

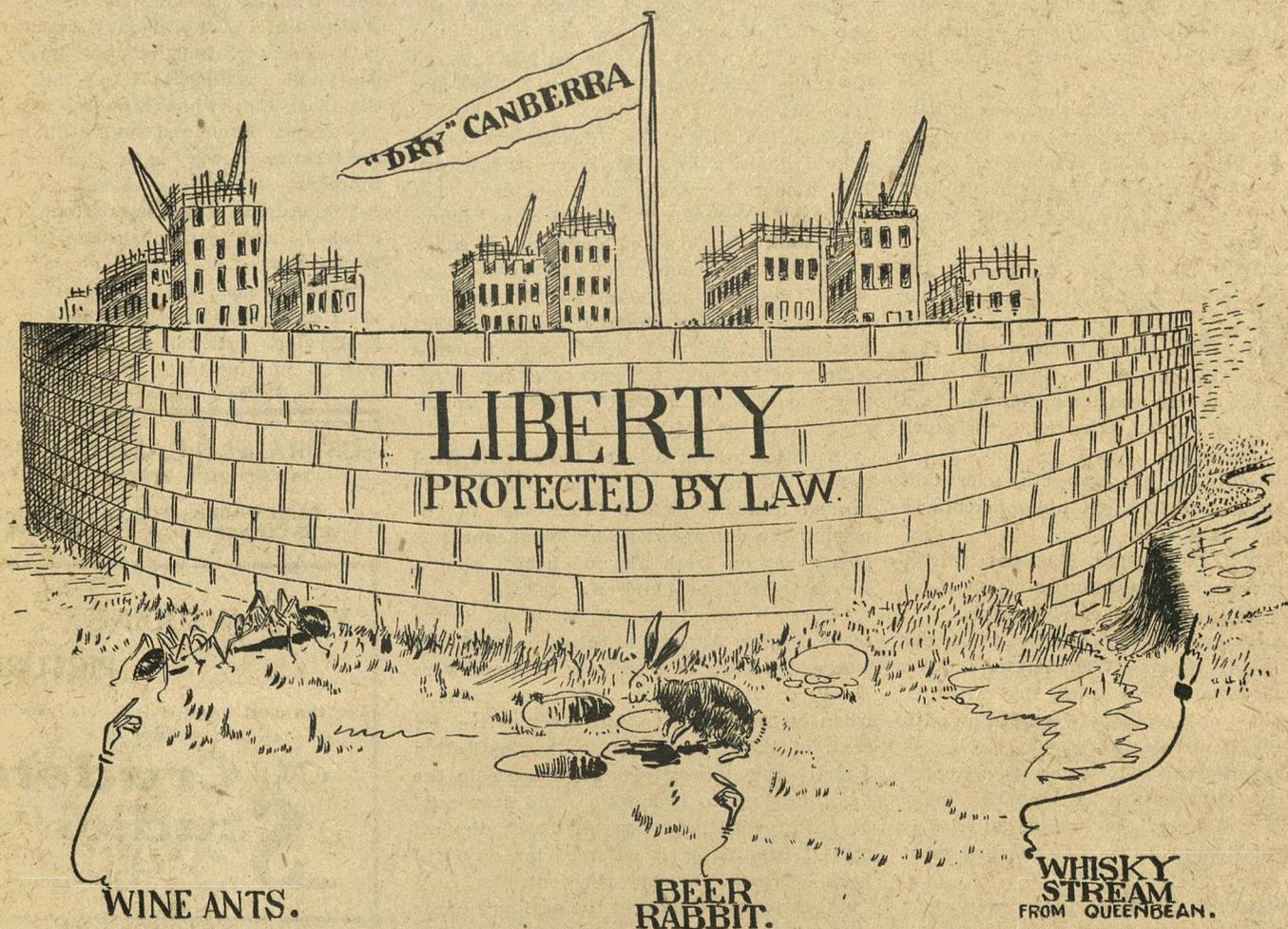
# Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

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THE ENEMY IS BUSY.

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## THE HALL MARK OF CIVILISATION.

### MORE AND BETTER HOTELS.

By JOE LONGTON, for "Grit."

Six years ago the English-speaking race in piebald America threw away their boomerangs, nullah-nullahs and spears and decided that it was as criminal to poison a whole family with intoxicating liquor as it was for a publican to take a bluegum sapling and beat their brains out.

