremendous number of new automobiles purchased, the larger volume of department store sales,

accompanied at the same time by a continued swelling of savings bank deposits, when the tendency of business as a whole should normally have been downward."—Roger W. Babson, Statistician and Authority on Economics.

Heavy Penalty in Liquor Case.—Judge A. M. J. Cochran, in the United States District Court at Lexington, assessed a fine of 20,000 dollars, and sentenced to the penitentiary at Atlanta for one year and one day, Isaac Miller, wealthy farmer, near Lexington, who was convicted for the third time in Federal Court of having violated the Prohibition law.

The fine against Miller is said to be the largest ever assessed for a Prohibition violation in Kentucky.

Five other men charged with liquor violations were given penitentiary terms.—News Item, "Paintsville (Ky.) Herald."

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and to enable you to begin the collection of coupons now and from present stocks certain labels from packets, tins, and bottles will be accepted as coupons. When present stocks are exhausted they will be replaced with coupon labels attached.

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THE TWO VOWS.

A TRUE STORY OF LOVE AND LIFE.

A young bride walked slowly up the aisle of a city church many years ago. No veil or wreath covered her head, no shining satin robe clung to her graceful figure. In her arms she carried, instead of flowers, a delicate baby, too weak to cry, too ill to move. She stood at the altar rails holding in her arms a burden so precious that she might not hand it to anyone else.

The service began, and the man to whom she had been engaged for years stood at her side. On his face, as on hers, was seen an anxious expression of present and coming responsibility. This woman of his choice, the love of his life, was soon to share his home and love while life remained. The clergymen looked down from his noble height with a reflected anxiety at the face he had known and loved from childhood, while he asked for the sacred vow which was to make them man and wife, and she gave for the second time in her life her steadfast promise, "I will."

For one moment in the vestry the gentle bride relinquished the baby while she signed the register, but took him quickly again with maternal care to her arms, as though the short parting from him had been an act of neglect, so ill and wasting was the tiny infant.

The husband, wife and child left the church to share a life of constant difficulties. Together they lived in mutual happiness and esteem for many years, a life of such high ideals that all who knew them felt there could be nothing higher on earth than the union of these two, nothing richer than the wealth of devotion he bestowed on her, nothing greater than the love she gave to all around her. A family came whose interests

were watched with unusual forethought, and when the father died, leaving but a memory to be cherished and an example of uprightness to be followed, the mother instantly supplied a double measure of parental care to the children. All of them turned out to be Australian citizens of exceptional gifts and character. Of her trials it is impossible to speak, nor would she wish them to be remembered. She has lived to a great age to see the fruits of her loving service. Her children are now separated by sea and land, but all are united in adoration of her whose life and love have made them what they are. The best ancestry, as Carlyle said of his own origin, "that of the pious, the just and the wise," was bestowed on them on that wedding day and has endowed them all with visible riches of character and mind.

The sickly baby grew and thrived with the others under her care, and in a happy marriage and fatherhood he now pours down on that loved mother the gratitude of one who is saved by another's sacrifice.

* * *

It is more than forty years since that beautiful girl stood at the bedside of her brother's wife, who, after giving birth to her tenth child, was passing into the Valley. There was time for only a few words, but they began a life so great in its simple expression of service to others that it inspires all who know of her noble deed to learn from her. When she, too, shall enter the Valley they will rejoice to have known one of "Thy saints who from their labors rest." The dying mother whispered, "You will take my baby, won't you?" It was then that for the first time the lips of the betrothed girl replied "I will."

BREFFAY.

W.C.T.U. WELCOMES MRS. JAMIESON WILLIAMS.

Before a gathering—composed entirely of women—that crammed every inch of St. James' Hall last week, Mrs. Jamieson Williams, who has just returned from attending the International Federation of Women's Conferences at Rome, gave an interesting sketch of her tour, and of decisions affecting women arrived at by that conference.

"You've heard a lot about the heated discussions at that conference," said Mrs. Williams. "Really, they were not very serious, although a tremendous amount of feeling was worked up, principally by the few men delegates present, who were determined that their translations should go in."

It was with surprise that the women heard of the attendance of men at what was, actually, a women's conference. But, as the

speaker explained later, these men had been sent to represent the Governments of Roumania and India.

The conference was held in Rome, she said, for the reason that the women of Italy had up till that time not been granted the vote. As a result of the representations made to the Premier of Italy, who attended the Congress, and "talked the matter over," municipal franchise was granted them as a beginning, and before the Congress broke up the women of Italy had been given the municipal franchise and the right to sit on councils.

SOME COUNTRIES AHEAD.

The conference met principally, she said, to discuss women's questions, particularly those relating to family life and children. In these matters, she said, some countries were far ahead of others. In many things, it was strange to discover that Egypt could teach something to the whole world—even

India was ahead of older countries in some matters.

As a result of the conference, she said, the women had learnt much. They had learnt to have a greater tolerance for other people's point of view, and that they were in a bigger world, where they had to give as well as take.

She hoped as a result there would be a somewhat greater world spirit that would make a united human family and bring to pass that peace on earth and that happy position to which all women looked forward.

"WELCOME NEWS."

The gathering was held under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and in welcoming their guest, Mrs. Strang said that within the past fortnight the Licenses' Reduction Board had cancelled the licenses of forty wine bars.

"In other ways we are progressing," she said, "but we are thankful to God that some at least of those plague spots and centres of pestilence have been closed."

General applause followed the denunciation of the wine bars, and after Mrs. Grant Forsyth had presented the guest of honor with a bouquet of cactus dahlias and gum tips, and Miss Doris Ward had contributed to the musical programme, afternoon tea was served.

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FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, APRIL 27th.

11 a.m.: Anglican Circuit Appointment.
7 p.m.: Gladesville Anglican Church.

—Mr. Charles W. Chandler.

11 a.m.: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Newcastle.

3 p.m.: Central Methodist Mission, Newcastle.

—Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

11 a.m.: Hamilton Presbyterian Church.
3 p.m.: Central Methodist Mission, Newcastle.

7 p.m.: New Lambton Methodist Church.

—Ex-Senator David Watson.

11 a.m.: Stockton Methodist Church.

7 p.m.: Broadmeadow Methodist Church.

—Mr. Charles E. Still.

11 a.m.: Adamstown Methodist Church.

3 p.m.: Belmont Methodist Church.

7 p.m.: Waratah Presbyterian Church.

—Mr. Phil Adler.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

R. B. S. HAMMOND.

Monday, May 5: St. Mark's Parish Hall, Darling Point, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, May 6: St. Matthew's Parish Hall, Bondi, at 8 p.m.

Thursday, May 15: St. Clement's Parish Hall, Mosman, 8 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETINGS — EX-SENATOR DAVID WATSON AND MR. PHIL ADLER.

Friday, April 25: Beaumont-st., Hamilton, at 8 p.m.

Monday, April 28: Presbyterian Hall, Hamilton, at 8 p.m.

Tuesday, April 29: Methodist Church, Adamstown, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, April 30: Church of Christ Hall, Glebe, Newcastle, at 8 p.m.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The 7th Australian Prohibition Year Book for 1924 has been in hand for some little time, and I would strongly urge upon our many Prohibition workers the necessity for keeping their information and stock of facts right up to date and in conformity with the times.

The cost of the book is 6d., and is brimful of facts and interesting details from cover to cover.

Hereunder I append the Foreword from the 1924 Year Book.

FOREWORD.

By the President, Australian Prohibition Council.

WAR ON A WORLD ENEMY.

The whole world is now involved in the war against the beverage use of alcohol.

Science, business efficiency, philanthropy, sport, and the religion whose motto is "Service" are slowly but surely mobilising

"MAKE PARLIAMENT DRY."

R. B. S. HAMMOND

The Leader of the Prohibition Party, will address

Monster Meetings

in the Public Interest, which will be held in

ST. MARK'S PARISH HALL

DARLING POINT

MONDAY, MAY 5th

at 8 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH

HALL

BONDI

TUESDAY, MAY 6th, at 8 p.m.

ST. CLEMENT'S PARISH HALL

MOSMAN

THURSDAY, MAY 15th

at 8 p.m.

