

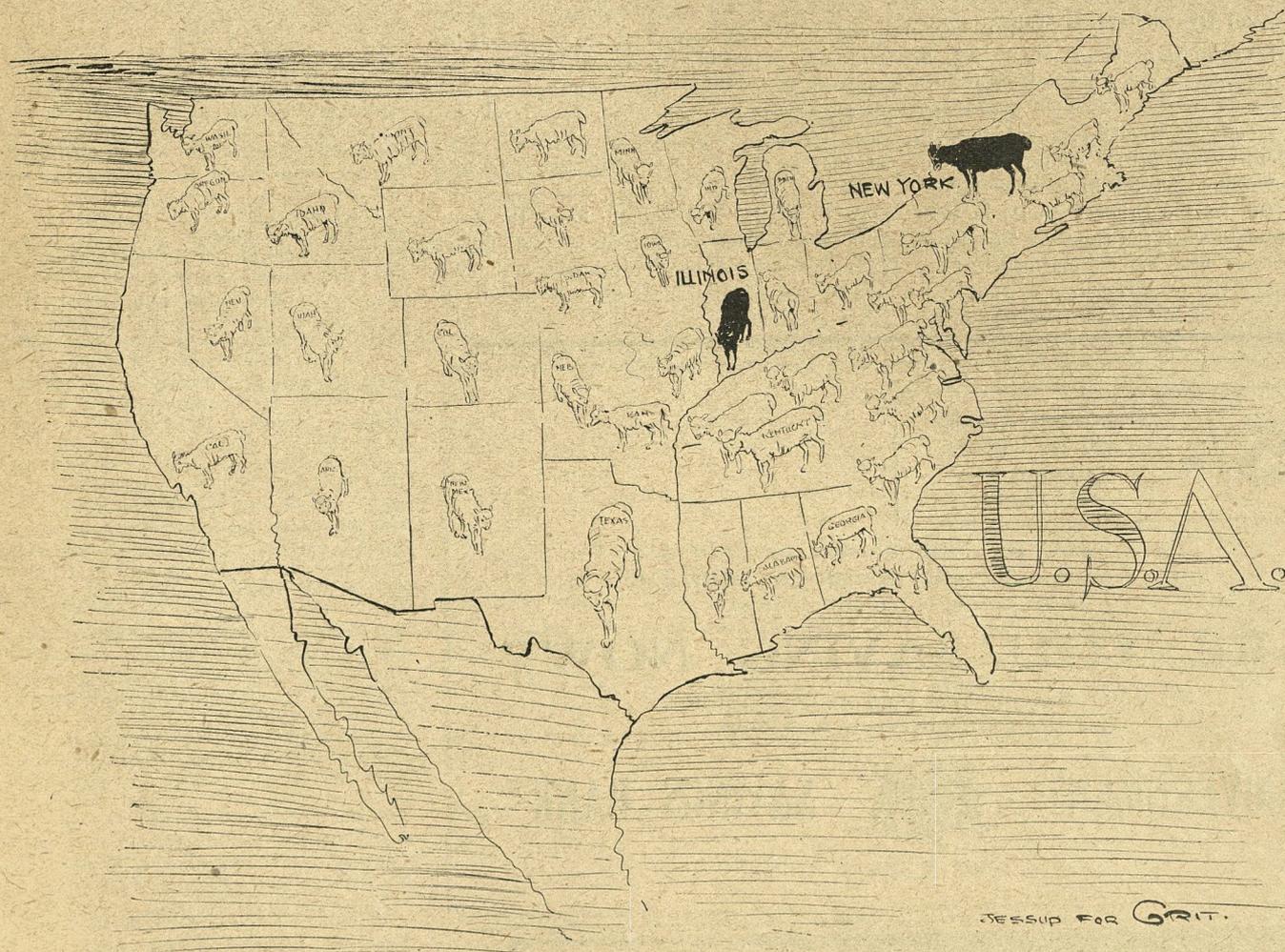
Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

VOL. XX. No. 36. Twopence.

SYDNEY, NOVEMBER 18, 1926.

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RESCUE MISSION NOT NEEDED.

Has Rescue Social Centre Since Prohibition; Fresh-Air Camp for Poor Deserted.

Madison Square Church House is in one of the old slum districts of New York City. It is affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church. For 23 years Dr. Lee Battie has been in charge of the rescue mission. Dr. Battie says it is no longer a rescue mission, but a social centre, and that the change is due to Prohibition. He says:

"In pre-Prohibition days the settlement would spend from 75 dollars to 300 dollars a month for rent to prevent families from being dispossessed, to supply food for the hungry, clothes for the needy—especially the children, so they could attend school—and this only met the most pressing needs. Since Prohibition I cannot give away 15 dollars a month, and some months pass when I do not need to spend five dollars for relief.

"In pre-Prohibition days my staff of visitors to tenement homes were constantly running across what were called drunkards' homes. Groups of women—sometimes with men present—were sitting about the table, one of the women having invited her neighbors in. One of the children would be sent to the corner to 'rush the can.' These groups were more or less under the influence of drink, though the wets tell us now that beer does not intoxicate. Since the Eighteenth

Amendment has become a law we have never seen even one of these 'parties.'

"In pre-Prohibition days it was a common thing to see children coming from the side door of the saloon with a can of beer, and, before delivering it to their mothers and fathers, being surrounded by other children, and they all took a sip before taking it home.

"For years we owned and carried on a fresh-air farm in Connecticut, where we sent free or for a small charge entire families for a two weeks' summer vacation. We could accommodate 55 in each party and the demand was always far beyond our capacity. We ran this farm one year after Prohibition came, but with great difficulty we could muster parties of only 27.

"Wishing to fill up the quota we called one week upon the mother of a family of six children, who had been among the first applicants the previous years and been unable to pay anything. Their reply was 'Oh, we have rented a bungalow for ourselves down at the beach.' It developed that the husband had stopped drinking and had had a raise in his pay and brought home the whole sum every week instead of a few dollars, as he used to when the saloons were open and he got his beer. So we had to sell our fresh-air farm."

"MORALLY RIGHT; ECONOMICALLY WISE."

United States Senator Means, of Colorado, is the chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate which conducted hearings on Prohibition last spring. It will be remembered these hearings continued for three weeks, and that they startled the country, and were more beneficial to the dry cause than to the cause of nullification. Senator Jim Reed made much noise, but he did not get results in his efforts to put the Anti-Saloon League in a hole.

That hearing caused the Committee to be deluged with letters from all parts of the country in support of the Volstead law. More than 30,000 such communications were received by the Committee during and after the investigation.

It became a question of some importance as to how best to answer these communications. Chairman Means solved the problem by sending out a postcard in answer to all such communications received. The postcard was signed by Mr. Means as chairman of the Sub-Committee, and is as follows:

"UNITED STATES SENATE.
Committee on the Judiciary.

"Your communication supporting the cause of Prohibition was received by me as Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate empowered to conduct the wet and dry hearings.

"The hearings are now over and the report has been made.

"It is the opinion of this Committee that the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution is both morally right and economically wise. It is the duty of every officer, legislative, executive and judicial, to aid in its enforcement. The hearings have strengthened my beliefs.

"Because of the thousands of communications received it was found necessary to print this reply."

Senator Means said to newspaper men that the great mass of evidence at the hearings only strengthened the conviction that the American people want no return of the liquor traffic, modified or otherwise, and that they will never consent to drunkenness, which they recognise as a blight on civilisation.

Referring to the recent newspaper referendums which were held by wets as an indication that the people were turning against Prohibition and wanting modification, Senator Means said:

"Those referendums were merely a camouflage of the wets, an effort to make it appear that the country as a whole was dissatisfied with the so-called failure of Prohibition law enforcement. But the evidence taken at the Senate hearings showed conclusively that Prohibition is here to stay. No compromise will be acceptable."

The Senator added that realisation of this fact will in time come to those who at present are inclined to disregard the Prohibition law on the ground that it interferes with their personal liberty. He declared that the well-being of the people as a whole will take precedence over the wishes of the individual.

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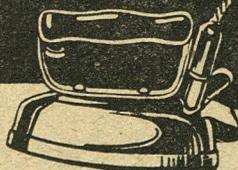
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WHAT IS THERE IN RELIGION?

WITHOUT A PARABLE SPEAK HE NOT.

(By ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.)

The world is greatly indebted to the inquiring mind. The Wisest Teacher the world has ever known welcomed questions, and His answers as recorded in the New Testament are not only of interest, but they are with a finality that begets conviction and gives assurance to His followers.

The question of the "sober minded," however, is a very different thing to the speculative question born of idle curiosity, superficial flippancy, or sneering incredulity.

Perhaps no question is more common than "What is there in Religion?" Most people have at least a slight religious effort to their credit, and those who neither went far enough nor continued long enough have a personal experience which suggests an unfavorable answer to the question. Others have been unfortunate or superficial in their observation of religious people, and they have at times in their disappointment jumped to the conclusion that there can be nothing in Religion.

When Christ taught or answered questions, it is recorded of Him that "without a parable speak He not." He never did other people's thinking for them. He suggested, provided analogies, and encouraged His hearers to "exercise themselves unto Godliness."

WHAT IS THERE IN OXYGEN?

Oxygen is an invisible, tasteless, odorless gas—a truly intangible thing.

It is a quality we mostly leave to the chemist to experiment with. It would not interest many people to discuss it, and they do not dwell upon that of which they are not conscious. Yet, without oxygen we could not live. There is no exception to this. Neither physical strength nor mental culture exempt us from the absolute and all-embracing fact that humans cannot live without oxygen. Some linger on a little of it, others are buoyant on a lot of it, and the dying are sustained by its special administration.

It is life. Substitute the word "religion" for the word "oxygen," and read this over again. People leave Religion to parsons as folk leave oxygen to chemists. Yet, it is a life-giving thing without which humans cannot make the most of life.

Of value to the dying, but of much more value to the living. What is there in Religion? Why, there is life!

WHAT IS THERE IN THE ALPHABET?

You smile—that is surely a childish question. Every child knows the alphabet.

Let us not, however, overlook the fact that the genius who has given a poem or a gem of literature to the world, who has clothed an ideal in terms that have changed the destiny of a people, has only done so by using the alphabet. He has merely taken the twenty-six letters so familiar to the child and so arranged them that they have swayed the masses, or inspired the pioneer. What is there in the alphabet? Why, all literature is in it. All the material we need is there to form the words that convey our message.