The cycle of events since then has had far-reaching and enormous propensities, and just as soon as the nation has by both threats and facts induced the element that have migrated here from the malarial marshes of the Tiber and Rome, the Danube, Greece and the Bosphorus to remove the bone rings from their noses and observe Prohibition, which is the hallmark of civilisation, we will then have fewer liquor law violations.

On this trip I find that the dank cellars of a Houston, Texas, brewery are converted to the growth of edible mushrooms, while the upper floors contain a hotel for working men, a bicycle shop, and a cold storage warehouse for food.

A Louisville, Kentucky, brewery is the wintering quarters for two circuses and their menageries.

The Kansas City, Missouri, breweries are a chemical plant, a bakery, a flour mill; two make ice, ice cream and lemonade; one is a creamery, the other manufactures stock feed and remedies.

St. Joseph, Mo., has two breweries that contain ice, ice cream, clothing, machinery and soft drink plants.

This city, Philadelphia, Pa., has thirty-four breweries that are either "padlocked" or converted into manufacturing units.

The enormous branch of the "Anheuser Busch" in the Capitol, Washington, D.C., is being pulled down for a school that will take up the whole city block between 6th and 7th and C and G streets, while the brewery in the "Foggy Bottoms" or "Tough Gas House" district of Georgetown, a suburb, make hundreds of tons of ice cream daily. The brewery at Rosslyn is an ice plant and meat storage.

The Watertown, Wisconsin, brewery is a cheese factory.

The Philadelphia hotels erected since Prohibition, when saloons got ripped out, were the "Arkadelphia," the "Adelphia" and the "Pennsylvania," while the Elverson Building, housing the "Philadelphia Inquirer," is on a saloon site, as is the massive Benjamin Franklin, which took the place of the Continental Bar; the Curtis Publishing Co. is on a saloon site; a live chicken market is in the old bar at Ritner and Carlisle streets, and the Linton Restaurant is in the bar-room of the old Keystone Hotel.

F. A. Poth's brewery in Camden, New Jersey, has a "man's size sign" on its eastern

end that says "Poultry Supplies"; the bar of the Newton House, in Woodbury, N.J., is the Edna May Millinery Salon; the Green Hotel bar, in Salem, N.J., is the fruit, cigar and grocery store of H. Stiles; while the barroom of the Nelson House is the Salem Furniture Co.

The Chester, Pa., Brewery owners are begging to have its "padlock" removed in order that a flour mill and bakery can rent it; and down in Wilmington, Delaware, one brewery is a livery stable, while two others employ many people in diversified pursuits.

#### MARVELLOUS PROSPERITY.

When the 55-year-old spinster eventually saw the man she wanted she called him; she moved towards him; he ran; she chased him; she caught him; she kissed him—and then, he died!

When the "Drys" in America eventually caught up with John Barleycorn they called him, and as he was about to make a "hot getaway" "something" landed on "John's think tank" that knocked him cold, and shook him loose from one hundred and seventy-seven thousand saloons, twelve hundred breweries and five hundred distilleries that brewed and distilled yearly one hundred gallons of beer and ten gallons of liquor for every male adult in the U.S.A.—that "something" was Prohibition.

Statistics inform us that the one hundred million dollars (twenty million pounds) expended annually before Prohibition in repairing the damage done by drunkenness is now spent on fresh air and health clinics, free hospitals and children's welfare.

I recently asked an official of the Cragmont Insane Asylum at Madison, Indiana, where there are 1300 patients, if there were more patients than ever, and I was astounded when he replied, "Yes, but seventy-five per cent. of them were sent to the institution directly and indirectly through booze in the days previous to Prohibition, and I expect," he continued, "that when this batch dies off that if Prohibition is enforced insanity will have decreased seventy per cent.

"At the present moment the asylum's barns

and outhouses are being enlarged, and we have purchased for that building purpose much of the stone, brick and lumber from the huge distillery being dismantled across the Ohio River in Kentucky, opposite the village; and the employees at the soda biscuit factory, which used to be the Weber Brewery in Maddison, are buying up a lot of material also and building some very nice cosy homes."

While the "Wet Underworld" of America expresses in sixty different lingoos and languages its disgust and contempt for Prohibition, a "dyed in the wool" Yankee, Arthur Brisbane, has the following to remark in Schuster's Brewery is bulging with beef, pork, eggs and mutton.