The Prohibition Party expects that every citizen will voice their emphatic protest at these meetings and elsewhere against continuance of the liquor traffic.

You must hear

R. B. S. HAMMOND

the Popular Leader of the Prohibition Party tell you the reasons why Parliament must be made dry.

Admission is Free. Collection.

their forces and joining hands in the crusade against the world-enemy—Booze.

The tide of battle fluctuates—here a victory, there a setback—but the fight goes on.

There can be no "cease fire" until this age-long curse is for ever defeated.

Our plan of campaign is—

1. Expose relentlessly the evil.
2. Outlaw the evil.
3. Maintain the law and protect the future.

In seeking to make the world "Dry," if at first we don't succeed we will dry, dry again.

We are opposed by enormous financial power, co-operating with human weakness, and unhampered by any kind of scruples.

The fight is uneven; an occasional setback is discouraging. The war promises to last beyond the lifetime of many of us; but the end is not in doubt and the worthwhileness is certain.

The way of the reformer may be hard, but his end is victory.

The servant is no better than his master, and we must rejoice in our fellowship with Him, who was spat on, lied about, crucified, and triumphed in spite of it all.

Let us "endure as seeing Him who is invisible" as have all the inspiring workers of the past.

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

BRANCHES.

Scripture tells us "Man's life is a warfare."

The battlefield is all around us, the common foe and enemy is King Alcohol.

The Branches of the Union of the Churches (N.S.W. Alliance) are the companies which collectively form up the State-wide army of liberation.

Have you enrolled?

If not, why not?

Napoleon once said: "Opportunities! I make them." We are calling upon our Branches to make the present time their opportunity for worth-while service in the cause of humanity.

Get into communication with your local secretary, and get your Branch on the warpath.

The castle of Prohibition glimmers in the air—help to build it up block by block on the solid foundation of earnest endeavor.

The work may be long, and it may be hard, but the ultimate victory will fully recompense for the toil and trouble.

(Continued on page 15.)

THE BEEHIVE NOVELTY STORES

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GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

REAL ESTATE MUCH BETTER BECAUSE LIQUOR BUSINESS GONE, DECLARES SYNDICATE CHIEF.

Finds that Prohibition has led to Enhancement of Values; Tenants are Becoming Better and Properties are more Stable as Investments; This in New York.

The real estate section of "New York World" on Sunday, January 13, quotes Max N. Natanson of New York, who led the largest syndicate trading during the past year, as saying that Prohibition is one of the most important reasons and perhaps the principal reason why New York real estate investment is probably the safest investment in the country. The "World," which is one of the wettest newspapers in the United States, features this story under the head, "Prohibition Leads Rise in Value of City Realty," with the sub-head, "Leading Syndicate Operator Says Enhancement Due to Elimination of Saloons and Public Liquor Traffic Spreads into all Sections, Tenants Becoming Better and Properties More Stable Investments."

It quotes Mr. Natanson as follows: "The last five years show a record of fulfilment so far beyond expectation, both to investors and those who have traded for profit, that there should be no doubt, even for the most sceptical, that New York city real estate will continue to be for quite a number of years the one outstanding, safe, sane, profitable investment. This holds good whether a man has 100 dollars to invest in a vacant lot or millions.

PROHIBITION THE CHIEF NEW REASON FOR REAL ESTATE ADVANCE.

"Few realise its real stability. It is the most solid investment in the world and the safest form. We all know what made values increase. These same reasons exist more potently to-day, and others have been added. The new reasons are most important, and I would express them in the following order—Prohibition, zoning laws, confidence of lending institutions, confidence of general public.

HAS MADE TENEMENTS GOOD INVESTMENT.

"Prohibition has a splendid effect. Its greatest benefits are still to be felt. Trades people have taken over all old saloon space thrown on the market, at even higher rentals, in many cases. The tenement dweller has become a better tenant. He pays his rent more promptly and suffers depression much less than in former times. In consequence, tenements are staple investments with steadily rising value.

"If the Prohibition law ever is fully enforced, we may even hope to see slum districts entirely wiped out and replaced by apartment homes that will be good investments for anyone."

Mr. Natanson is no novice in the real estate business. An idea of the volume of business

done by him may be gained from the following statement in the same interview:

"When I bought the Sheepshead Bay-Harkness tract, the largest under one ownership in New York, 9000 lots, under normal conditions it would have required several years to develop and sell them. I planned improvements for 1000 last fall, but public confidence in real estate upset all my calculations, and instead of being satisfied to buy 1000, they clamored for more, Joseph P. Day and Charles F. Noyes selling more than 4500 lots. Now more than 300 houses are under construction there."

MORE WORKINGMEN HAVE HOMES.

Joseph A. Serena, President, South-East Missouri State Teachers' College, Cape Girardeau.

It is my conviction that since Prohibition has been in operation there has been a constant improvement in the life and welfare of our community. I have occasion to travel considerably, and even in our large cities it is the rarest thing to encounter an intoxicated person. Drinking has been reduced almost to the minimum. The country is prosperous. The city in which I live has been building more houses for the workingmen than ever before in its history, and what is true here is true all over the country. These are homes that the man of very modest means is being able to build to-day. I have been reading, recently, the history of our country at the beginning of the last century, and it is interesting to note that again and again protests were made by certain of our large cities that poverty and crime were on the increase because of the open dramshop. Efforts were made at that time to curb the licensed or unlicensed tavern, but all to no avail. I am quite sure that a careful study of criminology and insanity in the next decade will reveal that a great decrease in these evils has been effected, owing to the influence of Prohibition.

GOOD COUGH MIXTURE RECIPE.

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

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"LOVE." "LOVE DIVINE."

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If your Bookseller won't get it for you, the Manager of "Grit" will.

PROHIBITION CUTS DEATH RATE.

It is quite evident from the United States census reports for 1922, which are not only the most recent but also the most authentic available, that the number of deaths traceable to liquor has been reduced more than one-half.

During 1922 there were 2467 such deaths, which is at the rate of 2.6 per 100,000 population. In 1916 there were 4161 such deaths, or 4.8 per 100,000. These figures, remarkable as they are, do not, however, tell the whole story; for in 1922 deaths due to alcoholic paralysis are included in the total, whereas such deaths formerly were listed under the head of paralysis and not recorded as due to alcohol.

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TO PARENTS.

Have you realised the importance of instructing your children in matters of sex which every child has a right to know in a clean, wholesome manner? If you want help write to us for some of our penny booklets, and send one shilling in postal note or stamps, with your full address. We can supply booklets for Parents, Boys, Girls, Youths and Maidens. You will never miss a shilling so spent, and your children in years to come will thank you heartily. Rev. R. B. S. Hammond has been using them for past 24 years.

The Australasian White Cross League,

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W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.

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SAILORS WHO DO NOT DRINK.

ANZAC DAY OBSERVANCE.

MURDER, DIVORCE, AND THEFT.

ANOTHER CAFE FINED.

We are to have two spooks after all. This was decided at the last meeting of Cabinet after a conference had taken place between Mr. Ley, Mr. Oakes and Inspector-General Mitchell. What is more, the appointment of the two spooks has been left to Mr. Ley, to whom, also, has been entrusted the task of defining their duties. This looks like a surrender of the anti-spook forces all along the line, but you never can tell. The names of the spooks have not been announced yet. Perhaps, being spooks, they haven't got names. Can anybody tell us whether spooks are named in the phantom world, and, if not, how they are distinguished. Anyhow, it seems that, contrary to the prognostications of some of the political know-alls who write for the daily press, Mr. Ley and Mr. Oakes did not think it worth while to precipitate a Cabinet crisis over anything so unsubstantial as a spook. It is whispered that more concrete sources of conflagration could easily be called into play at any moment a real "bust-up" is desired.

ANZAC DAY.