What is there in Religion? Why, there is all that mankind needs to piece together an answer to his every question, and form a foundation for his every hope.

WHAT IS THERE IN A RIVER?

You may never have lived by a river or had a personal experience of a river, but you have no doubt whatever of the many wonderful things there are in a river.

Tired, hot and dirty millions have found a river refreshing. Far up on the mountains the river is so clear, so fresh, so cool, that men drink of it and never forget the memory of its satisfying refreshment.

Many bathe in it, wash their clothing in it, and acknowledge how vital its cleansing power is.

Have you ever considered how, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, it plays its truly wonderful part in cleansing the city of its refuse and carrying away its sewerage?

Day and night, silently but wonderfully, it saves the city from disease and death by its cleansing and purifying. Watch it as the ingenuity of man harnesses it to the wheels of industry, on the one hand providing power, on the other transmuting its force into electric light.

Yes, there is power, wonderful power, in the river.

As a feather rests on your hand, so rests the 10,000-ton boat on the river. Without

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effort it sustains so easily, so enduringly the greatest burdens.

Have you never been charmed by the foliage, the bend of the river, the sunlight on its waters? Have you never seen even this beauty surpassed by the glint of moonlight on its rippling surface? Surely you have exclaimed at the beauty of the river!

How much more might be said of the river? But while not exhausting its suggestiveness, let us just recall that while it is hurrying on it does so with the certainty that it will finally nestle in the bosom of the ocean from whence it came.

What is there in the river?

Why, refreshment, cleansing, power, beauty, progress. How true all this is of the religion Christ has made both understandable and possible to us all!

MY RELIGION.

Religion—a faith that binds. Christ took upon Himself our flesh and all its limitations that He might make His religion understandable to us.

Christ died and rose again that He might make His religion possible to us.

Like oxygen, it is life giving. Like the alphabet, it is all that we need to give intelligent expression to our life. Like the river, it is rich, varied, wonderful and magnificent.

You may take these statements from St. John's Gospel, and find in them a working creed of the faith by which men are saved:

We believe that God is Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth.

We believe that God is Light, and if we walk in the light, as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another.

We believe that God is Love, and that everyone that loveth is born of God and knoweth God.

We believe that Jesus is the Son of God, and that God hath given us eternal life, and this life is in His Son.

We believe that we are children of God, and that He hath given us of His spirit.

We believe that if we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins.

We believe that the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but that he that doeth the will of God abideth forever.

WHY WE ABSTAIN.

Thus saith the Lord: "Follow after the things which make for peace, and things wherewith one may edify another. It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."—Rom. xiv: 19, 21.

PROHIBITION WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

To be decided by Referendum, with bare majority, in State and Local Areas, and to operate within two years.

This page is devoted to the activities of the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance—Edited by Henry Macourt, Publicity Officer.

SUNSHINE FAIR.

THE PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN'S AUXILIARY.

CLOSING SESSIONS JUST AS BRIGHT.—FAMILY GATHERING ON LAST EVENING.

There have been many tired people on their way homeward after the doors had been closed upon the final scenes of the Sunshine Fair, but there were only happy recollections of the three days at the Sydney Town Hall.

No finer band of workers ever came together in the interest of a great cause. They were ready at their stalls each afternoon for the first arrivals at the Fair, and there were smiling faces to greet every visitor until the last one had had his needs supplied. The Fair Committee was much encouraged by the whole-hearted assistance so gladly given by the workers on the various stalls, and particularly by the absence of the slightest indication of friction or confusion. It was truly a Sunshine Fair.

STALLS RECEIPTS.

Results, while not reaching the total hoped for, were good. Details for the various co-operating bodies are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Anglican	72	2	7½
Presbyterian (2 stalls)	64	18	6
Methodist (4 stalls and hoop-la)	169	8	9
Baptist (2 stalls)	48	6	1½
Congregational (2 stalls)	55	17	1
Churches of Christ	59	4	0
Salvation Army	12	19	6
Rep. W.P. League	111	17	4
Bus. Women	32	11	10
Alliance Staff	128	10	11
I.O.G.T. (ice cream)	14	12	3
Theosophical Society	2	7	3
Door	18	3	9

£790 19 11

There is nearly £100 more to come in from the various stalls, including about £50 from the Presbyterian, and after expenses are paid there should be a net result of over £700. To this will be added over £30, balance from the excursion. This addition to our funds is very welcome, and will make possible more vigorous campaigning in the New Year.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Business Lunch on Friday brought together a representative and numerous gathering.

FAMILY TEA.

It was quite a Family Gathering at tea on the Saturday evening. Madame Wolfcarius presided, and Miss Preston Stanley, M.L.A., gave a very vigorous and pointed address, in which she urged the absolute necessity of the Prohibition Party becoming a political power. Votes were the one thing which the politician understood, and they must be the language in which Prohibitionists spoke, if they wanted anything done that would help the people to reach the ideal of Prohibition.

Mrs. Strang, Rev. H. C. Foreman, Rev. R. B. S. Hammond and Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., also spoke, and Miss Elsie Brown sang. Mr. Foreman paid a compliment to the ladies of the Churches of Christ for the splendid manner in which they were conducting the refreshment stall.

SUNSHINE BOY COMPETITION.

This did not arouse the interest which had been anticipated, still it had its value. The judging was satisfactorily carried out by the generous help of Messrs. Bjelke-Petersen, and awards were made as follows:

Class I.—Boys 8 to 12 Years.

1st Prize.—James Wiseman, George-street, West.

2nd Prize.—Ross Macourt, Roseville.

Class II.—Boys 13 to 15 Years.

1st Prize.—Roy Wilson.

2nd Prize.—Keith Tunbridge.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Much of the pleasure of the evening sessions was contributed by the friends who gave the musical programme. Mr. Haigh brought the Burwood Presbyterian Choir on Thursday. Miss Elliott and the girls of Crown-street Domestic Science School were there on Friday, and on Saturday we had Miss Knight and the St. Clement's Church Girls' Club, and the girls from the Salvation Army Fold. They were very much appreciated.

A complete statement of the Fair results should be available for next issue.

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Alliance has recorded its very great appreciation of the work of the Fair Committee and the stallholders. This was conveyed to them at a social gathering on Monday afternoon.

AUTOS AND PROHIBITION.

"WE MUST SUPPORT PROHIBITION OR GO BACK TO BUGGIES," SAYS COWBOY POET.

If America gives up Prohibition it also will have to give up the automobile, Badger Clark, cowboy poet of, the old west, told students at Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins, recently.

"All America uses high powered machinery," he said. "A drunken man can't twist the reins about the dashboard of an automobile and expect to get home as he did with old Dobbin. The automobile is a wonderful invention, but it hasn't horse sense. With our high speed competition we must have clear, sober heads to get there. We must either support Prohibition or go back to buggies. Liquor has been discarded along with the old six-shooters."

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One of the best lunch-hour meetings addressed under the auspices of the Professional and Business Men's Auxiliary was held at Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox's huge engineering works, at Regent's Park, on 9th instant. Mr. Crawford Vaughan and Mr. Saunders found a large and sympathetic audience. Mr. Vaughan said that Australia was the Happy Hunting Ground of the Liquor Monopoly. This predatory traffic extracted £31,000,000 a year, mostly from the workers, and what did it give in return, excepting empty bottles, headaches, jail records, full hospitals, crowded lunatic asylums, and decreased national production and efficiency? The Engineering Trade gave labor 13/4 out of every £1 of added value given in the process of manufacture, whereas the Breweries and Distilleries gave only 5/4 in the £1. If American experience went for anything the diversion of £31,000,000 from the sink of liquor to the channels of constructive business would enormously increase employment, reduce the cost of production, and of living, and by increasing the number of jobs would increase wages both nominally and actually. It took the labor of 54,000 Australian miners to pay our National Drink Bill, and then it was £2,000,000 short. The consumption of Scotch whisky obviously added practically nothing to employment here, and as whisky cost, apart from overhead charges, only 5½d. a bottle to manufacture, it gave very little employment to labor in Scotland. America had given new hope to the workers by showing that, through increased efficiency, high wages and decreased cost of living could go hand in hand. While the effective Australian wage for the average adult male had increased only 4.6 per cent. in six years, the effective wages of the American worker had increased in the six years of Prohibition by 75 per cent.

APPEAL TO MOTORISTS.

Dr. Arthur writes:

"Some weeks ago an appeal was made through the press for those owning motor cars to offer to do a kind act at least once a month in the way of taking some invalid, cripple, or aged person out for a run.

"Up to the present only seven out of the many thousands of motorists who could so volunteer have done so. It is to be hoped that many more will come to realise that, as a result of a slight sacrifice on their part, they could give very great pleasure to a number of their fellow-beings less fortunately circumstanced than they are.

"A small committee of ladies, with Miss Dixon, care of District Nursing Association, 36 Boyce-street, Glebe, as hon. Secretary, has undertaken the necessary arrangements. Any motorists who are willing to assist are asked to communicate with Miss Dixon or with myself."

NEW SOUTH WALES PROHIBITION ALLIANCE

Headquarters: 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Our Objective: The Abolition of the Liquor Traffic.

Our Weapons: Education and Legislative Action.

This Page is devoted to the activities of the Prohibition Alliance—Edited by Henry Macourt, Publicity Officer.

WHY CANBERRA SHOULD BE "DRY."

A correspondent, with the non-de-plume of "Commonsense," has been trying to point out to readers of the Goulburn "Daily Herald" what he is trying to think is the foolishness and futility of the "dry" ordinance at Canberra.

One of our friends, in a reply, asks a number of pertinent questions and urges some reasons.

"Surely commonsense should dictate that the 'dry' ordinance at Canberra be given a fair trial. His own commonsense should lead your correspondent to realise that a construction camp, which Canberra has mainly been up to the present, does not exactly furnish a 'fair' arena for a 'dry' experiment. Commonsense should further lead us to pit the statement of your correspondent that 'more liquor is being consumed at Canberra to-day than if a reasonable system of license prevailed' against his other statement that 'the present situation only gives one result—a foolish "wet" monopoly to the adjoining town of Queanbeyan, which is enjoying a wave of prosperity in consequence.'