On my return to Columbus, Ohio, I saw the new 48-story insurance building going up on the site of a former "rat hole" (bar-room); in Mansfield, Ohio, the Budwater Brewery is now the Food Manufacturing Products Co.; near Wilmington, Ohio, the Lynchburg Distillery is a Government warehouse; in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, the Rossvale and Greendale Distilleries are the Rossvale Chemical Co.; while Squibbs' Distillery is the Transit Flour and Feed Milling Co., and the Garnier Brewery is the City Ice and Cold Storage.

The Aurora Distillery's stone has been crushed, and now macadamises part of Highway 53.

In Greensburg, Indiana, Rader's Bar and the Decatur Bar are eating houses; while in Shelbyville, Indiana, the Club Restaurant was an old "rat hole."

(Continued on page 16.)

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# THE MENACE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER.

## A PEDESTRIAN HAS RIGHTS—YES. BUT TOO OFTEN THEY ARE ONLY THE LAST SAD RITES.

You do not have to be drunk—just a few drinks makes the driver of a motor car the greatest menace of the day.

The child becomes his victim as readily as the old person. The pedestrian who has "enjoyed" his right to a few drinks is an easy prey to this murderer on wheels.

### 40 MILES AN HOUR.

#### DRUNKEN DRIVER AT WHEEL. CITY SENSATION.

A drunken motor driver caused a sensation in Central Square at 4.35 p.m.

At the Central Police Court Eric Clifford Foot, 23, a piano salesman, was charged with driving a car while he was under the influence of liquor.

Constable Wilks said that Foot swung into the square at 40 miles an hour, scattering pedestrians to right and left. He went right through the safety zone and almost skittled Constable Cooper, who was on traffic duty. He had to pull up when a heavy lorry barred his passage. When he got out of the car he could not stand up without holding on. When witness got into the car to drive it to the police station he found the foot accelerator had jammed and the clutch was in bad order. Witness almost had a collision himself through the condition of the car.

"A man in your condition driving a car is a grave danger to the public," said the magistrate, Mr. Laidlaw, in fining Foot £10, and suspending his license until its expiry on December 9, 1926.

\* \* \*

#### WARNING TO MOTORISTS. "CONSIDER THE PUBLIC."

"I think it is my duty to suspend the licenses of men who drive while under the influence of liquor, and I will not depart from that practice," said Mr. Laidlaw, S.M., when Allan Mark, aged 25, a commercial traveller, pleaded guilty to having driven his car in Belmore-road, Randwick, while under the influence of drink.

"The safety of the public must be considered," the magistrate added, "and such motorists must look for substantial punishment."

Mark, it was stated, collided with a horse and cab at the corner of Alison-road at 12.30 a.m. He was fined £10, with £1 costs, and his license was suspended for two months.

\* \* \*

#### QUARTER SESSIONS.

Maitland.—At the Maitland Quarter Sessions Archibald G. Muir was charged with, at Cessnock, having feloniously slain Ethel Smith. The case for the Crown was that Muir was under the influence of liquor when he drove a motor bus up on a footpath for about 25 yards, and knocked down two children, one of them being killed. Accused's defence was that he was sober, but was taking his father, who was drunk, home, when his parent stood up and fell across

the wheel, causing the accident. During the course of the evidence Judge Curlewis said that, while the jury would try the case, he hoped accused would never be given a license again. Accused, he said, had admitted to five drinks on the day, and had further stated that he had had more on other occasions. Every driver of a car should be able to say on any day that he drove the machine that he had had no drink, added his Honor. After 75 minutes' retirement a verdict of not guilty was returned. "You are very fortunate," said his Honor in discharging Muir.

\* \* \*

#### HEAVY PENALTY. GRAZIER CELEBRATED RAIN. THEN DROVE CAR.

Frank Osborne Dowling, aged 42, a grazier, pleading guilty in the Central Police Court to a charge of having driven his car while under the influence of drink, was fined £20, in default four months' imprisonment. His license was suspended until its expiry on October 31, and he was disqualified from holding a license for a further 12 months.

"This is a serious charge," said Mr. Laidlaw, S.M. "Many fatal accidents occur, not necessarily because of drivers being drunk, but they show the need for great care, and the necessity for drivers to be perfectly sober."

Dowling, it was stated, drove his car in Castlereagh-street, and in backing it into the kerb caused a slight collision with another car.

He explained that he had met some friends from the country, and had a few drinks to celebrate the rain. He knew he was not in a fit condition to drive the car, and was going to leave it at the kerb.