It has been decided that hotel bars shall be closed on Anzac Day between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 1 p.m., during the holding of religious services in the churches. That is good so far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. The hotels ought to be closed all day on Anzac Day. Unless the day is observed as a religious festival sacred to the memory of those who fell at Gallipoli, it has no raison d'être whatsoever. It is not a day for rejoicing in the sense in which a nation rejoices over a victory. We may indeed rejoice over the fact that the sublime spirit of self-sacrifice which made the British people great in the past survives undiminished in their descendants in this country. But great and glorious as was the military valor of our men on the Peninsula, we cannot overlook the fact that the Gallipoli enterprise was a failure from a military point of view—a failure very costly in life and treasure. To treat Anzac Day in the same way as we celebrate the anniversary of the Armistice is to miss its true significance and to degrade it in a very real sense.

BRITISH JACK TARS.

Although we cannot claim for the Special Service Squadron of the Imperial Navy which has been visiting our shores that it is a Prohibition squadron, the fact remains, none the less, that an increasing number of men in the naval, as in the military, service are by preference total abstainers. According to one of the newspapers, all the Hood's men do not draw their rum ration. "Half of them," it says, "prefer to take the 3d. a day which they collect by following Pussyfoot Johnson."

That is a very notable and significant item of news. Not so many years ago it would have been difficult to find a man in the Royal Navy who would voluntarily forego his grog, and that at a time when rates of pay were much lower than they are to-day. It is not the threepence which decides Jack; he knows he is better without rum, and he leaves it alone. It is worth while remembering, too, that during the war and on active service the soldier who abstained from liquor always had a better chance of promotion than the man who did not. To be quite frank, his officers had more confidence in him.

FLEET DAY CASUALTIES.

According to the "Guardian," one hundred and two casualty cases were dealt with at

OUR RECORD OF SHAME.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Six months ending March 26, 1924.

Males	5053
Females	899

Week ending April 2:

Males	176
Females	25

Pledges signed, 47.

Week ending April 9:

Males	185
Females	28

Pledges signed, 31.

the Sydney Hospital on Fleet Day, and the casualty ward at 6 p.m. "was like a clearing station in France." "Grit" has made some inquiries about these casualties, and is informed by the medical superintendent of the hospital that about 30 per cent. of them were alcoholic cases. That means to say that about thirty-four accidents attended to in the Sydney Hospital alone on that day were due to booze. "Sydney Hospital, of course, got the bulk of the cases from the city proper," says the paper, "but the other city hospitals were not closed down for the day, and they, too, will remember April 9." The figures given are very instructive. An unreflecting mind may think the percentage a low one, but it is really enormously high, and goes to show how drink destroys caution and judgment. Moreover, it is fair to assume that the majority of these alcoholic cases were not drunk enough to attract the attention of the police and get run in, so that it is easy to guess how many people

get sufficiently "jolly" to be a menace to themselves and a nuisance to the authorities without actually coming under the punitive jurisdiction of the law.

THE LEURA MURDER.

Once again a young man has to pay the penalty of his life for committing a murder under the influence of drink. In the Central Criminal Court at Darlinghurst on April 10 Frank Shuttleworth, a youth 21 years of age, was sentenced to death for the murder of Oliver Sharp, at Leura, on February 25. After leaving a Leura hotel, the pair continued a drunken carousal in the bush. A row ensued, during which Shuttleworth smashed in Sharp's skull by a blow from a sapling, alleging that Sharp had first hurled a bottle at him. The accused alleged self-defence, but was convicted by the jury. There is no doubt about the part booze played in this sad and horrible business. The men had been drinking all the afternoon and carried whisky away with them in addition to a bottle of beer. Empty bottles were found lying about on the scene of the tragedy. And so a young man on the threshold of life stands facing the gallows. And yet, in the presence of such a story, there are still people to be found who persist in asserting that the removal of the drink curse from our midst would constitute an unwarrantable infringement of their "liberty."

ANOTHER DIVORCE.

Yet another story and the part played by drink in wrecking a home was told to Mr. Justice Owen in the Divorce Court last week when Rene Horsford Price-Jones, formerly Sandeman, once a well-known actress, obtained a decree nisi on the ground of cruelty. The petitioner said that her husband, who was an importer of pedigree stock, took to drink two years after their marriage, and became very jealous of her. "He started to knock me about," she said, "and bruised my arm and neck on one occasion." He used abusive language to her and left her without money. The Judge found that the respondent was habitually drunk and cruel, and granted the decree asked for. These cases are becoming very frequent, but they do not by any means sum up the total of domestic infelicity. There are many unhappy women who will not face the Divorce Court under any circumstances, and others who suffer for the sake of their children.

MACQUARIE CAFE FINED.

The raid on the Macquarie Cafe, to which reference was made in our last issue, resulted in a police court case in which Stanley Day was fined £30 and Frederick Fitzsimmons was fined £100 for having sold liquor without a

(Continued on page 10.)



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Remember the Hospitals Collection Day: FRIDAY, 2nd MAY

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voluntarily and contribute to the Collection Box.

GRIFFITHS BROS., TEA MERCHANTS, SYDNEY.

"WHAT ABOUT BEER?"

Extract from Sales Management, Chicago, U.S.A., January, 1924:

The inevitable association with Milwaukee, of course, is beer, and about the first query concerning current affairs in the city is, "What are the old breweries doing?" The next question is, "Is business dead since Prohibition?"

The publicity which has been responsible for the association of Milwaukee and her beer production resulted largely from the far-flung slogan of one of her biggest breweries, and unfortunately those who do not know the city have gained an altogether false impression of the importance of beer in relation to other manufactures. Even at its peak of production, beer never ranked higher than fourth in importance in Milwaukee industry, and its normal place was about sixth.

Milwaukee has a long list of industries that are more important but not so well known, either because they have not been so extensively advertised or because the product is one designed for highly specialised purposes. Milwaukee is the greatest heavy machinery manufacturing city in the world. The Alis-Chalmers factory is there, the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, the Pawling & Harnischfeger Company, the A. O. Smith Corporation, and the Bucyrus Company, which, by the way, has the distinction of making the steam shovels that dug the Panama Canal. Three nationally advertised lines of hosiery are made in Milwaukee: Holeproof, Phoenix, and Everwear.

To illustrate the magnitude and diversity of other lines, we have the National Enamelling and Stamping Company; Johnston's and Eline's Chocolates, the Harley-Davidson Company; Pfister and Vogel Leather Company; Palmolive Soap, and the Milwaukee Corrugating Company. Eleven of the companies mentioned above are the largest of

their kind in the world. A few of the principal manufacturers outside of Milwaukee include Fairbanks-Morse and Company, the Parker Pen Company, the Aluminium Goods Manufacturing Company, Nash and Kissel motors, Macwhyte Wire Rope Company, the Allen A. Company. Wisconsin has about two hundred and fifty manufacturing plants rated by Bradstreet at one-half million or over. Milwaukee was rated as a million dollar city in both 1919 and 1920.

PROHIBITION HELPED U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Prohibition has materially helped the unemployment situation in the United States, according to Richard T. Jones, Minneapolis, director for the Fourth District United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, who visited Fargo this week, says the Fargo "Forum" of December 15, 1923.

"If the Eighteenth Amendment had not been in force during the period of great unemployment in 1921, the situation would have been much worse than it was at that time," he declared, and added that benefits of Prohibition are in effect now.

"Ordinarily it required capital investment of nearly 5000 dollars to furnish employment for one wage-earner in the manufacture of liquor, while in other legitimate industries a capital investment of about 1800 dollars is necessary.

"The transfer of capital from the liquor business to other lines such as has taken place during the past few years, has undoubtedly helped the situation and resulted in furnishing employment to many more people than the number who lost their jobs when the saloons and breweries were closed.

"Invariably you will find that the one-time brewery, now used as a candy factory, wholesale grocery establishment, or in fact any other line, employs more than twice as many people as it did when operated as a brewery."

HERE IS THE EVIDENCE.

We hear people talk about Prohibition. But an automobile dealer says he sells more cars to people in moderate circumstances than in pre-Prohibition days. A shoe dealer says children have shoes in homes where once the poverty created by booze kept them barefooted. A grocer says he has customers who could not pay their bills while the pay check was cashed at the saloon, who buy more and better food and pay more promptly. Few women have to take in washing to supplement the family income.