"If liquor is to be had so freely in Canberra why do the majority of workmen, as your correspondent puts it, 'at every week-end and pay-day migrate to Queanbeyan and make a birthday of it'? Why not have their 'birthday' all the week in Canberra? One can see that the gentle art of the 'wet' exaggeration has once more overreached itself.

"Commonsense also should urge us to ask if there are such leakages in the 'dry' ordinance as is alleged what the Commission is doing to allow the law to be broken. Does your correspondent expect 100 per cent. perfection in a 'dry' area in law observance? If so, why not demand 100 per cent. observance of the 'wet' law in Queanbeyan? Is it quite impossible to get liquor illegally after 6 p.m. or on Sundays in Queanbeyan? Is 'wet' Queanbeyan to be allowed to steal a horse and Canberra not to be permitted to look over the hedge?

"A few weeks ago Mr. J. S. Baxter, a leading business man of Invercargill, New Zealand, gave to a Sydney audience the official figures of that fairly British No-License district which is within five miles of a 'wet' district. Invercargill has a population of 20,000 people. Convictions for drunkenness have decreased in Invercargill from 209 in the last 'wet' year (1905) to 75 in 1923, and most of these 'drunks' came from the neighboring 'wet' districts. The town valuation has increased from £1,989,289 to £3,478,972 in that period. Hotel properties have increased 36 per cent. in seven years under No-License, or from £65,543 for 17 hotels in 1904 to £89,530 in 1911—the latest figures at my command. Employment in four hotels increased 60 per cent., and the service is as good as anything in the Dominion. New Zealand has clearly demonstrated the practicability of maintaining 'dry' No-License areas surrounded by 'wet' areas, with an average liquor consumption of £7/0/7 per head in the licensed areas, as against 19/7 in the eleven No-License districts. Why then should a 'dry' Canberra fail where a 'dry' Invercargill has splendidly succeeded?"

PROHIBITION STAMP CAMPAIGN.

TO REAL SUPPORTERS OF PROHIBITION.

Friends, the first 10,000 Prohibition Stamps are now available. The South Australian Alliance has already raised its first £1000 by means of its Shilling Fund, and there is every reason to expect that our Prohibition Stamps will realise £5000 for the Cause.

Will you take 20 stamps on sale or return?

You are invited to sell 1/- stamps to each of your friends. No one will miss 1/- for such an investment.

Literature will shortly be available to explain the need for a Fighting Fund.

No less than 245,000 electors voted for No-License in New South Wales in 1917.

We have every reason to believe that the number of Prohibitionists in the Mother State now exceeds 500,000, and this army is growing every day.

Take a 1/- stamp yourself at once and enlist in this great Army for Humanity. Be a recruiting sergeant, and get your friends to take the 1/- stamp, and if only 100,000 of the 500,000 are mobilised in our Stamp Army we shall have raised our £5000.

One stamp will cost each subscriber less than 1 per cent. of the average sum spent on liquor each year by every man, woman and child in the State.

If 500,000 stamps are sold the total sum contributed to fight the greatest evil of our generation will be only 2 per cent. of the average amount wasted every year on alcohol.

[CUT THIS OUT.] PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN STAMP. Proceeds to Fighting Fund.

The Secretary,

N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance,
321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Please send me * Prohibition Campaign Stamps * on sale or return, or I enclose

Name

Address

*Fill in or strike out as required.

AN AUSTRALIAN FARMER AND BOOTLEG.

Mr. David Kelly, the well-known Prohibitionist and farmer of Parkes, who recently returned from a trip abroad, recounted a remarkable example of the way in which the visitor to America can be "doped" by certain "official information" regarding Prohibition. Mr. Kelly waited upon the Commissioner of Police and the Head of the Health Department of Chicago, both of whom informed him that Prohibition was a failure and that bootleg liquor could be obtained almost anywhere. Mr. Kelly left Chicago, unable to reconcile what he had seen for himself and what he had heard from the officials. He returned later, and again waited on these officials with the same result. Backed by his credentials from the New South Wales Government, he practically insisted on being shown the collection of "bootleg" made weekly by the 6000 police of Chicago, which has 3,000,000 population. He expected to see "a mighty, flood of liquor," but all that the 6000 police had been able to collect in a week were 50 bottles, and not all of that was illicit. "He worked it out that it would take each Chicago police-

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

Despite what appeared to be an attempt to crowd out the World's Temperance Sunday by a belated request to the Churches to observe the seventh as Armistice Sunday, Temperance sermons were delivered on that Sabbath in a large number of Churches throughout New South Wales. Sunday, 14th, of course, is Armistice Sunday, and was faithfully observed as such by most Christian communities. While the action of the Government was deeply resented it enabled references to be drawn to the need for "carrying on" the fight against the nation's greatest foe, the Drink Evil. Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war. Empires of the past have fallen from insidious perils from within rather than from the open foes outside the walls. It is not enough to erect monuments of marble or of brass and once a year to observe a two-minutes' silence in token of the heroic dead. Rather is it for us, as Lincoln said at Gettysburg, "to complete the work so nobly begun, to here highly resolve that these Dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation under God shall have a new birth of Freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The Liquor Evil threatens the disruption of the Empire far more than Germany could ever do. Liquor, for one thing, is costing Great Britain £16,000,000 a year more than the Great War is costing her; the annual British liquor bill being £316,000,000, as compared with £300,000,000 annual interest and sinking fund on Britain's colossal war debt. Drink, in short, adds a financial burden to the "weary Titan staggering under the too vast orb of his Fate," equal to that of another Great War. The casualties on the British side during four years of war were slightly less than 1,000,000 lives. Terrific as this is it is not equal to liquor's former toll in America under license, for the Subcommittee of Congress reports that the lower death-rate shows that Prohibition saved nearly 1,000,000 lives in five years. Australia continues to pay £20,000,000 interest on her Commonwealth War Debt, but drink extracts £31,000,000 a year out of the national earnings. Thus through its drink bill Australia is bearing an annual burden one-third greater than that of another Great War.

The spirit of the Anzacs should be kept alive by this generation going over the top against this great evil that so impoverishes the nation, that corrupts our politics, debauches the homes, defiles our womanhood, and enslaves our children. All the doffing of hats and singing of National Anthems will not redeem our debt to the fallen. That can only be redeemed by driving out evil forces more insidious and more deadly than those led by any vainglorious Hohenzollern. Armistice Sunday and the World's Temperance Sunday certainly have lessons in common to impart.

man 750 days on the average to collect one bottle of "bootleg." He then offered ten dollars to any one of the fifty or so persons on the health staff who would take him to where "bootleg" could be bought. There were no takers. He offered the ten dollars to outsiders, but again there were no takers. Yet, as he said, if he had not tracked this "myth" to its doom he would have left America believing Chicago to be a very wet city and Prohibition a partial failure.

LEAVE WOMEN ALONE.

"DRY" UP AND BUILD UP.

(By JOE LONGTON, for "Grit.")

The American tobaccoists are advertising for women's and girls' patronage. It was through a similar indiscretion that American bookmakers are having such a hard swim back to the shore since being tossed overboard to the dog-sharks. They'll never come back on a legitimate plane. The Vineyardist, Orchardist and Dairyman supplanted the Brewer and Distiller. The Pari Mutuel took the bone away from the Bookie. In the dank, dark cellars where home brew is fermented, in the "Big Sticks" where moonshine issues, and "Sub Rosa" (under the rose) where bets are made, the above-mentioned "bootleg" booze and bets; that's done "for a little change." They needed a change. Any bookmaker or publican that can't get his kaffillah fish or corned beef and carrots without cringing around the baby crib for the mother's money that should be put into the baby's bottle should be placed in the oven where dogs are asphyxiated and the lethal gas given a crack at 'em. Unfortunately, the bookmaker advertising for a woman's bets carries the good, clean bookmaker overboard with him. Unfortunately for us fellows that like a good cigar or pipe, the tobacco trust, not content with doubling the increase in business, wants to hog all in sight. It will wake up some morning a few inches over plumb. They only get as far as the rubber band that holds them will stretch.

For the first time in the world's history, two "Prohibitionists," Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney, fight for the world's heavyweight championship. No matter which wins, it will be a "victory for Prohibition." Tod Morgan (the junior lightweight champion), Bud Taylor (the newly-elected featherweight champion), Fidel La Barba (the bantam champion), Deacon Tiger Flowers (the middleweight champion), and Joe Stecher (the world's champion wrestler) are also teetotalers.

The interesting features of this day which I live in, the great Zinfandel, Malaga, Muscat, Persian Beauty, Alicante Bouchet, Tokay, Concord, Emperor and Thompson Seedless (Sun Maid) grape belt, are that Merced "Rat Holes" (saloons) converted to honest business are the old boxer Rube Gardiner's Tyre Agency, Gasoline Station and Auto Garage, The Goodfellows' Grill, Martin's Shoe Repair, City Restaurant, and Merced Realty Co.

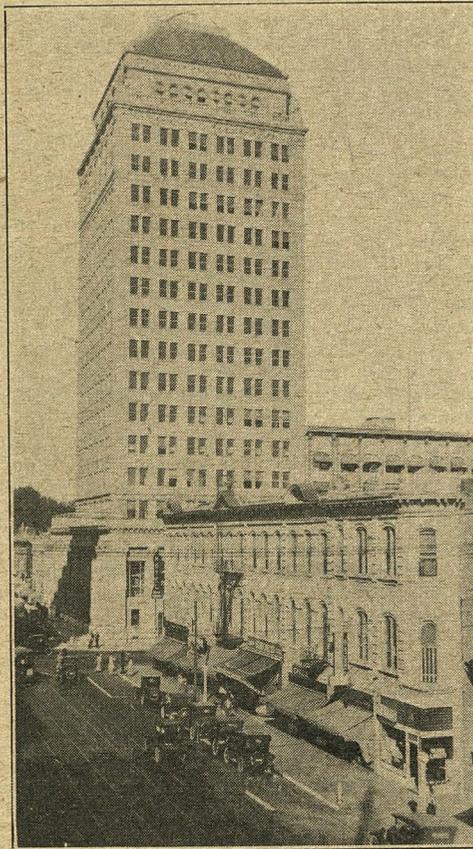
Madera Rat Holes are now the star grill, McCumber and Pinion's Pharmacy, Franchi's Grocery, United Cigar Store, and the Bank of Italy.