\* \* \*

#### "MOTORISTS MUST BE SOBER." THE LEAST TO EXPECT. S.M. IS EMPHATIC.

"The appalling number of fatalities and motor accidents occurring in a year furnishes very strong reasons for ensuring that motor drivers must, at least, be sober."

Mr. Laidlaw, S.M., made that remark at the Central Court when dealing with the case of Alexander John Rose, 34, salesman, who was charged with having driven a motor car along Drivers'-avenue, Centennial Park, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Rose, who declared that he was capable of driving, was fined £10. The magistrate ordered the suspension of his license till June 6, when it expired, and disqualified him from holding a license for one month from that date.

\* \* \*

#### WOMAN STRUCK BY MOTOR CAR. MANUFACTURER CHARGED.

Max Hoffman, 61, manufacturer, was charged before Mr. Giles Shaw, C.S.M., at

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the Central Court with having done bodily harm to Ruby Thien; with having driven a motor car while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and with having driven a motor car in a manner dangerous to the public.

In applying for an adjournment, Sergeant Dennis said it was alleged that about 7.45 p.m. on April 1 accused drove a motor car along Elizabeth-street, and, while passing Market-street at a speed of 25 or 30 miles an hour, he knocked the woman down. She was bruised about the body, though not seriously injured.

Hoffman was remanded until April 13 on £80 bail.

\* \* \*

#### IN DOUBT.

Archibald John Sivyver, 40, carrier, was charged with having feloniously slain John Fox at Redfern on February 2.

The Crown case was that Sivyver was driving a motor lorry along Abercrombie-street, towards Cleveland-street, about 6.30 p.m. on February 2. John Fox, an elderly man, 64 years of age, was standing on the north-east corner of Cleveland-street, and according to an eye-witness, he stepped from the footpath, and then moved back again to allow a motor car to pass. A few minutes later he was struck by the lorry driven by the accused, and was crushed against a telegraph post, and two hours afterwards he died in the hospital. The driving wheel and radiator of the lorry were smashed. It was contended that accused was drunk, and incapable of driving the vehicle.

In defence, accused stated in the witness-box that he was quite sober at the time of the accident. He saw the deceased step from the footpath to cross the street, and he swung his lorry in an attempt to avoid him, but the steering wheel broke in his hands, and the man was crushed. Witness was dazed by the occurrence.

The jury at 10.15 p.m., having failed to agree, was discharged, and accused was remanded on his former bail to appear for trial when called upon.

## 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.

### 910 IDEAS!

#### RESULT OF THE SLOGAN COMPETITION.

There has been delay—unavoidable—in making known the result of the Slogan Competition. We regret it, and hope our friends will forget any criticism they might have been disposed to express.

The interest in the competition was considerable, shown in the 910 slogans sent in. These came from all over the State and from each of the other States, and were of a most varied nature. Many were quite unsuitable for propaganda work, and there was little of the originality of expression which makes a slogan an effective campaign weapon. Some were valuable in that they suggested a more effective form of expression.

"Prohibition promotes prosperity" was a particularly popular one, about a score being sent in. Perhaps the alliteration was attractive; though the same reason would not be sufficient for "Alcohol hastens men hellwards." There was some smartness in "Prohibition takes the ills out of stills," and faith in "Alliance forecast—dry times ahead." The long thirst is suggested by "Liquor traffic is giraffic."

That the judges had a difficult task goes without saying. Rev. R. B. S. Hammend, Messrs. E. J. Coote and Henry Macourt were asked to perform this office. After a careful scrutiny of the slogans submitted they unanimously decided that they could not with any degree of satisfaction pick out first, second and third prizes, and decided to award five £1 prizes, in addition to the ten consolation prizes of 5/-. There was difficulty in making the choice of the five, because of the equality among several and the absence of really outstanding merit in any. Their decisions are as follows:

#### Prizes of £1 each.

"Prohibition is Safety First"—

Mrs. N. D. Morris, Vacluse.

Rev. A. R. Bunton, North Melbourne.

"Prosperity Reigns Where Prohibition Rules"—

Miss L. Tayler, Mosman.

"If You Want a Home Leave Liquor Alone"—

Mr. J. Bryant, Kogarah.

"Prohibition Protects the Children"—

Mr. W. G. Dinham, Concord.

Miss A. S. Swan, Bondi.

#### Consolation Prizes of 5/- each.

"Prohibition is Best—Get the Safety First Habit"—

Rev. J. W. A. Watkinson, Concord West.

"Prohibition Brings Positive Progress"—

Mr. J. Williams, Rozelle.