Since Prohibition, savings deposits in America have increased from 6,000,000,000 dollars to 14,000,000,000 dollars. National Bank deposits have grown from 6,000,000,000 dollars to 17,000,000,000 dollars, and the national income has increased from 34,000,000,000 dollars to 50,000,000,000 dollars.

America under Prohibition is not the most prosperous nation in the world but the most prosperous the world has ever known.

With evidence from manufacturers, physicians, nurses, educators, business men and clergymen before him, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President-emeritus of Harvard, says Prohibition has promoted health, public happiness and industrial efficiency and that it's "actually sapping the terrible force of disease, poverty, crime and vice."

District attorneys and judges admit that violations of Prohibition occupy much of their time, but they add that the violations of this law do not compare in number with violations of traffic regulations and other measures related to public safety, including fire hazards.—"Portland (Oregon) Journal."

MAKE COUGH MIXTURE AND SAVE MONEY.

Anyone can, in a few moments, make a family supply of as good Cough, Cold, and Sore Throat Remedy as money can buy. All that has to be done is to get a bottle of Heenzo and add it to sweetened hot water, according to directions supplied. In this way users get as much superior cough mixture for a couple of shillings as would cost anything from 12/- to £1 if bought in the ordinary way in a lot of little bottles. Nothing else gives quicker relief from Coughs and Colds.

Heenzo Cough Diamonds sweeten the breath.

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The Promise of Life (C. Harrington Lees)	3/6
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A Personal Chat with my readers

THE HUMOR OF SCANDAL.

The willingness to believe idle and evil rumor is one of the sad characteristics of human nature.

However we may deplore it, it is an ugly fact common in every age, and eliminated only in the highest type of Christian.

The thirteenth of first Corinthian Christians are few and far between, and the Christians who have not grown to this niceness of disposition are just as much victims of scandal as other folk. I have had a good laugh at the wild yarns which some of my "friends" are industriously circulating and may be quite honestly believing.

An old school friend of mine was talking to a few men in Pitt-street the other day when my name cropped up. One man said, "Oh, he is a real waster. I was at a meeting of his when he lived in Brisbane. A man got up and said, 'You are a hypocrite; I hold in my hand a receipt for a couple of cases of whisky I delivered to your place the other day.' This shut Hammond up and brought the meeting to a noisy conclusion."

Knowing that I had never lived in Brisbane, my friend said, "Were you at the meeting?" The man replied, "I was in Brisbane at the time." "Yes, but were you at the meeting at which this was said?" The man replied, "No, but I was told about it in the pub I was staying by a chap who said he was there." Mr. friend was very indignant. Of course such a thing never happened in Brisbane or anywhere else, but there are those who believe it quite easily. A well-known Sydney pressman declared to a man whom he did not know was a close friend of mine that I had told him that I of course drank whisky as I need it, but I recognised that common men did not need it and could not stand it, and I worked in their interest.

It is interesting to know that I never spoke to that pressman in my life. He was once responsible for a vicious attack on me in the press, and I have no desire to speak with so dangerous a man.

The third incident which made me laugh only came under my notice yesterday. A friend told me he was travelling from the country and his unknown travelling companion was strongly against Prohibition. After a general talk they started on Prohibition. The stranger said: "Pretty rotten of Hammond to leave the Alliance after he had robbed them of all their funds." My friend asked him where he got that news from. He said he got it from a chap he was having a drink with. Did he believe it? Well, he had no reason to doubt it.

After a while he remarked, "Oh, well,

maybe it is not true, and it does not sound reasonable, but anyhow he gets a thumping screw out of it."

It would surely make a cat laugh.

I have a written one. I can't print it, as it is too foul and blasphemous, but it all helps to keep me smiling. And, after all, of Christ some said He was mad and others said He had a devil, and there were those who accused Him of mixing for no good purpose with wine bibbers and harlots.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

I am slowly and painfully learning that the human language is such that no matter how it is spoken

or written there is a possibility of misunderstanding it, and holding that it may mean something quite foreign to the user.

The most carefully constructed legal documents have had their meaning disputed, and it has been said that "a coach and four can be driven through any Act of Parliament." It appears that the human mind interprets everything in the terms of its own suspicions, fears and prejudices. Ignorant of the viewpoint of the one responsible, the interpretation is invariably wrong, and when you doubt a person's sincerity you are prepared to believe the worst. The only suggestion I can make is to still believe that story false which ought not to be true.

ONE WAY OF EXPLAINING.

Says the "Literary Digest" in its issue of December 15: "All radio operators agree that the neighborhood of the Mexican coast is saturated almost continuously with squeaks, roars, clicks and scratches. Have our readers who live near the Mexican border any suggestions?" Yes; the squeaks are coming from the captured bootleggers; the roars all originate in the Tampico oilfields, where rival companies are "spudding-in"; the clicks are made by the gun-triggers of the Presidential candidates, and the scratching is what the peons must do for a living."

This explanation is suggested by an editor who lives in the areas under discussion.

THE FLEET.

The Fleet has come and all Sydney has turned out to see it. It was impossible to buy any necessary commodity and almost impossible to get a meal in a restaurant, but the bars did a roaring trade, with the usual result. The Fleet was fine, the weather was fine, the welcome was fine, the only note of discord was liquor. This old spoil-the-fun was as usual doing some low-down things, and we wonder just how long

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION

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

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1924.

we will stand for this spoil-sport, this enemy to real fun. An American said to his friend, "I suppose your son's thirst after knowledge led him to travel in Europe?" Can you imagine with what sadness the father replied, "No, merely his thirst."

The Editor

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA DEFEATS A WET PREMIER.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the situation from a Temperance viewpoint."—Col. H. T. Smeaton, President, S.A. Alliance.

On Saturday, April 5th, the people of South Australia had to choose their Government for the next three years. Sir Henry Barwell led the Ministerial party, and Mr. John Gunn was in command of the Labor Party.

BARWELL WAS WET.

A few weeks before the election the South Australian Alliance went to Sir Henry Barwell and sought his views on the question of a liquor referendum. Sir Henry on that occasion declared himself against the proposal to submit the question to the people. This attitude was a challenge to the Prohibition Party. They accepted the challenge and set out to hang a few wet politicians out to dry.

"NOT A LIVE QUESTION."

Sir Henry Barwell expressed the opinion that the question of a referendum was not a live or important one, and he made all manner of efforts to create a political atmosphere in which the demand for a referendum would be swamped. But Sir Henry reckoned without his host. Col. H. P. Smeaton led a campaign which aimed to secure the return to Parliament of candi-

dates pledged to a referendum. The fight was made in the face of tremendous difficulties. The whole of the money resources of the Liquor Party were thrown behind the wet candidates of all parties, and a campaign, such as only Booze can conduct, was instituted.

THE RESULT.

The returns of the election show that of the forty-six members elected eighteen are pledged men, and a few favor the referendum and would not sign a pledge.

We congratulate Col. Smeaton and the S.A. Alliance on securing such a result. It is certainly the beginning of big things in the political history of South Australia. And how will Sir Henry Barwell now explain his statement that nobody cared or bothered about the liquor question? When Sir Henry is in the quiet of his study and he ponders over the loss of power which he suffered when the people removed him from the Premiership the ghost of his wet political self will be there to haunt him and remind him of the folly which prompts any Premier to ignore the demands for the democratic control of liquor.

Sir Henry Barwell was wet. The people have hung him out to dry. Long live the people.

FEWER WINE SHOPS.

WORK OF REDUCTION BOARD.

MINISTER'S FALSE ARGUMENT REFUTED.

Attention was directed in "Grit" recently to the fact that the Licenses Reduction Board at one sitting had cancelled forty wine-bar licenses in the Sydney and Balmain electorates alone.

According to the "Sydney Morning Herald," the Minister of Justice commented upon this circumstance in the following terms:

"The Licenses Reduction Board is carrying out the work that might have come to an end if the referendum had taken place this month, and been decided in favor of continuance. If there had been a State-wide declaration for continuance the Board could not have proceeded in the face of that to cancel these licenses, and the trade would have escaped the obligation of making a 2 per cent. contribution to build up the fund out of which these license-holders have been compensated for loss of business."