On the sides of the Highway between Merced and Fresno—where I write this—I saw Merced's new 2000-acre Kadota fig ranch, the new \$10,000 cotton gin, the new Golden State Milk Co. costing \$20,000, and the Yosemite Portland Cement Co. erected at a cost of \$400,000. At Madera, the 1200 Watoka vineyard set to Carriagne's, and owned by K. Ariakalian (an Assyrian), looked magnificent. (The American-born Armenian and Assyrians are a splendid, thrifty body of people. Australia will never regret welcoming them. The new stock are unlike the old, being free spenders. They are handsome, physical, healthy and mental assets that feel at home in a temperature few Britishers would relish. They are more law-abiding, less bigoted and treacherous than the Italian, and will till the soil when not merchandising.)

At Herndon I saw the 12,000-acre Forkner fig ranch set to Calimyrnas, Kadotas and Mission. Herndon is the central spot in California.

In recent articles I failed to mention that Colusa county has a very fine crop of rice, consisting of 150,000 acres; and that it was at the Mission of San Juan Bautista (St. John the Baptist) that the American, General Fremont, was barricaded in San Juan when General Castro, of the Spanish Army, threw a rock with a note tied to it, saying, "Peeg! You geta outa Californi eenside tree day; eef not, ze Spanish Army she keel all de Ameriks."

General Fremont replied the next morning at daybreak, while the Spanish Army



The five dots denote where old "Rat Holes" once held a license to peddle poison and murder the public via the "slow murder route."

was mothering a hangover from the night previous, by routing the "Spigetys" (no speak it this!). Hank Snape, a lanky Texan, after outclassing several greasers, wiped the horrible cutlass on the tail of Castro's night shirt, and led the Gen' in by the port-side ear.

The San Joaquin Finance Co., Bank of Italy, Yezden the tailor, Wilshire's Ionaco Co. (the better road to health), Sun Maid Furniture Co., the San Joaquin Finance Co., Hughes' Lunch Room, Walter Smith's boys' and men's outfitters, the Broadway Drug Co., Henry Dermer (mens wear), Goodman's (the home of Hart-Schaffner and Marx clothes), The Globe Men's and Women's Outfitters, Chicago Furniture Co., Kern Billiard Club, Kelly's hot dog joint, California Tyre Co., Reh's Drug Store, Allen's A.B.C. fruit juice stand, Normart's auto accessory shop, Holland's groceries and queen's ware, The Fresno Cash Market, The State Free Employment Agency, Fern Leaf

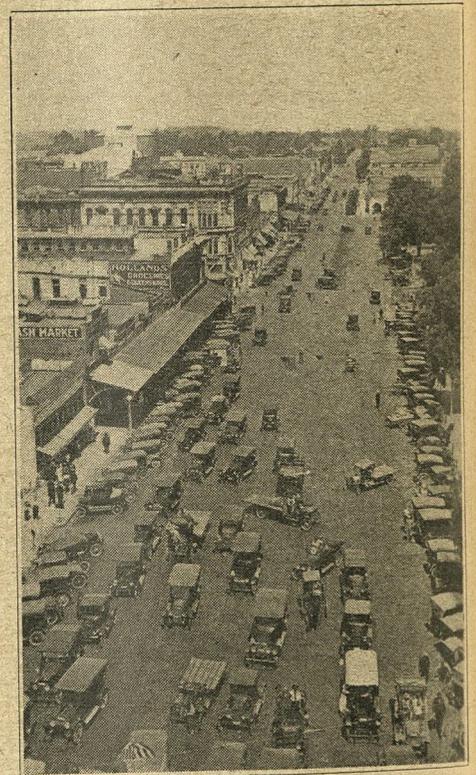
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Half of several blocks here is a park and the Southern Pacific Railroad Depot. In "wet" days there were 30 saloons along the frontage shown in the picture. Not one remains a bar room; all are turned into legitimate business.

ing in the San Joaquin Valley) are on the sites of a few of Fresno's "murder mills" (bar rooms).

It must be remembered that Fresno is the capital of the grape industry, with the "Fresno Bee" and the "Fresno Republican," both Prohibition newspapers.

If Prohibition did not benefit the vineyardist, why is Fresno—the capital of the wine and raisin grape belt—so dry? Yes, stronger for Prohibition than any city in America!

FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS
AT HOME
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SPECIAL AFTERNOON TEA
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HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

**Irving Fisher Uses Wet Data on Wettest U.S. City
to Show Prohibition Really Prohibits.**

Drinking Cut 90 Per Cent. and Wealth of Nation Increased 1,000,000,000 Dollars a Year, Says Noted Statistician and Economist in Book Just Out.

New Haven, Conn., September 21.—The "Minneapolis Journal" says: Examination of all data convinces Irving Fisher, noted economist and professor at Yale, that "the flow of alcohol down human throats in the United States is at present certainly less than 16 per cent., probably less than 10 per cent., and possibly less than 5 per cent. of the pre-Prohibition consumption," he says in his new book, "Prohibition at Its Worst," issued today. (Mr. Fisher writes business analysis articles for each issue of the "Sunday Journal.")

"Prohibition," he says, "evidently came upon the country somewhat prematurely." But that, he says, was the fault of the United States Brewers' Association.

Because of his figures on liquor consumption, and new facts tending to show that the number of recruits for the army of drinkers is being reduced, Mr. Fisher holds that the experiment of Prohibition should be continued.

USES WETS' ARGUMENTS.

War-time Prohibition did not take effect until after the war was over, according to Mr. Fisher, who was chairman of the war-time conference on alcohol for the Council of National Defence. Then, he said, the order served "merely as a stopgap between the adoption of constitutional Prohibition and its taking effect permanently."

Taking the wets' own arguments as basis for his investigation, Mr. Fisher holds, in summing up, that Prohibition enforcement is practical, and that to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment is out of the question.

He tells the story of Prohibition from the beginning to the present, tracing various developments which began, he says, with the adoption of the amendment, through the fault of brewers, themselves, "before certain sections, notably the east and the great cities, were prepared for it by education."

The Brewers' Association, he said, fought the trial measure advocated by Mr. Fisher's committee, so that President Woodrow Wilson asked to have it withdrawn in order that the Lever Food Bill, on which it was a rider, might be passed.

BREWERS STARTED BATTLE.

"It was the brewers who had won, for their influence caused the filibuster that compelled the President to make his request," Mr. Fisher's book says.

"In the course of sounding out public opinion, I had sent out several hundred telegrams to business leaders and others asking whether they favored war-time Prohibition. Most business men and practically all economists approved of Prohibition as a war measure. It so happened that one of the telegrams, reaching a business man who disapproved of the proposal, was handed to a brewer.

"The brewers' forces long had been superbly organized for action, and they proceeded at once to train their machine-guns on the members of the Council of National Defence. One member, Mr. Gompers, I was told, received 50 telegrams in a single day protesting against any war-time Prohibition. Intimations or threats were made that if any such action were taken, the Council of National Defence would be put out of business.

"Daniel Willard, chairman of the Council, though personally favorable to Prohibition, felt it unwise, as did others, to permit the matter to be presented, and Dr. Martin was requested to call it off."

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION RESULTS.

The fight was then transferred, Professor Fisher says, to Congress, where the measure was again blocked by the filibuster. "It was an indirect result of this second defeat of war-time Prohibition," he explains, "that constitutional Prohibition came about. The brewers found that, unwittingly, they had jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.

"Personally I had been very reluctant to see constitutional Prohibition tried until war-time Prohibition had been tried first. To me, Prohibition was, and is, merely an experiment in the long fight against alcohol; and I feared to see that experiment tried permanently and irrevocably until after it had been tested temporarily.

"My own programme and that of the committees with which I had worked was to get war-time Prohibition enacted on its merits as a war measure for the duration of the war, and for one year thereafter. Then, on the basis of the record of war-time Prohibition, and after all war hysteria was over, permanent Prohibition might properly be submitted.

"But we all know what happens to the best laid plans of mice and men. Neither

my plans to take one little step first, nor the brewers' plans to crush out all Prohibition, were to be realised.

PROHIBITION COMES TOO SOON.

"What actually happened was that constitutional Prohibition came first. The resolution submitting it to the States passed the Senate on August 1, 1917, and the House on December 18, 1917.

"War-time Prohibition did come eventually. But when it came not only had constitutional Prohibition been provided for, but the war itself was over. President Wilson signed the bill on November 21, 1918, and the law became operative July 1, 1919. One could scarcely imagine a more illogical programme.

"The reason was that the Senators who had acceded to President Wilson's request to withdraw the war-time Prohibition clauses from the Food Act thereby so disappointed and angered their dry constituents that these Senators felt constrained to do something to set themselves right.

"And the Anti-Saloon League very astutely took advantage of the situation to propose the Act submitting the Eighteenth Amendment. Other important agencies which helped to bring that amendment about were the Women's Christian Temperance Union; the various church temperance organisations, especially the Methodist, the Methodist Church South, the Baptist and the Presbyterian, the Order of Good Templars and the Prohibition party.

WET SENATORS LET ACT PASS.

"It was easy even for wet Senators to let this Act pass, on the theory that it did not really enact Prohibition, but merely submitted it to the States. The Act was passed and constitutional Prohibition was on its way.

"When three-quarters of the States had ratified, the amendment became a part of the Constitution. But under it Prohibition was not to be effective until one year later, namely, January 17, 1920.

"Meantime, the measure of war-time Prohibition had been slowly making progress in Congress, in spite of all the opposition and delays; and after the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted and ratified by the States that opposition became helpless.

"The result was that, though the war was over, the long-pending war-time Prohibition Bill was finally passed as a means of filling in the gap between the adoption of constitutional Prohibition and its taking effect.

"This was pretty hard on the brewers, who had counted on a year's breathing space; but the brewers received and deserved scant sympathy at that juncture.

"At a meeting in Atlantic City, soon after these events, Wayne B. Wheeler paid me the somewhat doubtful compliment of having 'done more to bring about war-time Prohibition than any other man who wears shoe leather.' 'War-time' Prohibition, as such, never really existed. Nor did the Act finally passed, and called war-time Prohibition, ever serve as a preliminary experiment by which we might judge of the value of permanent Prohibition.

DRY AMENDMENT PREMATURE.

"Evidently constitutional Prohibition came on the country somewhat prematurely. That is to say, it came before certain sections, notably the east and the great cities, were prepared for it by education. . . .

(Continued on page 10).

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A Personal Chat with my readers

LEADING THE WORLD.