"Prohibition the Children's Friend"—

Rev. C. Wheeler, Arian Park.

"Alcohol—Australia's Greatest Enemy"—

Mr. J. R. Edge, Burke's Flat, Vic.

### LIQUOR v. PEOPLE.

#### DESPERATE EFFORTS TO FOIST LICENSES UPON BEAUTIFUL RESORTS.

Never has there been such activity on the part of liquor interests to force licensed houses upon popular residential areas. At the present time they are moving to obtain liquor licenses for places along the ocean front from Tuggerah to Thirroul, including, in addition to the two places named, Palm Beach, Collaroy, Harbord, Bondi, Coogee, Long Bay and Cronulla. These are at varying stages, and the licenses are for hotel, wineshop or wholesale spirit store.

The Prohibition Alliance and local friends are opposing each of these, more especially as several of them are for "dry" areas. A grave responsibility is upon the Licensing Board in view of the number of the applications before them or pending, for it is evident the liquor traffic would push itself into every spot should the opportunity of money being made there offer.

To meet the demands of this phase of the work the Prohibition Alliance feels impelled to set apart an organiser specially for the work of gathering up local opposition and making it effective against these applications.

No reference to the matter would be complete without some mention of the splendid work done by local Prohibitionists in some places, who are giving both time and money to prevent the intrusion of the liquor bar. In several instances they deserve better support, especially financial. We shall be glad to hear from anyone who is prepared to make a donation to the fighting funds.

### FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

#### PROHIBITION DEBATE

##### ON THE AIR.

Broadcasters have agreed to put this 30-minute debate on the air at 9.15 p.m.

"Prohibition, Best by Test"—

Miss L. Tayler, Mosman.

"Liquor Will Lick You"—

Mr. H. Livingstone, Darlinghurst.

"A Life Saver"—Prohibition"—

Rev. J. Worboys, Parramatta.

Mr. C. J. Dent, Stanmore

"Prohibition—Sane and Satisfying"—

Mrs. N. D. Morris, Vacluse.

"Prohibition the Best Patriotism"—

Rev. F. V. Pratt, Hobart.

Cheques for the prize money have been forwarded to the various winners.

### FIELD CAMPAIGN.

In the midst of all the other activities of the campaign the educational work goes on without any break. Speakers are spending week-ends—and week days, too—in various parts of the State. Mr. Stitt, our State Superintendent, is touring the Monaro district, visiting the towns from Goulburn to Bombala and back to Moruya. He will visit Canberra on the trip in connection with the move to secure a reversion of the present policy against liquor licenses.

Rev. H. C. Foreman, our president, was the preacher at the Presbyterian Church in Campbell-street, Balmain, and addressed a public meeting at Lindfield.

Rev. H. Putland is in the Tamworth district, also visiting Manilla and Werris Creek. In Tamworth the Ministers' Fraternal have undertaken a useful programme.

Mr. Still goes to Newcastle and Boolaroo this coming week-end.

In addition to those mentioned, addresses have been given at Bexley, West Bexley, West Kogarah, Rockdale, Stanmore, Epping, and Hornsby. Mr. Albert Lane, M.L.A., was the chief speaker at a very large anti-license demonstration at Collaroy, over which Mr. Osborne presided.

### FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

THURSDAY, April 22.

8 p.m.—Assembly Hall, Werris Creek.  
Rev. H. Putland.

FRIDAY, April 23.

8 p.m.—School of Arts, Bibbenluke.  
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

SATURDAY, April 24.

8 p.m.—Open-air, Bombala.  
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

SUNDAY, April 25.

11 a.m.—Bombala Methodist Church.  
2.30 p.m.—Ando Presbyterian Church.  
7.30 p.m.—Bombala Presbyterian Church.  
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

11 a.m.—Manilla Presbyterian Church.

3 p.m.—Country Presbyterian Church.

7.30 p.m.—Manilla Methodist Church.  
Rev. H. Putland.

11.15 p.m.—Spiers Point, Congregational Church.

7 p.m.—Islington Congregational Church.

Mr. C. E. Still.

MONDAY, April 26.

8 p.m.—School of Arts, Bombala.  
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

TUESDAY, April 27.

8 p.m.—School of Arts, Bega.  
Mr. H. C. Stitt.

WEDNESDAY, April 28.

8 p.m.—Methodist Church, Roseville.  
Rev. H. C. Foreman, M.A.

8 p.m.—I.O.G.T., Moruya.