Such a contention is untenable. It is the assumption of a pessimist who is blind to the world growth of antagonism against the beverage use of alcohol and so anticipates the defeat of the progressive forces of the State. In any case the 40 wine saloons would have been closed before a referendum was held—even if it had been held this year.

Surely the Minister of Justice knows that. How can he possibly assert that the holding of a referendum resulting in "continuance" would interfere in any way with the work of the Licenses Reduction Board?

What does "continuance" mean? It does not surely mean improving the position of the liquor traffic. It means what it says, namely, that the position in which the liquor traffic finds itself at the moment at which the referendum is taken shall continue. But that position is determined by the state of the law relating to the liquor traffic, and the Act under which the Licenses Reduction Board is constituted is an essential part of that law. Does the Minister suggest that the result of a referendum in favor of "continuance" would be to alter, amend, paralyze, or otherwise render of no effect a part of the statute law of the country? If he does, it would be interesting to know upon what authority he bases his opinion.

Continuance means, and can only mean, continuance of the liquor traffic under the system of law to which it is subject at the time the referendum is taken. The public knows that the liquor traffic is subject to

the operation of the law relating to the reduction of licenses, and when the public, having this knowledge, votes for "continuance," it cannot surely be held to have expressed the opinion that the work of the Licenses Reduction Board should stop. Such an interpretation of the popular verdict would involve the wholly unwarrantable assumption that the people did not want the present position continued, but that they wanted it modified in favor of the liquor traffic.

The Act under which the Licenses Reduction Board is constituted is as much a statute of the realm as any other Act of Parliament. It must, therefore, continue in force until repealed by Parliament, or until a situation arises in which it is physically impossible to give effect to it. The Minister cannot contend that a vote for "continuance" would create a situation in which it would be physically impossible to administer the work of the Licenses Reduction Board. What, then, becomes of his argument?

If, at the time the referendum were taken no such Act as that constituting the Board were on the Statute Book, it might be argued with convincing logic that after a verdict in favor of "continuance" Parliament could not fairly enact a law for the reduction of licenses. To do so would be to modify, as against the trade, the position in which it found itself at the time the referendum was taken. But that is not the actual position. The law is already on the Statute Book, and is, therefore, an integral factor in the existing position of the liquor traffic. When the public votes for "continuance," there is no warranty for the supposition that it votes for anything else than "continuance of the existing position," and consequently for continuance of the work of the Licenses Reduction Board.

It is, of course, quite conceivable that a Government might arrogate to itself the right to suspend the operation of a law, as, indeed, Governments sometimes do. But that would merely be a high act of arbitrary power, and would not in the least affect the merits or the legality of our contention. It would merely be in keeping with other acts of liquor-protecting politicians.

OHIOANS DOUBLE THEIR WEALTH IN TEN YEARS.

In ten years the wealth of Ohio doubled. From 1912 to 1922 the principal forms of wealth jumped in the aggregate from 9,011,626,000 dollars to 18,483,316,000 dollars, and the per capita wealth increased from 1838 dollars to 3045 dollars. Estimated values of taxable property and improvement increased from 4,817,406 to 9,239,962,000.

These are figures given out by the Department of Commerce at Washington. For nearly half that period Ohio has been without saloons. Figures indicate what is now generally conceded, that Prohibition helps to swell the wealth of the State.

Sailors Who Do Not Drink—

(Continued from page 6.)

license. Both the accused pleaded guilty. Sergeant Russell said he found a large quantity of liquor on the premises. These raids are becoming frequent and they form a complete answer to those who assert, contrary to all the evidence, that Prohibition breeds liquor-lawlessness. The liquor lawlessness under the licensing system is far worse.

DRINK AND THEFT.

A man, with three and a half years' war service to his credit, was fined at the Central Police Court for stealing a book from the shop of Messrs. Angus and Robertson, Ltd., Castlereagh-street. It was stated that he had been advised by a doctor to avoid alcohol in consequence of war injuries, but that family trouble had driven him to drink. The number of cases in which petty theft is directly attributable to excessive drinking is large, and affords another instance of the way in which liquor breeds crime.

A WIFE'S MISERY.

One divorce story has been related above. Another of the same sort was told to the Judge by Ruby May Maskell, wife of Rupert Norman Maskell, formerly a captain in the A.I.F., and once in charge of recruiting at the Town Hall. The husband, who only got as far as Egypt, took to drink on his return and lost his job at the Town Hall, and, later, his stars. For a few weeks he was Secretary of the Returned Soldiers' League. He spat at his wife, threw cold water over her, and used foul language at her. A decree nisi was granted.

A LITTLE BEER PARTY.

A little beer party on Saturday afternoon, March 22, in a right of way at Rose Bay, led to the conviction for offensive behaviour of three youths at Paddington Court. They were William Parkes, Henry McIvor and Harold Suttor, and it appeared that the absorption of the drink had stimulated them to indulgence in objectionable language, to the annoyance of residents in the vicinity of their beer party. McIvor and Suttor were fined 40/- each, but Parkes, who was given a good character by the police, had to cross the hand of the Clerk of Court with 10/- only.

"JAZZ BABIES."

That "Woolloomooloo jazz babies" are brought to Paddington by motor buses returning to their garages late at night was asserted by Ald. Thwaites at Paddington Council. Two women residents had complained to him, he said, of wild scenes of revelry and disgraceful conduct on arrival of buses, in another street, he added, buses regularly unload several drunks at 1 o'clock in the morning and they "kick up an awful row." When the busmen were told there was sickness in the neighborhood, the alderman alleged, they replied, "Move to quarters somewhere else, then." The inspector was instructed to try to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution.

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.**Saturday, May 10th, 1924****MOTHERS' DAY****Monster Procession and Demonstration****SPECTACULAR DISPLAYS.****INTERESTING AND EDUCATIONAL.****COMPETITION FOR TEN TROPHY CUPS.****SPECIAL BUSINESS SECTION DISPLAY.**

Procession starts from the Sydney Domain at 2 p.m., proceeding via College, Liverpool, and George Streets, to the

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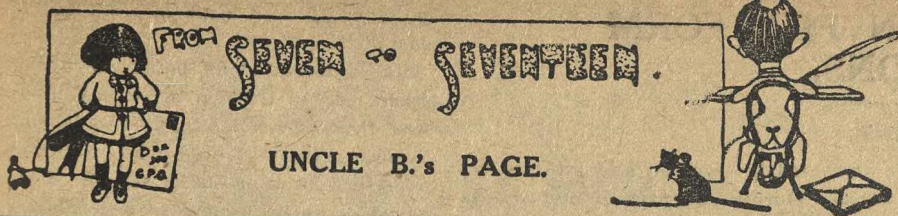
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UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

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 390 G.P.O., Sydney.

THE CHILDREN'S YEAR.

Did you know that 1924 was your year? How is it yours? Why is it yours? And, if it is yours, what will you do with it? Now, answer all those questions, and those you can't answer ask both father and mother about.

Make them promise they will ask their clergyman.

It seems to me you boys and girls deserve much more of our thought and time than you get. I wish more of you would ask me questions.

Suppose I gave a ten shilling prize for the best three questions any Ne or Ni of mine asks me. Now, is ten shillings any good to you? Well, then, win it by three good questions.

I will give two shillings and sixpence each to the next three lots of questions.

Now, I will only do this on condition that at least twenty try for these prizes.

Now, you scallywags, wake up, and all you real "live wires" get busy, and write me.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

A PHOTO.

Tom Cundy, Wattle Dale, Glenreagh, writes: We are having some very fine weather; the grass is up over our heads at the house. We are renting our farm. Well, Uncle, you made a mistake in my name this time. I am sending you my photo.

(Dear Tom,—The photo is fine. What do you call your horse? Is he a bay? Can he jump? Be sure and write again soon.—Uncle B.)

THE WHOLE FAMILY.