Canberra will become one of Australia's best investments, according to the Minister for Trade and Customs (Mr. Pratten), who has just returned from a visit to the Federal capital.

There was no intention on the part of the Government, he added, to allow licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquor within the territory, at any rate, until after it had been settled and a poll had been taken of permanent and settled residents. So far as he was personally concerned, he would like to see a strong effort made to keep the territory dry. "Australia leads the world in progressive legislation," he said, "and there is no reason at all why she should not be able to show the world, not only the example of a modern capital city, but also exemplary social conditions, under which it will grow and be governed."

It is refreshing to find a member of the Federal Ministry taking such a sane and far-sighted view of the social possibilities of the Federal capital.

On the other side I am aware that the liquor interests have made arrangements for a determined effort to influence politicians with a view to cursing the capital with drinking facilities. Drink facilities, extra police, accidents, some shocking outrages, and a slum area, that is the tragic result without a single exception that follows the protection by law of liquor selling. I sincerely hope Canberra may be preserved from such a fate.

* * *

THE PROGRESS OF PESSIMISM.

Here is a French allegory that points a moral worth remembering:

A portrait painter sat in his favorite cafe sipping his wine. His first small bottle finished, he was about to order another when his eye fell on a headline in the "Figaro," "Hard Times Are Coming," so instead of ordering his usual second bottle, he called for his check.

"Is there anything wrong with the wine?" asked the landlord.

"The wine is good, but I did not order a second bottle because hard times are coming, and we must economise," explained the artist.

"Hard times," said the landlord. "Then my wife must not order the silk dress we planned, but must take one of cotton."

"Hard times," repeated the dressmaker, when the order was cancelled. "This is no time to expand. I must not make the improvement I had planned in this place."

"Hard times, eh?" said the builder, when the dressmaker cancelled the building plans.

"Then I cannot have my wife's portrait painted."

So he wrote the artist and cancelled his order.

After receiving the letter, the artist went again to his favorite cafe, and ordered a small bottle of wine to soothe him. On a nearby chair was the paper in which he had read of hard times two days before. He picked it up and read more closely, and found it was two years old!

Some years ago, when snakes were very troublesome, a man hunting for eggs in a haystack thought he was bitten by a snake which had been seen about the place. He promptly cut off his finger with an axe. A small boy who knew of the two punctures a venomous snake makes picked up the finger and discovered that the man had not been bitten, it was only a thistle in the finger.

It pays to think, it pays to inquire, it pays to take the trouble to be quite sure.

* * *

THOSE WHO OWE FOR "GRIT."

There are dear folk who never worry about a little thing like an account, say, of a pound for "Grit." I wrote to over one hundred of them lately, but I was not encouraged. One of them met me in the street; he is an old friend, a charming man, a sincere man. He said with a smile, "I can't have you dunning me; I must send you a cheque." That is three weeks ago, and the cheque has not arrived, but my printer's bill has.

This story appeals to me just now:

Once upon a time there were two Jews who were partners in business, and the one who was looking through their books was furious at the slowness of payment of a certain customer. He said to his partner, "Ikey, I'm going to write him a red-hot collection letter, he ought to pay something."

Ikey said, "All right, Abraham, but remember when you write to a man you cannot always say entirely what you would say if you were speaking to him. Be tactful. You had better let me see the letter before you send it."

So, in due course, Abraham brought the letter to his partner and, after carefully reading it through, Ikey said, "Well, Abraham! I think you have put that strongly without going too far. It is a good letter, but the spelling is bad. You spell 'lousy' with a 'z,' and there should be a 'g' in 'blighter.'"

* * *

THE BLOWFLY PRESS.

We have newspapers to-day that have taken over from the despised members of the community the scandal-mongering business. We have our daily scandal; we have the unpleasant supposition put forth to explain every public event.

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.

Address: Box 390F, G.P.O., Sydney.

Office: N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance, Macdonell House, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions may commence with any issue, the paper being posted for 52 weeks for 11/-; outside the Commonwealth, 12/6. Change of Address or non-delivery of the paper should be promptly reported to the Manager.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1926.

A well-known journalist just returned from U.S.A. discourses eloquently on the "dead cats" he located while there. Blind to all else he interprets a great national achievement in the terms of his petty discoveries.

Prohibition has been endorsed by millions and is successfully persisting in spite of the crooked portion of the nation, but he declares the national leaders are all wrong and all foolish. What a pity they don't know what a heaven-born genius visited them!

Another "stunt paper," failing to win a hearing on its journalism, now climbs to a precarious eminence on the shoulders of girls' vanity and cupidity. This paper says editorially:

"California has recorded a 'dry' vote in the referendum on the question of the State Enforcement Act. The towns voted wet, but the rural districts sent in a strong approval of Prohibition.

"That result is said to be 'one of the biggest surprises' of the elections, yet it should have been easily foreseen. Before Prohibition wine grapes were worth about ten dollars a ton, and it was thought that the Volstead law would make the wine grape vineyards valueless. Instead of that the vignerons found, to their amazement, that the grapes rapidly increased in price, leaping from ten dollars to twenty, and then on to forty, fifty, and, it is said, up to a hundred dollars. They were wanted for 'home-brew,' and that little fact has brought millions of dollars into California. As long as that flood of cash rolls in California will be ardently Prohibitionist."

The chief mistake this paper makes is in the spelling of its explanation. It is not "home brew," of which there is no evidence, but "home luxury" now made possible through Prohibition, and the fact is substantiated by the official record of the use the grape is now put to for fresh fruit drinks, the table grape, and the enormous increase in the use of raisins.

That California is as depraved as this paper I quote asserts is a gratuitous insult without a vestige of justification.

The Editor

A WORLD ENEMY.

THE LIGHT SHINES ON THE LIQUOR EVIL FROM EVERY QUARTER.

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

World's Temperance Sunday provides the occasion for the sane people in a hundred languages to proclaim the facts about the dangers of the beverage use of alcohol and the substantial benefits of Prohibition. For the last 100 years in every land there has been a growing antagonism towards alcohol. There has been a fight for total abstinence, and a fight for legislative protection against this insidious evil. Again and again the forces for righteousness have been defeated, but never have they accepted the defeat as final.

Slowly, but surely, the anti-alcohol crusade has been reinforced, often from the most unexpected quarters.

The medical profession, the insurance companies, the business men, the transportation companies the explorers, the sportsmen, military leaders and statesmen have allied themselves with the crusade to make the world safe from alcohol.

THE THREE-FOLD FOUNDATION.

Prohibition is a Bible principle. The ten commandments are prohibitions; it is true, they are extensively violated, but since their principle is right, they remain unmodified. Prohibition is a British ideal. We are proud that in every crisis, on every occasion of danger, the spirit of the Britisher has been equal to the opportunity, and the call to put the women and the children first has ever produced the heroes of whom we are proud. At any cost, in the face of every danger, in spite of inclination, men have responded and given protection to the women and the children. This is the principle of Prohibition, and naturally we find the English-speaking peoples have been the first to adopt it, and the best to enforce it.

Prohibition is a modern necessity. The vast increase in machinery, the motor car, and the aeroplane all demand that the world observes the safety first principle and excludes alcohol. An intoxicated person in charge of a motor car is a certain danger, and modern science is proclaiming that the amount of alcohol dangerous to a driver is very much less than the amount that would produce evident intoxication.

They are both proud of it. England freed the colored slave. U.S.A. freed the liquor slave.

The most effective thing being done for Prohibition is being done in every place by the liquor sellers themselves. Their greed, disregard of decency, lawlessness, callousness unsportsmanlike treatment of the man who is down to drink, all irritate and antagonise, even easy-going people, and provide

the urge that will bring about their defeat and banishment.

Take these appalling charges, verify them, as you easily can, and then you will marvel that such a business is permitted, and it will seem to you a mystery how it receives legislative protection.

1. Liquor adds confusion to all our problems.
2. Liquor is a break on the wheels of progress.
3. Liquor is a racial poison taking generous toll of each succeeding generation.
4. Liquor creates deficits in the home, and bad debts in business.
5. Liquor not only promotes difficulties, but it aggravates those for which it is not primarily responsible.
6. Liquor is the undertow in politics, intimidating where it cannot bribe.
7. Liquor is the monkey wrench in the social machinery.
8. Liquor is the greatest imposition on our overburdened hospitals, not only providing accidents, but patients who stay longer and have a lesser chance of recovery.
9. Liquor is an intolerable burden on charity; it is responsible for the cases that defy and defeat the finest charity.
10. Liquor is the civilised juggernaut guilty of unspeakable cruelty.
11. Liquor is a blasphemous thing to which no one and no thing is sacred. It defies God, and defaces His image in all who succumb to it.
12. Liquor is the master anarchist disregarding all law, and promoting every kind of lawlessness.

It makes the man a brute, the child a victim, the woman a martyr.

In business it is the unscrupulous competitor; in the home it is an abiding menace; in religion it is a constant challenge, a veritable Goliath in its defiance of God.

A TWELVE MILLION BLAZE.

The only way to handle a fire is to put it out. Each year there is an alcoholic blaze in this State. We suffer a loss of 12 million pounds, and characters, homes, lives, and every worth-while thing are irreparably damaged in this giant conflagration.

Our demand is the opportunity to put this fire out. We are not deterred by the objection of those who say it may break out again. We only smile when they tell us that if we are successful the "firemen" will be out of a job. We are indignant when they urge that we go slow in putting the fire out. We are impatient when the foolish ask for time to devise a place or a period in which

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the fire may merrily destroy so long as it does not spread too far or too fast. Commonsense says, "Put the fire out." Experience says it can be done.

Every daily drink tragedy is the fire bell calling to the Neros who are fiddling in Parliament, Church, and Home while the fire consumes all priceless things.

THE AGE-LONG REMEDY.

Modern ingenuity would put fires out with chemicals. We appreciate that, but still feel justified in using fire's age-long enemy—water. But why not chemicals plus water since the fire is so extensive, so costly, and so cruel?

In any case, whatever be the agent, it is welcome so long as it puts the fire out. Prohibition is to the liquor evil what water is to fire. Water may be dirty, and no use for some purposes, but it can still put the fire out. Water may seem to make small progress, yet it always wins. We know the remedy is not to be found in some other means, but just in more water.