Mr. H. C. Stitt.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

8 p.m.: Anglican Hall, Granville.

Rev. H. Putland.

Continued on page 12.)

# 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.

## OUR ANNUAL MEETING.

MONDAY, MAY 17, IN CHAPTER HOUSE.

An event of special importance to our movement is the annual meeting of the Prohibition Alliance, which has been fixed for Monday, May 17, in the Chapter House, George-street.

This year there will be associated with it other important functions, which should make the event particularly valuable. The annual meeting will be held in the afternoon, when reports will be presented, officers elected, and general business transacted by the members of the Prohibition Alliance. A tea and conference will follow, at which especial attention will be devoted to the relationship between the Church and the Prohibition Movement.

For the evening a public meeting is planned, with a programme of addresses and music. This also will be in the Chapter House.

More than usual interest is expected to gather around these meetings, because of the advance movements of the year and the plans to be made for future political action. The agenda and the programme for the conference and public meeting will be published later.

Nominations are invited for the various offices. These must reach the Secretary not later than May 3. The consent of each person nominated must be obtained; this in the case of a first nomination must be in writing. Offices to be filled are: President, Chairman of Executive, three Vice-Presidents, Hon. Treasurer, and seven members of Executive. The Executive is completed by one representative appointed by each of the affiliated bodies.

It was at the last annual meeting that it was decided to invite the affiliated Churches and Societies to nominate representatives to occupy seats on the Executive. This is likely to strengthen that body, particularly in making it more representative.

The annual meeting has the power to alter the constitution and bylaws. Notice of such alteration must be given fourteen days in the case of the constitution and seven days to alter a bylaw. Copies of the constitution would be available on application to the Alliance office.

Members of the Alliance are urged to take advantage of their privileges in connection with the annual meeting, either as regards the election of officers or bringing forward any business that would strengthen the movement.

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## PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN'S AUXILIARY.

BUSINESS MEN WELCOME THE PROPOSAL.

(By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN.)

"Certainly I will join, and will recommend that we hand over to your organisation the nucleus of the old Six O'Clock Fighting Fund. I regard your auxiliary as one that is carrying on our old work." This was my reception from the first business man I invited to come over and help us. Then he grew reminiscent. "We had no difficulty in securing funds to fight for the six o'clock closing of liquor bars. Help came from the most unexpected quarters, and money was soon rolling in. It was a good start."

"You are on right lines," said a York-street magnate. "The stiffening of the six o'clock closing law and the keeping of Canberra dry, as advocated by Mr. Hammond as your immediate objectives, should command widespread support."

Amongst the scores of business men I have seen few indeed are those who are unable to see their way to help in some form or other. In all cases I have been received with courtesy, and in an inquiring spirit. One opponent said, "You wouldn't expect a man with a face like mine to support Prohibition; it would be so inconsistent." It was a pleasant face, and I was tempted to reply that such a face afforded no circumstantial evidence of the need of Prohibition.

A big trader said he looked upon the Alliance as the only organised force standing for the rights of the ordinary trader against the continual encroachments of the liquor interests. "The more business these 'pubs' around here do," he said, with a sweep of his arm to indicate the number of licensed houses around him, "the less we do. There is only a certain amount of spending power available amongst the people, and I think it more in the national interest that we should sell our goods than that they should sell theirs. Certainly I'll help."

One leading distributor who had recently returned from U.S.A. met me with open arms. "The beneficial results of Prohibition in U.S.A.," he said, "do not get publicity. The better home life of the people, the enormous savings amongst the workers, the reduction in taxation, the saving in human life, the increased efficiency of the nation—these do not make as sensational copy as the escapades of some bootlegger. American business men, as the 'Manufacturers' Record' proves, are practically unanimous in their support of Prohibition. To say that Prohibition is no good to U.S.A. is to say that American business men do not know what is good for their own business, and that the American

nation, who are amongst the most practical people in the world, are prepared to wreck their whole national life for an unattainable ideal. Tell that to the marines—especially the dead marines."

The most formidable opponent raised the issue that Prohibition failed to prohibit. This business man said he took no notice of newspaper reports, but had gained his information from friends who had recently returned from the States. He was greatly concerned about Australia's financial and industrial future. We are pursuing a "Rake's Progress" he said in effect. The one way to national solvency was to stop public borrowing. "Why," he said, "we are borrowing £10,000,000 a year." I pointed out to him that while that might be true we were wasting twice that sum on liquor every year, after deducting the taxation received from liquor. What my financial friend, who is genuinely concerned about our economic future, failed to realise is that Australia's net liquor bill capitalised at 5 per cent. amounts to £400,000,000. If it be a calamity to borrow £10,000,000, what kind of a calamity does this £400,000,000 of wasted capital represent?