Violent Thorn, Thorndale, North Dandalup, Western Australia, writes: I was pleased to see my last letter in "Grit." We have finished our clover now, and sent it all away. The field looks quite bare now, without any bags piled up. It has not been very hot lately, but rain has been threatening this last few days. Our currant vines are beginning to lose their leaves—a sign the winter is coming. The other day we pulled up the tomato bushes to plant potatoes. The only pets we have are three cats and a

guinea pig. Wouldn't it be lovely if we could get Prohibition, Uncle? I am eleven years and nine months old, and am in class VI. Gladys is nine years and ten months old and in class III. Connie, who is thirteen years eleven months old, is in class VII, and Donald, who is seven years seven months of age, is in class I. Daphne is two years eight months old, and such a dear. As it is getting late I will close.

(Dear Violet,—It is nice to hear of all the family, and you are fortunate to have "a dear" in it. It is a pity we grow up so quickly. The lovely time of life is when we are "dears."—Uncle B.)

* * *

A NEW NI.

Jean —, "Jeanmerle," O'Connor-street, Haberfield, writes: I wonder would you like me for one of your Ni's. I'm nine years old. I've seen you once, and like the look of you. I have four sisters—Beryl, Merle and Valerie are here, and little Elva is in heaven, because Faith told me so. Faith knows you lots, but she left us and lives in Sydney now. My, we do miss her and her mummie and daddy very much. I do hope that they soon come back. They lend us "Grit." When will you shut up those nasty hotels? Please be quick.

(Dear Jean,—I am very glad to have you in my big family. I am very glad you like the look of me—but you can't judge a sausage by his overcoat.—Uncle B.)

AN OVERFLOW.

Norman Hawke, "Lynton," Gunningbland, writes: We had our annual harvest thanksgiving service last Sunday, and it was a great success. The congregation was far too big for the church, so we had to have it in the hall. Then on Monday we had a sale of the articles, and it was also a success. It is very dry up this way at present. Percy told you in his last letter that he passed the Q.C. He is now going to the High School in Dubbo and we miss him very much. The new teacher at our school promoted me into fifth class.

(Dear Norman,—It is indeed good news to hear of the church being full to overflowing. I am sure everyone was pleased, and it will make it easier to do it again.—Uncle B.)

* * *

HOW MANY?

Eileen Gray, Wyrallah-road, Lismore, writes: It is about time I wrote to you again. How are you keeping? Would you tell me how many children there are? I think there must be a lot, because every time "Grit" comes there are sure to be two or three new ones; there must be over a hundred. We have a paddock of saccharine and a row of sweet peas; the sweet peas are

LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

"KING" TEA

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shooting up very nicely. Saccharine makes the cows very fat but not so much milk; every day the milk seems to be getting less. I saw my first letter in "Grit," so I think I will cut it out as it is my first one. Were you fooled on April Fool's Day or did you have any tails pinned on to your back; after 12 o'clock is pin-tail. I suppose you will see the Fleet arrive. I wished I was you, you lucky man. I am writing you this letter at my Grandmother's place. My Grandmother has a guava tree; she has had a lot of fruit off it, but the flying foxes get at them at night, so she puts a scarecrow up with a white rag in front. The white rag frightens them; they have not had any since. I just wrote to my sister. My sister Hazel Gray can stand up without holding on to anything; she is a dear little thing. Well, Uncle, I think this is all the news I have to tell you, so I will close now, with love.

(Dear Eileen,—You ask how many are in my family. Well, about 2500 have written to me in the last 17 years, but I do not have as many writing as I used to. I do not know why. Can you tell me?—Uncle B.)

* * *

QUICKSANDS.

Marjorie Barrie, Nambucca Heads, writes: It is a long time since I wrote to you. I don't think I am on that list yet. It is very windy to-night. Dad is in Sydney now, and he hopes to go to your great picnic. We are still staying out at our beach house. We have been out here nine weeks now. Yesterday a cousin and I walked to Deep Creek along the beach, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles there and back. We took our lunch across the creek. When we began to eat our lunch we found it very stale. The bunloaf was staler than the bread. My cousin said it was a lot better than vegetables, I thought so, too. We had a lot of fun in getting across the creek again. It was quicksand. We found later on that we might have been swallowed up in the quicksand. When we reached home, very tired and weary, we had a swim to brighten us up, and then we went to the pictures, but we did not enjoy the pictures. I suppose we were too tired. You say you cannot come up for a holiday. That's bad luck, and I'm very disappointed.

(Dear Marjorie—I am wondering if you realise the danger you ran when you risked the quicksands? They are very fatal. Some company is just like quicksand—it holds you and drags you down, and we do well to be afraid of it.—Uncle B.)

PASS "GRIT" ON.

HUMORS OF FOREIGN PLATFORM TRANSLATIONS.

(By JOSEPH MALINS.)

My international temperance work during a half century has embraced world travel; but my foreign journeys have largely been on the European Continent including Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and Spain.

I have been mainly aided by eminent Continental friends, who generally translated my speeches. Sometimes I have had to take for granted what has been said to me in foreign tongues—untranslated. I heard of a British Postmaster-General who was deaf, and who presided at a meeting of disgruntled postmen with whom he did not sympathise, but who aired their grievances till he exclaimed, "I have not heard half of what has been said, and I don't believe a word of it!" But I told the Danes of this at Copenhagen, when a postmaster, wearing his uniform and cocked hat, delivered a complimentary address of welcome to myself in Danish, and I replied that "I have not understood half of what the postmaster has said, but I believe all of it."

It was also at Copenhagen where I and other International Good Templar representatives en route for Stockholm, addressed a reception meeting, and a gifted Danish Brother swiftly translated into English for us the speeches made in other languages. The former International Chief Templar, Dr. Oronhyatekha, G. Chief Templar of Canada, and chief of the Mohawk Indians, told me he would "raise the scalp" of the interpreter, and he accordingly stepped on the platform and delivered a guttural oration in the Mohawk language for the poor interpreter to translate! But the wily and witty Dane did not hesitate a moment, but rattled off in English an imaginary translation—to the admiration of all except myself and the big Indian Chief—and the interpreter's wife, who detected the trick; and I later heard her telling her husband that she would not sleep with him for a week for thus deceiving the audience!

Across at Malmo, the most southern port of Sweden, the Good Templars have their own hall and pleasure gardens—as is not uncommon on the Continent. I there addressed an open-air demonstration under the presidency of the then International Chief, the Hon. Edvard Wavrinsky, M.P., of Stockholm—who has just passed away. My interpreter was a Swedish speaker, who had returned from America so long before that he had forgotten so much of his American-English as

to be awkward in catching and interpreting my words. During one part of my address something had distracted his attention, so that he did not catch my remarks. He therefore had no word to say until Herr Wavrinsky pressed him to translate. The embarrassed Swede replied: "What Herr Malins last said was nothing. It was less than nothing, so I did not interpret it!"

Thereafter, Herr Wavrinsky translated for me at various centres, including Stockholm. When delivering addresses abroad I did not pause at each sentence or paragraph, but gave a complete argument, anecdot or idea, so that the interpreter could properly transpose my utterance to fit the other language. I largely delivered the same good little speech at the successive cities visited, until Herr Wavrinsky, in interpreting me, became almost too familiar with it. Thus, at a banquet in my honor at Stockholm, I had reached the middle of my speech, which he had translated section by section—though he had seemed very wordy at the last. But on my giving the next illustration (which was somewhat brief), and stopping for him to interpret, there was an awful pause on the part of Herr Wavrinsky, until he stammered: "I—I—already have I given them that part!" Thus he had "overrun the constable," because my speech was already in his memory.

At Eskilstuna, the "Sheffield of Sweden," Herr Wavrinsky was again my interpreter, and my speech and his interpretation ran smoothly until I used an illustration which he had not heard before. I told of a moderate-drinking pastor who had remonstrated with a rough parishoner for his intemperance. The parishoner retorted that as the parson drank all he felt he wanted to, he (the parishoner) had the right to do the same; and as the indignant pastor was departing the man asked: "Do you know how Jerusalem was kept so clean?" "No," replied the minister, "I have not heard why." "Well, it was because every man swept in front of his own door!"

My interpreter looked uneasy, but gave his interpretation, correctly, as I supposed. But I looked in vain for some sign of recognition of the quip, such as quite usually followed that anecdote. The interpreters and the hearers looked at each other, and looked at me, with faces as blank as a newspaper sheet before it is printed. At last the interpreter turned to me and inquired: "Did you say that Jerusalem was kept so clean be-

cause every man slept in front of his own door?"