All subscribers to the cause of Prohibition are merely paying their "water rates." Don't relinquish the job; don't poll on others; let every defeat be a challenge to more and better effort.

Irvine Fisher Uses Wet Data—

(Continued from page 7.)

"During the last six years in which we have been under national Prohibition, its imposition by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act have won distinguished foes. The Moderation League, which presented to the Senatorial sub-committee on the judiciary in Washington during April, 1926, 'A National Survey of Conditions Under Prohibition, 1925,' unlike earlier societies opposed to measures prohibiting or restricting the liquor traffic, is not made up of brewers and distillers. However, they might unwittingly be subjected to the influences of the brewers and, as I shall show later, be used in their interest, the eminent gentlemen of the Moderation League are personally above reproach.

"The chairman of the board of the Moderation League is Austen G. Fox. On its executive committee are able and distinguished men—E. N. Brown, president of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company; Franklin Remington, chairman of the board of the Foundation Company, and George Zabriskie. Among its members are John G. Agar, an eminent lawyer; Dr. William H. Welch and Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker, of John Hopkins; Dr. Charles L. Dana, neurologist; Gano Dunn, president of the J. G. White Corporation; William N. Dykman, president of the New York State Bar Association; the Right Reverend Charles Fiske, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Central New York; Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, formerly Dean of the Faculty, College of Physicians and Surgeons; Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; James Speyer, banker; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce under President Wilson; Dr. George David Stewart, president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and Elihu Root, Secretary of State under President Roosevelt.

"This group of representative men has done a courageous thing, and what they have to say in separating themselves from the position of support of national Prohibition that is taken by the great majority of the churches and their leaders, heads of educational institutions, captains of finance and of business, and administrative officers of the States and nation, for their own sakes and in the public interest, merit careful attention. They state their aim to be 'the restoration of temperance.' . . .

"The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and the Moderation League tell us to 'face the facts.' So be it. To be mentally honest, we must frankly face all the facts. Some of these are not pleasant for Prohibitionists to face; others are not pleasant for its opponents. There seem to me to be nine great facts, or groups of facts, to face. These constitute the outline of this book:

"The present situation of imperfect enforcement is intolerable.

"Conditions are not, however, as bad as commonly represented.

"Prohibition has accomplished much good hygienically, economically and socially.

"The 'personal liberty' argument is largely illusory.

"We cannot accomplish what the opponents of Prohibition really want by amending the Volstead Act, without thereby violating the Eighteenth Amendment.

"To repeal the Eighteenth Amendment is out of the question.

"To nullify it would mean disrespect for law of the most demoralising kind.

"Therefore the only practicable solution is to enforce the law.

"Enforcement is a practical possibility.

"Ordinarily a conscientious statistician would reject figures the accuracy of which is largely questioned at their sources. But,

for the sake of argument, I shall next present the record as its opponents see it at its worst. I shall take the statistics prepared, or sponsored, by the eminent gentlemen of the Moderation League, and show what becomes of them when correctly set forth.

"Passing over the factors of more thorough enforcement and increased toxicity, and passing over the fact that the data are, in many cases, unverifiable and repudiated at the source, I believe the gentlemen of the Moderation League cannot object to my subjecting Mr. Shirk's crude figures to one simple, ordinary statistical rule of correction, namely, that for increase of population during the period of years they cover. Chart 5 shows arrests for drunkenness, according to Mr. Shirk's figures, after making correction for this single factor. It will be seen that it changes immediately the curve of arrests

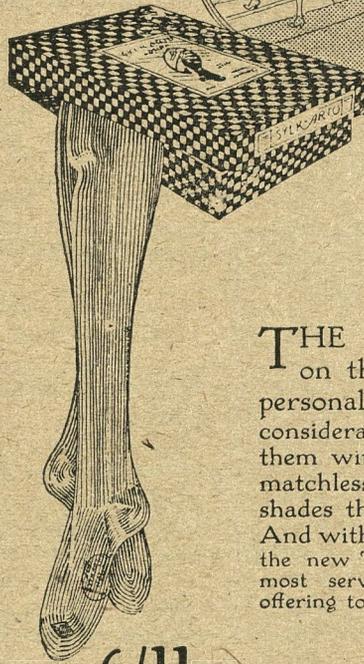
from 1914 to 1924, inclusive, showing a net decrease per 100,000 of population.

NO ALLOWANCE FOR STRICTER ENFORCEMENT.

"The next correction I will not insist on, although it is based on an estimate of a known increased severity of arrests for drunkenness during the periods of war-time restrictions and national Prohibition, and, without such a correction, Mr. Shirk's figures are of little statistical worth. The question as to whether the police are now more thorough in their task of arresting drunken persons under Prohibition than in the free and easy times of the licensed saloon, seems never to have occurred to Mr. Shirk."

(To be continued.)

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HOSE



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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 390F G.P.O., Sydney.

ONLY A LITTLE, BUT IT MEANT MUCH.

Little folk so often despise little things, but the older I become the more do I see the bigness of little things.

Ten miles is a long walk, and the only way to do it is to take about 20,000 little steps.

A year is a long time, but we only get through it by living 525,600 little minutes.

Now, there never has been anyone who was big or clever enough to walk ten miles or live one year without taking these little steps or living through these little minutes.

There is an old saying, "Look after the pence, and the pounds will look after themselves."

What do you think of these lines:

He rang in a little sooner
Than the fellows in the shop,
And he stayed a little longer
When the whistle ordered "Stop!"
He worked a little harder,
And he talked a little less,
He seemed but little hurried,
And he showed but little stress,
For every little moment
His efficiency expressed.
Thus his envelope grew just
A little thicker than the rest.

He saved a little money
In a hundred little ways;
He banked a little extra
When he got a little raise.
A little "working model"
Took his little "leisure" time;
He wrought each little part of it
With patience sublime.
Now it's very little wonder
That he murmurs with a smile,
As he clips his little coupons,
"Aren't the little things worth while?"

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

DO THEY DIE?

Ian Barrie, Wooroona, Nambucca Heads, writes: My two cousins went away yesterday, and we miss them very much. Tats, the dog I was telling you about, got run over by a motor car. We had another dog that I might have told you about, named Pinto, and she died the week after; and I've only got 11 chickens left, so we ought to have a good cemetery in our back yard. We got a parrot the other day from a lady named Mrs. Smith, but the next morning the parrot died from want of food and for

want of friends. There has been a plague of moths about lately, and they poison the honey in the flowers, for the parrots eat the honey and die; but if they know the honey is bad they will go without, and they are starving. People put saucers of food for the parrots to eat, and then catch them while they're eating. We got two more parrots last week, and when I looked this morning to see if they were there one was gone. We had a wedding here on Saturday—my auntie was married. Phyllis and Mary were bridesmaids, and the church was full. After the wedding we had a breakfast, and it was lovely, but we had to finish early because of the train which left at 11 past 5. The photos that were taken turned out nicely. At the station dad put 12 detonators on the line, and put white streamers on the engine. The engine had two whistles, so the enginedriver pulled one whistle and the fireman the other. They played cock-a-doodle-doo for about 100 yards, so they had a good send-off.

(Dear Ian,—When a moth "dies" a silk worm is born, and when a seed "dies" a plant comes to life. I sometimes think we ought to use the words "the Great Change" instead of the word "Death." The grave is not a terminus, but just a gloomy old tunnel through which we all have to pass to the much more wonderful life. Your record of "dead" dogs and parrots made me think that I might remind you that, while "death" seems sad, the "great change" seems full of possibilities.—Uncle B.)

* * *

EXAMS.

Isabelle Brown, "Broughton Park," Moss Vale, writes: Well, I hope you are having a better season than we are; for here all is dry and windy. Fancy, it's only spring and we are grumbling already. I suppose it is just as dry in Sydney. The locusts are in season now, so we have fun at school collecting their shells. We got a hateful once and scared the wits out of some of the children while the sports teacher examined a locust we had found. The "Permit to Enrol" exam. is over now and as far as we know all the Bowral children passed. They want to make Bowral I.H.S. into a High School next year. The intermediate exam. is drawing near and all who are concerned go around looking like lost sheep in a thunderstorm. Luckily my turn doesn't come till next year. I saw the death of Mr. Jones of Tasmania, who died in Melbourne a while back. Mother said that he was a great Prohibitionist and that you will miss him.

(Dear Isabelle,—This is a sad time for those who have been playing up, for an exam. is a most uncomfortable experience to those who never took the trouble to really learn their lessons. Since reading your descrip-

tion I have noticed quite a number with the "lost sheep" look on them. I hope you will be so ready when your time comes that you will, like so many of your "cousins," go through smiling.—Uncle B.)

* * * HAVE YOU READ—?

Gwenda Reader, West Bay, West Tamar, Tasmania, writes: I thought it was time to write again, so I have started to do it. The fruit is growing on the pear and apple trees, and it is on the smaller trees also. We had a thunder and hail storm here a few weeks ago, and the hail storm here a few weeks off the fruit trees. On Friday evening we had a concert and lantern lecture. I took part in songs and a dialogue at it. One of my school mates and I were dressed as Japanese ladies, and my sister as an Indian woman. After the concert Mr. Hansford, a missionary from the Soudan, gave us a lantern lecture about the natives he works among, and it was very interesting. My sister and I won a prize for a pincushion in a competition in aid of a fair we are working for. We are going to have a hall erected here soon in memory of gentlemen who died here last year. Soon we will start practising for our Sunday school anniversary. Have you read a book called "Ungava," Uncle? It is a very interesting book, and I have been following the route from Moose Fort to Ungava Bay. I have just finished reading "Red and Black" by the author of "Red Pepper Burns."

(Dear Gwen.—You ask if I have read "Ungava." Yes, and liked it very much. I am always asking someone, "Have you read—?" It increases one's interest and pleasure in books to have others share the delight of them. Have you read one called "The Man Nobody Knows"? It is by Bruce Barton, and it is wonderful.—Uncle B.)

* * *

MEASLES.

Paul Gray, "Rosebank," Hawkesbury-road, Westmead, writes: I have had the measles and have had to stop at home from school, and my sister has got them very badly too. We have a mother cat with four baby kittens like little mice. The mother cat is not very well, so I could not see her very many times.

(Dear Paul,—So you have had the old measles. Well, usually if you have them once that is the last of them. Sometimes we make light of them, but we are wise to treat them with respect, as they can be very dangerous and leave some unpleasant troubles behind them. I hope both you and sister are however quite recovered from them.—Uncle B.)