## U.S.A. PROHIBITION INQUIRY.

Newspaper reports of Congress inquiry into working of Prohibition in U.S.A. may disturb local Prohibitionists. It is well, however, to remember that evidence is being given by both sides, and to await what will be said for enforcement and its results. This may not be reported by the newspapers, but will be clearly indicated by the verdict of the committee and the decision of Congress.

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# THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AND PROHIBITION.

## A SANE, PERSUASIVE AND AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

(By the Right Rev. WM. T. MANNING, Titular Head of the Episcopal Church in U.S.A.)

Early in February the Rev. James Empringham, a local Episcopal rector of New York City and Secretary of the so-called "Church Temperance Society," announced a "change of policy" as to the matter of prohibition of the liquor traffic. He urged in the name of the "Society" the modification of the Volstead Prohibition Act so as to permit the sale of wine and beer, which wine and beer comprised more than 90 per cent. of the former liquor business in America. On Sunday, February 5, the Sunday following this announcement, many pulpits in New York and throughout the country discussed the project. The utterances almost unanimously denounced the proposal, some of them in quite heated language.

The so-called "Church Temperance Society," though made up of Episcopalians, has no official connection with the Episcopal Church or any other Church. It is purely a voluntary society, but it has had only a nominal existence for many years. Sometimes it has given a nominal support to Prohibition, but has generally been against it. Two years ago Mr. Empringham applied for a position with the World League Against Alcoholism. He then wanted to go to Europe for the League and preach in favor of Prohibition, but his offer was not accepted.

In his sermon on the subject at St. Marks-in-the-Bouwrie, Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, former Rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, defended the Prohibition law, as did the Right Rev. Warren L. Rogers, Bishop Coadjutor of Ohio, the Right Rev. Theodore N. Morrison, Episcopal Bishop of Iowa, and Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, strongly deplored the Empringham deliverance and supported the dry law.

The Rev. Dr. James V. Chalmers, former President of the "Church Temperance Society," deplored the "backsliding" of Mr. Empringham. But the principal defence of the dry law was made by the titular head of the Episcopal Church in America, Bishop William T. Manning, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City. Bishop Manning's sermon, delivered before a packed congregation, repudiating the Church Temperance Society, was as follows:

### TEXT OF THE SERMON.

Bishop Manning's text was from I. Corinthians viii., 13: "Wherefore if meat causeth my brother to stumble, I will eat no flesh for evermore, that I cause not my brother to stumble." His sermon follows:

"There is at the present time much discussion of the question of Prohibition, and in view of the great importance of this question to the life of our people I feel it right, as Bishop of this diocese, to make some statements upon the subject and to state clearly my own judgment in regard to it.

"Let me say first that undue importance has been attached to certain statements made in the name of the society known as the Church Temperance Society. This Society has no official authorisation and no right whatever to speak in the name of the Episcopal Church. It is a voluntary association and its statements have only such weight as may attach to those of any voluntary organisation. They are not to be taken as representing the mind of the Episcopal Church. For some years past the Church has scarcely been aware of the existence of this Society, and it has not been regarded as having weight and influence in the Church.

### CITES HOUSE OF BISHOPS' STAND.

"How the findings were reached which were recently announced in the name of the Society, and whether this announcement was authorised and endorsed by the Society itself, we have still to learn. The mind of the House of Bishops was expressed at the General Convention in New Orleans last October by the adoption, without a dissenting vote, of the following resolution:

"Resolved—That facing the danger of the spirit of lawlessness in American life we welcome the renewed efforts of the Government of the United States to enforce strictly and impartially the Prohibition laws and the anti-narcotic laws which are so widely and cynically disregarded, and we call upon the people of our Church to set a good example of that obedience to law without which no democracy can endure."

"As indicating the mind of our own diocese our Diocesan Convention, in 1923, after full consideration, adopted a resolution appealing to Governor Smith to veto the bill repealing the Mullan-Gage law. No action by the Convention since that time has suggested any change in its sentiment upon the subject.