But a worse thing befell me during another visit to Sweden, when my interpreter was Professor Thorelli, a Swede who had lived in Liverpool, and who rather liked a joke—in season or out of season. I was engaged to give a temperance address one afternoon in the quaint old Cathedral at Nassjo. The pulpit is a curious structure, shaped somewhat like the Eiffel Tower of Paris—spreading wide at the bottom, whence it curved inward, and tapered high up to a narrow top, bearing the little box-like pulpit, which was quite filled when Herr Thorelli and myself stood side by side. The fact of our both being in the pulpit together caused me to begin by referring to a Scottish Pastor who arrived late at his kirk and found a half-witted parishoner already in the pulpit. The pastor called: "Sandy, come ye doon oot o' yon pulpit!" "Na, na, meenister," retorted Sandy, "come ye up! This is a stiff-nackit people, an' it will tak baith o' us tae dae them ony guid!"

On my relating this to the congregation, the Professor interpreted it, but he slyly supplemented it. By this time I had acquired a sufficient smattering of the Swedish tongue to know that on ending the anecdote he had added, in Swedish, of course, "My good friends, now you see Herr Malins and myself together, I pray you not to regard me as the representative of the half-witted man!"

I whispered to him: "You rascal! I know what you have said, but you can count on it that I shall not start any other meeting with that anecdote—if you are to interpret for me."

But I could not retort upon him to the audience, because the roguish fellow would not interpret to them anything which would score against himself.

ABROGATION OF PROHIBITION UNTHINKABLE.

F. E. Kauffman, Bernet, Croft and Kauffman
Milling Co., St. Louis.

It is universally conceded that children of the laboring classes in America are better fed, better housed and better clothed under the Prohibition law. Employers of labor no longer complain of their workmen absenting themselves or being out of condition to perform their best services on the first of the week, and it is acknowledged by shopkeepers that their bills are paid more promptly than under the conditions prevailing before Prohibition. Where formerly it was common to see many drunken persons on the streets of the cities, towns and villages of this country, such sights are now very rare. It is clear that if such great benefits accrue in this generation, the benefits will be very much greater in the succeeding generations. It is unthinkable that Prohibition will ever be abrogated in the United States.

YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

DENTIST REANEY

OPP. GRACE BROS.

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**DROWNED.**

A famous New York beauty has disappeared. Perhaps she washed it off.

THEY'D HAVE TO.

Vital statistics: If all the boarders in New York were placed end to end they would reach.

COWSLIP.

Teacher: "Take this sentence: 'Take the cow out of this lot.' What mood?"

Pupil: "The cow."

THE BEST HE COULD DO.

Father O'Flynn: "But why did you pick a quarrel and fight with this man—a total stranger?"

Barney: "Sure, yer reverence, all me friends wor away."

PREPARED.

A visitor said to a little girl, "And what will you do, my dear, when you are as big as your mother?"

"Diet," said the modern child.

IT DEPENDS.

"A man is never older than he feels," declared the ancient beau, bravely. "Now, I feel as fresh as a two-year-old."

"Horse or egg?" asked the sweet young thing brightly.

SAFETY FIRST.

A new safety bumper for motor cars consists of a pliable guard-rail so arranged that when a pedestrian is struck, two arms draw the person on to a canvas stretcher. Thus the motorist is not jarred at all.

ARTS AND ARTERIES.

She had a vast amount of money, but it had come to her quite recently. One day an acquaintance asked her if she was fond of art.

"Fond of art!" she exclaimed. "Well, I should say I was! If I am ever in a city where there's an artery I never fail to visit it."

ALL THE AMENITIES.

As the parting instructions were being given, the fresh young salesman picked up his bag and started on his initial trip. "Good luck to you," said his chief; "wire us important news."

The following day this message was received: "Reached here safely, good room with bath, feeling fine."

The manager wired back: "So glad, love and kisses, good-by."

PURELY MEDICAL REASONS.

"Now, tell us about it—why did you steal the purse?"

"Your Honor, I won't deceive you—I was ill and thought the change might do me good."

TOO CLOSE.

A negro went into a bank down South to get a cheque cashed. He stood in line a long time and finally his turn came. Just as he got to the window the teller put up a sign: "The Bank is Busted."

The Negro: "What do you mean, the bank is busted?"

Teller: "Well, it is, that's all; it's busted—didn't you ever hear of a bank being busted?"

The Negro: "Yes; but I never had one bust right in my face before."

WOMANKIND IN THE MAKING.

"How long before she'll make her appearance?"

"She's upstairs making it now."

SPURRING HIM ON.

"Why do you refuse him if you want to marry him?"

"Because he has only proposed eleven times so far, and I want him to beat the record."

A REAL ONE.

Bystander: "I observe that you treat that gentleman very respectfully."

Garageman: "Yes; he's one of our early settlers."

Bystander: "Early settler? Why, he's not more than forty years of age."

Garageman: "That may be true, but he pays his bills on the first of every month."

NO SECRET ABOUT IT.

A social worker with somewhat more enthusiasm than tact went to call upon Terrence Shea, night watchman, at his home. "I hope, Mr. Shea," she said, "that you do not squander your money in liquor and riotous living. I'm trying to interest the people of the neighborhood in the new savings bank which has just been started. May I ask where you deposit your wages?"

"I'd just as soon tell ye as not," replied Mr. Shea. "'Tis 25 dollars a week I make. When I've paid the rent, the provisions and the grocery bill and the milkman and bought what's needed for Maggie an' me five children, I deposit the rest of the money in barrels. Mostly, ma'am, I use sugar barrels. They're bigger an' hold more. But when I can't get them I makeshift, with plain flour barrels."

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 17/4/24, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-: C. G. Walkom, 30/12/24; Rev. P. H. Chennell, 30/3/25; Rev. D. Weatherall, 30/12/24; Miss Brown, 30/5/25; P. G. Saxby, 30/12/24.

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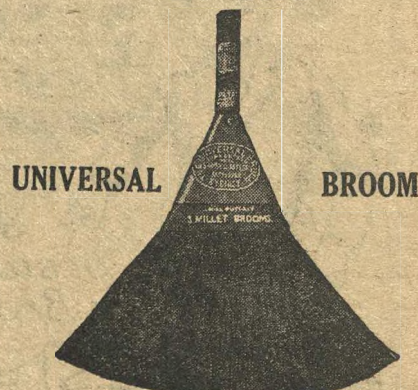
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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON, author of "Soul Rest," "Love Divine," etc.

SUNDAY.

SUPPOSE someone were to offer me a thousand pounds for every soul that I might earnestly try to lead to Christ, would I endeavor to lead any more souls to Him than I am endeavoring to do now? Is it possible that I would attempt to do for money, even at the risk of blunders or ridicule, what I hesitate or shrink from doing now in obedience to God's command? Is my love of money stronger than my love of God or of souls? How feeble then my love of God! Perhaps this explains why I am not a soul-winner.

MONDAY.

SUPPOSE I were to see a blind man unknowingly approach the brink of a high precipice, and that I were to sit by without concern or any effort to warn or save him from certain death, would I not be as guilty of his death in God's sight as though I had murdered him outright? The death of a body, which might have been (but was not) prevented, is a terrible thing, but how about the preventable death of a human soul—perchance of many souls—for which God may hold me responsible? If my murder of another's body by neglect is an unspeakable crime, what shall be said of my murder by neglect of another's soul?

TUESDAY.

SUPPOSE that "when the roll is called up yonder," I am there myself, but that all through the eternal ages I am unable to find a single person who is there because of my having led him to Christ—how much will heaven mean to me?

WEDNESDAY.

SUPPOSE that as an employee I were spasmodic in the kind of service I rendered—zealous one week, lukewarm the second, and utterly indifferent the third; then zealous, and lukewarm, and indifferent again, and so on—how long would my employer

stand such service as that? But is not this the kind of soul-winning service I am giving God? Or it may be not even as good as this. If God's love for me were to be as spasmodically manifested as my love for Him, how would I fare?

THURSDAY.