* * *

A NEW NI.

Nellie Markwick, Burnside Homes, Parramatta, writes: How are you getting along this fine weather? I am one of Mina Pride's pals. She showed me her copies of "Grit" and I thought how nice they were, and so I am writing to you. Burnside has a swimming bath, and we go in swimming every week when it is not cold. We have a picture show, and we go to see the pictures.

(Continued on next page.)

Seven to Seventeen—

I have a copy of "Grit." I asked Mina for one, and she gave it to me. My father is living at Tamworth; he has been in the hospital for a long time, but is out now. I have a little brother up at Burnside; his name is Leslie, and I have some up at Tamworth. We are looking forward for Christmas, because we are all going to be dressed in paper clothes. They are making up their own ideas for dressing.

(Dear Nellie,—You are welcome to my family. I hope both you and your pal will keep off the scallywag list and that some day when you come to Sydney you will call and see me. I just love to meet my Ne's and Ni's. I have never been to Burnside, but hope to pay a visit some day.—Uncle B.)

* * *

A HAPPY PICNIC.

Eunice Crawford, 89 March-street, Orange, writes: Monday last was Eight-Hour Day at Orange. Seeing that father had not to go to business he took us for a picnic to Byng. Some friends came with us in their car. Byng is sixteen miles from here. We paddled in the creek, and had a good time. Then we had dinner, and after that climbed Bethel Rock and stayed there for a while, then came back. It is the second time that I have been to Byng. Bethel Rock is the spot where "Parson" Tom preached the first sermon this side of the Blue Mountains. There is a very small church there, where a few people attend, and an old cemetery with a headstone dated 1843. There is very tall grass there too, and lots of wild flowers. The church has a very small steeple, no higher than the top part of the roof of the building. Christmas holidays will soon be here, when we hope to visit our friends on the Richmond River.

(Dear Eunice,—I love to hear of picnics like yours. The day in the open air, the fun of it, the lovely things one sees, all make happy memories. I never get a chance for a picnic nowadays, but I am glad there was a time when I once had some lovely ones. Never lose a chance of going to one.—Uncle B.)

* * *

A HINT TO MR. HUGHES.

Mina Pride, "War Memorial," Burnside, Parramatta, writes: Well, Uncle, we have heard about our Sunday school exam. I am only getting two pass certificates. I thought I had done much better than that. I am also getting a prize for coming top in my Sunday school class. We will be getting our prizes next Sunday. How has the weather been where you are? It has been frightfully hot up here, and we are all glad to go in for a swim twice a week. We have our own swimming pool behind our school. I do not think I have told you that I belong to a Fellowship class. We have a class every Sunday night. There are about eighteen girls in the Fellowship class. We have been making a Christmas box to send to the children of the New Hebrides. I will close now, Uncle, as I am going to write to Mr. Hughes. I think he ought to have a scallywag list

GROWERS OF GRAPES.

Will you growers of grapes note how Prohibition has killed the grape industry!

The "Fresno Bee" of 15/9/26 remarks:
955 GRAPE CARS PASS RIVER POINTS DURING DAY.

California grapes passing Missouri River points Monday en route eastward aggregated 955 cars, it was reported to-day by H. F. Hovey, joint railroad representative in the operation of the grape car plan.

Passings at Omaha-Council Bluffs totalled 653 cars, while 285 cars passed Kansas City and 17 passed St. Louis, the report showed. Hovey also reported that California shipments for Saturday and Sunday aggregated 640 cars of table grapes and 2152 cars of juice grapes.

There are 12 tons of grapes to a car-load.

Note.—The "Fresno Bee" is the official organ of the Great Grape Belt of America, where 468,000 acres of grapes are being harvested. Why is this paper—the vineyardists' friend—such a staunch advocate of Prohibition?

Can't you see it, Mr. Vineyardist?

Why, the American vineyardist shares in the profits these days, since the brewer and distiller got kicked out of the business!

PROHIBITION AND TUBERCULOSIS.**J. WESLEY OSBORN, STEWARDSHIP EVANGELIST, WARSAW, INDIANA.**

In these days when so much is being said about the "Failure of Prohibition" it is very encouraging to run across some concrete, undeniable facts in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment.

During the last ten "wet years," ending with "War-time Prohibition," the death rate from tuberculosis in the registration areas of the United States per 100,000 of population stood as follows: 1909-161, 1910-160, 1911-159, 1912-150, 1913-148, 1914-147, 1915-146, 1916-142, 1917-147 and 1918-150. The general average for the ten years was 150, so that in the ten years we gained only one point.

During the first five dry years, including "Wartime Prohibition," the death rate was as follows: 1919-126, 1920-114, 1921-99, 1922-97 and 1923-94. This is a clear gain of 56 lives per 100,000 of population over the last wet year. If these results are due to "education" then why is it that such marked decrease begins with the first year of "Prohibition"? If there are no other beneficial results, this one item makes "Prohibition" worth while.

like you, because I have not written to him for a long time. Love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Mina,—I expect Mr. Hughes will take your hint and open a scallywag list, and that, like mine, it will soon be crowded with most lovable and delightful young people, all of whom will have some bright excuse or nice explanation as to how they got there.—Uncle B.)

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO "GRIT" IS 11/-.

"Grit" subscriptions received to 12/11/26, and where not mentioned the amount is 11s.: T. Fredericks, 21s. 6d., 30/12/26; Miss Keyes, 30/9/27; Rev. R. J. Murray, 30/12/27; Mrs. J. Moore, 3s., 28/2/27; Miss Barnett, 12s. 6d., 23/9/27; Miss McKillop, 25s., 30/12/27; R. W. Smart, 30/10/27; S. J. Pierce, 30/12/26; Mrs. McCarthy-Metzger, 5s., 10/4/27.

A Scotsman entered a chemist's shop to purchase a small bottle. Seeing one he wanted, he asked how much it would be. "Well," said the chemist, "it will be two-pence as it is, but if you want anything in it I won't charge you for the bottle." "All right," said Mac, "put a cork in, will you?"

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It seems fairly easy to beat the Prohibition law everywhere except at the polls.

* * *

The wets have no party symbol to compare with the drys' camel—unless, of course, they adopt the blind pig.

* * *

A member of the Society of Practipedists says that women's feet are getting wider. This is what comes of trying to fill men's shoes.

* * *

HIS UNLUCKY PORT.

A sailor was killed at Gulfport when he came into contact with a live wife.

* * *

AN INCAUTIOUS SUGGESTION.

"Here's the Vicar; shall I ask him to join us?"

"Oh! Mr. Brown—er—Howard, this is so sudden."

* * *

OTHERWISE OCCUPIED.

"If you must whistle," stormed the irate boss, "whistle when I am out to lunch."

"But I can't then, sir," protested the office boy.

"Cant? Why can't you?"

"You just light one of those big cigars of yours and try it yourself."

* * *

MENTAL SCIENCE.

A lover's quarrel is blamed for the attempt made by Miss Viola —, 25, to end her life with poison at the home of her brother, 1159 Edsall Avenue, recently. The girl was taken to the Methodist Hospital in the police ambulance. She was given an anecdote.

HIS LIQUID ACCENTS.

Jane: "There's one thing I don't like about Joe—his English is bad."

Joan: "Yes—and his Scotch is terrible."

* * *

EASILY PLEASED.

Smith: "Did I leave an umbrella here yesterday?"

Barber: "What kind of umbrella?"

Smith: "Oh, any kind. I'm not fussy."

* * *

A USEFUL GUEST.

Dandelions and nettles, says a botanical note, are favorite food plants among butterflies. The state of our lawn suggests that it is high time we invited a butterfly to tea.

* * *

QUITE SOLID.

A .45-calibre revolver had been fired at him, the bullet penetrating his skull and entering the woodwork.

* * *

BEATING HIM TO IT.

According to a contemporary, one of our novelists has a suit for every day of the week. That's nothing. We have one for every day of the year; we're wearing it now.

* * *

SCRAMBLED SEXES.

Gather round and hear Annabelle rave; She is one you might call fashion's slave.

In a bobber shop chair

She dozed off, I declare,

And the bobber man gave her a shave.

Go on and let Annabelle rave—

Your deeper compassion I crave:

When I took a nap

In his chair, the poor sap

Went and gave me a permanent wave!

DENTAL SATISFACTION

IS BOUND UP IN THE NAMES

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Manufactured by CLIFFORD, LOVE & CO., LTD.

And sometimes when a candidate is fairly itching for office the people accommodat-ingly scratch him.

SOME QUESTION.

"I don't question your devotion, Charles, but before I say I'll marry you, tell me one thing: If you'd never met me, do you think you'd have loved me just the same?"

* * *

PROVING HIS PEDIGREE.

The recent case of attempted tyre robbery at White's lunch room, near Sewickley bridge, U.S.A., was quietly disposed of, it being shown that the accused, Lawrence Kaufmann, of New Kensington, came from very good people and was drunk when he came.



**Sparkling Clear
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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

SUNDAY.

"Let brotherly love continue."—Heb., 13, 1.
Too often it has not begun. There is frequently a rivalry and a jealousy between brothers of a family which is not so often found amongst sisters. There is often, too, a diversity of tastes and dispositions which leads sometimes to disagreements. One has said, "It requires far more of the constraining love of Christ to love our cousins and neighbors as members of the heavenly family, than to feel the heart warm to our suffering brethren in Tuscany and Madeira." Why is it that those nearest to us in body are often the farthest in heart? Common mercies are not appreciated, while the far-off and unattained have a false glamor. He who is a hero to his valet or his own family is a hero indeed. Brotherly love is again and again enjoined in the Scriptures. Perhaps those who talk most about the brotherhood of man practise it the least in their own families and their nearest neighborhood. "Let brotherly love continue." If you once possessed it and have allowed it to grow cool, re-awaken it. If it was always lacking, ask for this love to enter in, and love those whom God has specially given you to love through no choice of your own—yes, even your relatives in law. You have chosen your partner for life and placed yourself in another family, therefore you have certain duties to every member of that family, and the greatest of these is love.

MONDAY.

"The night is far spent, the day is at hand."

I sit and ponder as eve's shadows fall
Over lost joys now gone beyond recall.
I see the sun sink in the golden West,
As fade life's joys in glowing colors dressed,
Until the last faint streak has died away,
Leaving the shadows dark, and cold, and grey.
But yet I know another day shall bring
New hopes, new joys, new sunshine on its wing.

TUESDAY.

"There is one God and one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus."
"No man taketh away sins (which the law, though holy, just, and good could not take away) but He in whom there is no sin."—Bede.

"It appertaineth to the true God alone to loose men from their sins."—St. Cyril.
"He alone can remit sins who is appointed our Master by the Father of all. He only is able to discern obedience from disobedience."—St. Clement of Alexandria.

"No man can be partner with God in forgiving sins; this office belongs solely to Christ, who taketh away the sin of the world."—St. Ambrose.

WEDNESDAY.

"Thou shalt have no other gods but Me."
"Keep yourselves from idols."

Every age and nation has its idols, which it is tempted to put in the place of the true God. The tendency to idolatry has ever been one of man's greatest sins, one which has brought on him the displeasure and anger of God. Hero worship is in most instances idolatry. It gives the praise rather to the creature than the Creator. Whatever you place before God is an idol. Some fall down and worship gold. That is the end and aim of their life to make as much money as they possibly can. They value a man according to the amount he possesses. Others put sport first. That is their idol. God does not have

as large a place in their lives as sport does. In fact, sport crowds Him out altogether. He lives for sport. The physical to-day is exalted into an undue place, and that is the god which to-day is largely worshipped. Physical culture, physical beauty is given a place it does not deserve. How despicable must such idols appear in the eyes of the Creator. Idols of wood and stone were not more contemptible than these idols which are worshipped to-day. How much is needed the Apostle's warning, "Keep yourselves from idols!"

THURSDAY.

"My son, give Me thine heart."
"God will put up with a good many things in the human heart, but there is one thing He will not put up with in it—a second place. He who offers Him a second place offers Him no place."—Ruskin.

"Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox, nay, the very abridgment and sum-total of all absurdities."—South.

FRIDAY.

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth while the evil days come not in which you shall say I have no pleasure in them."

O man, while in thy early years,
How prodigal of time!
Misspending all thy precious hours,
Thy glorious youthful prime!

Alternate follies take the sway,
While youthful passions burn,
Which tenfold force give nature's law
That man was made to mourn.

—Burns.

SATURDAY.

"No one who is a child of God is habitually guilty of sin. A God-given germ of life remains in him, and he cannot habitually sin, because he is a child of God. By this we can distinguish God's children and the Devil's children; no one who fails to act righteously is a child of God, nor he who does not love his brother man. For this is the message you have heard from the very beginning—that we are to love one another. We are not to resemble Cain, who was a child of the evil one, and kills his own brother. And why did he kill him? Because his own actions were wicked and his brother's actions were righteous.

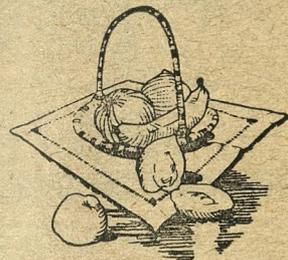
"Do not be surprised, brethren, if the world hates you. As for us, we know that we have already passed out of death into life—because we love our brother men. He who is destitute of love continues dead. Everyone who hates his brother man is a murderer, and you know that no murderer has the Life of the Ages continuing in him.

"We know what love is—through Christ having laid down His life on our behalf; and in the same way we ought to lay down our lives for our brother men. But if anyone has this world's wealth and sees that his brother man is in need, and yet hardens his heart against him—how can such a one continue in the love of God? Dear children, let us not love in words only, nor with the lips, but in deed and in truth."—1 John, 3, 9-18, Weymouth's translation.

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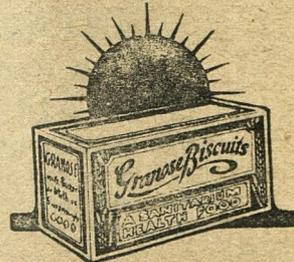
You probably eat fruit at the conclusion of most of your meals. Many folk make their breakfast entirely of fruit. This is good. There is only one thing better. This better thing is to eat a Granose Biscuit with the fruit. For every flake of Granose is a grain of wheat.

GRANOSE BISCUITS

Wheat is an essential article of diet—you should eat wheat every day. To make sure of getting the whole wheaten grains you need to eat Granose Biscuits—the best possible form of whole wheat bread. Split a Granose Biscuit lengthwise, and butter it—it's delicious.

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G.B. 21-9-25



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BAND OF HOPE ACTIVITIES.

SPECIAL SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF TASMANIA.

The proceedings of the sixth conference of the Australian Band of Hope Union in Hobart commenced with a special service at St. David's Cathedral. The Bishop of Tasmania, President of the Union, was the preacher.

The Bishop preached from the words, "We wish you good luck in the name of the Lord," and in the course of his sermon enlarged on the good work being done among the young by Band of Hope workers, and the responsibility of the community in general in respect to the drink traffic.

The service, he said, was of the greater interest because at it they were privileged to welcome from all parts of the Commonwealth representatives of the Band of Hope Union of Australia, and, in addition, a representative from the Old Country, who he understood was to play an important part in connection with the conference proceedings during the week. All the delegates were zealous in the carrying on of the very fine work they had in hand—that of the welfare of young children. They had met together as fellow-workers for God to discuss plans and equip themselves for the development and progress of the work they had so much at heart, and so, in the name of the congregation, as well as in his own name, he extended to them hearty greetings, very cordially welcomed them to Tasmania, and wished them "good luck in the name of the Lord." The benediction or blessing was not to be wasted on what was unprofitable, and therefore it was a proper wish to be conveyed to those who were sowers in God's great harvest field.

He was a total abstainer, not because he felt that total abstinence was nobler in itself than temperance, but because he felt sure that it was the only safe path for the weak one to tread. They should each, like St. Paul, exercise self-denial, and sacrifice their personal liberty for the sake of their weaker brethren. Next in importance to individual total abstinence he would place the Band of Hope movement. Some day it would be recognised how great was the contribution which Bands of Hope were making toward social order, domestic peace, and national prosperity. He had no hesitation in saying that it would be a great thing if they had a Band of Hope in every parish, or if the various children's organisations were to affiliate with the great total abstinence movement, recognising that prevention was better than cure. Many people got the idea that Bands of Hope merely afforded entertainment for children, but they were doing a serious work. They were really schools of instruction, in which children were being taught by scientific and historic methods what alcohol was, and what it could do. The lessons given the children would surprise many of them in that regard.

HOW TO HOLD THE ATTENTION OF THE YOUNG.

"MAGIC" DRAWINGS FOR THE BAND OF HOPE.

Speakers, superintendents and other workers are urged to try this interesting method of illustrating addresses:

Take a roll of paperhangers' lining paper, and cut it into, say, three-foot lengths. On each length make a bold outline drawing or diagram with a water-color brush and starch-water for ink. When dry, the drawing is practically invisible. Lay the drawings in a pile, No. 1 on top, and fix the whole "pad" to the blackboard with drawing pins at the corners. As the illustrations are wanted, wash the paper quickly and lightly with a weak iodine solution, applied with a small sponge or mop. The drawing will suddenly appear in dark blue. As you finish with each drawing, tear it from the pad on the blackboard, and so expose the next sheet of paper.

This method of illustration is exceedingly effective with children.

The Ink: A level teaspoonful of roughly powdered starch, a breakfast cup of water. Boil for one minute.

The Wash: One part tincture of iodine, 30 parts water.

Mr. Rose is the organiser of the Band of Hope movement in Victoria, and he spends many nights walking around the city streets enrolling members and having temperance pledges signed.

"TO STOP THE BOOZE."

For instance, last week he gathered together eight boys at the corner of Bourke and Spencer streets.

He gave them all a little collection of riddles, jokes, and comic pictures and explained that it was a present from the Band of Hope.

"Our principal object is to stop the booze," he said.

"So it ought to be," said one youngster of 13, a little more precocious than the others. He appeared to be their leader.

"I don't know why the silly fools take it," he said. "I suppose they meet some friends and go in to have one, but lose count."

"That they don't know what they're doing. I'll join the Band of Hope if it doesn't cost me anything."

He signed the book and the others, following their leader, did so too.

Altogether 20 new members were enrolled in less than an hour.

Thus the Band of Hope gets into touch with those whom it does not reach through the Sunday school.

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PASS "GRIT" ON

THE TRAGEDY OF DRINK.

In Dr. Grenfell's reminiscences published in the issues of "The British Weekly" now coming to hand, he says: "Once I remember getting discouraged with the meaning of my own life when we saved by infinite care a man who, while drunk, had cut his throat right into his larynx. While he was under my care I found him a most attractive personality, but at the end of it all they took him out and hanged him, for in a moment of drunken fury he had killed his wife. It happened that I knew personally a number of conventionally religious men who made money in heaps out of selling this degrading poison as a beverage for their personal gain. Among these were many professed religious leaders who drank it themselves and publicly bolstered up the traffic. A cap was put on it when one night a woman was brought into the hospital on a stretcher, dying by terrible burns. The history showed that her husband had come home drunk and thrown the paraffin lamp over her. The police, the husband and the magistrate were immediately sent for. I can still see that miserable creature standing at the foot of the bed between the policemen, watching every movement of his dying wife. I can see to-day the magistrate stooping over the bed warning her that she had but a few minutes to live and that within an hour she would be standing before her Maker. He kept imploring her to tell the truth, as he took down her dying statement. At last her eyes were raised to the face of the man, the father of her children, the man who had sworn so shortly before to love and protect her "until death us do part." Here he was now, her murderer. The silence at her bedside, as we waited for her reply, could be felt. As her eyes fell upon the familiar features, I can only suppose she saw him as once he had been, before drink claimed him as another victim. For a new light came into them, and she passed out with a lie on her lips to save him. "My God! It was an accident," was the last thing she said. How I loathed the man! I longed to fell him where he stood, yet it was the intoxicant that did it. It had not yet occurred to me that I could hope to do more for any man than patch up his body. Even the psychic value of faith in God I had then little knowledge of. Much less did I dream of being able to make new men instead of only new legs, to make the morally lame as well as the physically lame walk straight once more."

All that the good, heroic doctor writes of himself makes good reading. His has been such a splendid life of adventure and self-sacrifice. But as we read the record of this tragedy we thought: When will the Christian Church rise in all its might and grapple with this monster—strong drink—which leaves ruin, misery, want and terrible suffering in its trail?

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