SUPPOSE that when the final reckoning comes, I should be found, not with ten talents, or even five, but with only one, and that one "hid in the earth" (Matt., 25, 14-30)—what then? Has not the one soul-winning talent which God has given me fallen so into disuse that I even doubt its existence? And therefore have I not already "hid it in the earth"? Must I not beware lest the fate of the unprofitable servant be my fate?

FRIDAY.

SUPPOSE I were to be asked how many persons I had persistently tried to win to Christ during the past month, or even during the past year, what would my answer be? How many have I even spoken to? How many have I on my prayer list now? If I am not interested enough in the salvation of others even to have a daily prayer list, is it any wonder that I am not a soul-winner?

SATURDAY.

SUPPOSE that every member of the church to which I belong were to dedicate himself or herself to-day to a life of full surrender to the will of God according to His Word (Rom., 12, 1, 2), and were to become henceforth a soul-winner as exemplified in the life of Paul (1 Cor., 9, 20-22), would not such a revival follow as this church and community have never seen? And am I not willing to say that by His grace I will give myself from this day forward to the definite business of saving the lost, that I will have a daily prayer list and will do what I can under the guidance of the Holy Spirit to help accomplish the supreme work for which my Lord and Master came into the world?



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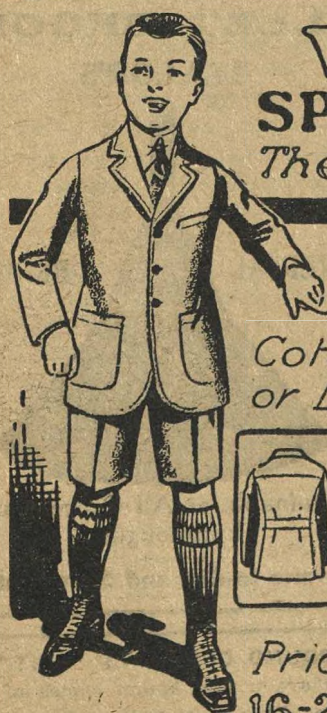
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New South Wales Alliance—

(Continued from page 4.)

Nothing of any value was ever gained without a struggle, and no hill has ever yet been climbed without personal exertion.

There's never a castle that can't be had,
If you build in a worth-while way;
There's never a journey you cannot make,
If you strive for it day by day.
The castle may be in a far-off land,
And the journey may take you far,
To a rainbow place, by a fair blue sea,
Where the dreams and the fancies are!

The castle, the journey—if they come true,
It will be through your work, your prayer;

For the dearest hopes, when they're pushed aside,

May vanish in thinnest air.

Only your toil and your forging on,

Your faith and your keen desire,

Will build the hearth and will fan the flame,

Of the bright, heart-warming fire.

There's never a castle that can't be had—

At least that's what people say—

If you make it the point at the journey's end—

And strive in a worth-while way!

or happy. It was self-sacrifice, not self-indulgence, which inspired men in 1914, and nothing less than that will give us the victory over the enemy now.

"February, 1924. NANCY ASTOR."

* * *

Y.P. NOTES.

"MOTHER'S DAY DEMONSTRATION."

Superintendents and Secretaries of Societies and other organisations are again reminded of our demonstration on Saturday of May 10th. Many Societies intend entering a display or marching in procession, but so far have not sent in their application forms. We would like to know as soon as possible what Societies are participating in the procession, so as to arrange space in the procession and seating accommodation in the Town Hall. We would again point out this fact, that unless a Society is taking part in the procession it will have to wait until 3 o'clock before it can get permission to enter the Town Hall. The best plan is to participate in the procession, and be certain of your seat.

TICKETS AND BUTTONS.

Tickets for the "Mother's Day" demonstration in the Town Hall are available at this

office. We would like our friends to secure them as early as possible, and also have a look at the "Mother's Day" buttons which we have on hand.

COMPETITIVE DISPLAYS.

Competitive displays for the procession will be better than ever. Several Societies are working hard on their displays, having in view the trophy cups which will be presented for the winner of each section. Several business firms have also signified their intention of entering displays.

VISIT OF W. H. ROSE.

APRIL 19th TO 21st.

AMENDED PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19—

3.30 p.m.: Nielsen Park Beach.

SUNDAY, APRIL 20—

2.30 p.m.: Presbyterian S.S., Manly.

3.15 p.m.: Methodist S.S., Manly.

4.30 p.m.: Open air, Manly Beach.

6 p.m.: Surry Hills Mission; Lantern Story Speech.

MONDAY, APRIL 21—

3.30 p.m.: Open air, Cronulla Beach.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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

LADY ASTOR AND BAND OF HOPE WORKERS.

Viscountess Astor, M.P., who is a whole-hearted temperance and social reformer, has sent an inspiring message to those who work in Bands of Hope and Junior Temperance Societies. She says:

"I am very glad indeed to send a message to the Band of Hope workers. Although I and other social reformers may work hard in Parliament to get better temperance laws we can do nothing unless there is a strong and well-expressed public opinion outside.

"It is to you we look most hopefully for the building up of the intelligent public opinion through which alone we can curb the organised power of the drink interests. It is sometimes difficult to put much sense into the older people, except by appealing to them as fathers and mothers. You will find very few parents who want their children to drink, and you will find very few children who want to drink until some grown-up encourages them. That is why it is so important to start from the point of view of the children.

"The Band of Hope can help the grown-ups to realise that our pride as a nation is to protect, not to exploit, child life; and it can help the children to realise that self-indulgence is a poor way to be either good



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PROHIBITION A SAFETY MEASURE PAR EXCELLENCE.

Mr. Clarence H. Howard, President, Commonwealth Steel Company, St. Louis.

This company, under normal conditions, employs about 2800 men, and as we operate a steel casting plant in an industrial centre where there are a considerable number of foreign-born, we feel that we are competent to express an opinion regarding Prohibition in industry.

Considering the subject solely from an industrial standpoint, we say that Prohibition is one of the greatest possible safety measures, because a man who has taken alcohol into his system, even to a slight extent, is not a safe man in a shop, and if he has been on a holiday or week-end carousal, he is positively a dangerous man when he returns to the shop. However, an even more important phase in industry is the human side of the subject: Prohibition saves the employee's wages for his family, makes him a kinder husband and father, a better citizen—and in every way a better man.

DRINKER OF ILLICIT BOOZE IS A SCOFFLAW.

"Scofflaw" is the prize-winning word chosen from more than 25,000 suggestions as one best fitted "to stab awake the conscience of the lawless drinker."

The award of two hundred dollars was made by Delcevere King of Quincy, Mass. who offered the prize in an effort to popularise a word which would identify the drinker of contraband liquor, carrying with it a sting, something after the manner of the word "slacker" as applied to certain individuals during the war.

FROM PAINT FOR NOSES TO PAINT FOR HOUSES.

The Abner Hood Chemical Company last month bought the building which was formerly the bottling department of the Heim Brewery, Kansas City. The company deals in heavy chemicals, vegetable oils, raw paint minerals and naval stores.

This is a good trade—the present company will supply paint for houses instead of paint for noses.

"THE DAWNING OF THAT DAY."

Everybody should read "The Dawning of That Day"—an inspiring and arresting book, dealing with the world's fast approaching and most stupendous crisis. Send 1/7 to your bookseller for a copy, or to the author, Rev. H. G. J. Howe, Rectory, Gladesville, N.S.W.

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CORNELLS CO-EDS SHUN STUDENTS WHO BOOZE.

Co-eds at Cornell University refuse to dance with men who have even a faint smell of liquor, according to a statement of Theodore H. Twisten, the University proctor. As a result the proctor declares that in his belief there is less drinking at Cornell than in any other large university. He adds: "No man can drink at Cornell and be in good standing socially."

CHICAGO DEATH RATE 14 PER CENT. BELOW AVERAGE.

A report issued on January 1 by Health Commissioner Bundesen of Chicago says: "The Chicago death rate during the year was only 11.75 per cent. per 1000 population, which is 14 per cent. lower than the average annual death rate during the last decade."

What becomes of the argument so frequently heard by the wets that booze is necessary to conserve the health of the people?