"My own judgment and conviction upon this question remain what they were when I addressed our Convention upon the subject in 1922. I have given much study to the question, and have considered carefully the evidence presented by those who believe in Prohibition and by those who are opposed to it, and I have found no reason to change my views. I do not hold that to drink wine or other intoxicant, in moderation, is in itself a sin. But I believe that the Prohibition law, properly enforced, will make us a healthier, stronger and better people, and I believe that these laws can be and ought to be enforced and are being more and more generally observed in the country as a whole.

### REORGANISES CERTAIN EVILS.

"I recognise the truth of much that is said as to the increase of drinking among certain groups and classes of people, the lowering of standards, the flask-carrying and other disgusting and degrading practices which have been introduced among those who ought to know better and to have nobler ideals of life. I recognise the evil and corruption connected with bootlegging, in which, let us remember, the respected members of society who patronise the bootlegger, and so create him, are just as reprehensible as the men whom they thus tempt and pay to violate the law.

"We must remember, however, that the pictures of these violations of the law are drawn

usually by those who wish to use them as an argument for the repeal or modification of the law. Other laws of our land are difficult of enforcement and are frequently violated, but we do not, therefore, suggest their modification or repeal. We must consider this law not in its effect upon certain groups or communities who wilfully choose to defy and violate it, but in its effects upon the life of our country as a whole, and so considered there is, in my judgment, no room for serious doubt as to its beneficial results.

"By a great part of our people we see this law respected and obeyed. We see its observance in the country as a whole increasing, and not decreasing. We see the lives and homes of our wage-earners and our plain people immeasurably benefited by it. We see in many places jails closed because they are no longer needed. We see in such a situation as the present coal strike the entire absence of disturbance and disorder as a result largely of the Prohibition laws. There is not the slightest likelihood that the country will ever repeal the Prohibition laws, and we all know this.

### CALLS WET PLANK IMPOSSIBLE.

"Neither of the two great political parties could be prevailed upon even to consider a wet plank in its platform. Any political party which adopted such a plank would sign its own death warrant.

"I do not believe that the Volstead Act should be modified at this time. When the law is being so observed by all that we can be assured that its modification would not mean its practical nullification; when its modification is desired by the sincere friends as well as by the enemies of Prohibition, some modification of it may and probably will be made.

"The return to the sale of wines and beer which some are advocating would, in my judgment, increase and not reduce the present evils and would make any enforcement of the law impossible. I do not believe that the country as a whole would listen to this.

"I see that some of our bishops and clergy say that this law cannot be enforced. Instead of saying that it cannot be enforced let us do our part to arouse the spirit which will insure its enforcement and give our help more strongly to our brethren and the other authorities who are laboring far more earnestly than we to secure this.

"Let me present briefly three or four of the main facts in regard to this question as I see them:

(Continued on page 10).

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**THE FOOL WAKES.**

FRANK MUSINGS.

By DRY CELL.

"A fool there was . . ." I am that Fool. But awakened. How as to you—eyes open yet? Here are the heads of my Fatuities. It is understood that I am Prohibitionist—hoping and praying for it as heartily as an old-time Jew awaited his Messiah.

I know it is Folly Number One to expect Prohibition from the Politician. Gross idiocy. Votes, dear fellow-fool, are what counts with him. You will raise a liberal crop of auburn hair on a billiard ball; you will float a profitable company to supply the Synagogue with pork; you will see Bishop Wright paired with Bishop Kelly in a fox-trot round the Crematorium—as readily as the politician, without a goad of votes, will provide you with a Prohibition law. That is to say a law different to what Ley—the amusing, fallacious, heart-breaking Ley—provided us with. In Ley is Parable. In Ley you shall see what seductive meal of chaff the politician provides for the hungry.

Secondly: I know now it is Folly to see Prohibition in the Press. The Press—by and large—belongs body and soul to the advertisers, to the big advertisers, to the opulent lads who supply pictures of Walker, lyrics of T.B. ale, paregyrics of Australian Bordeaux—these faithful, fat, lavish gents dictate the policy of the daily press—on the subject of Licker. Consider our debonnair daily the "Sun," with its dashing symbol of sun-god Apollo and his horses, and its noble "Above all for Australia" pattern. Read the bright, frank, witty little leaders of the "Sun," par example. I have been reading them—these many years. Such clever writing—on all subjects under heaven—touching so lightly, so gaily, so skilfully all the strings of human interest, from entomology to sun-baking, philanthropy to the price of eggs. Prohibition there? Not so, not so, not so.

For, on the borders of the leader page, glitter, like a line of fixed bayonets, the ads. of Booze, of Dinner Ale, of old—of infernally old—whisky. Do you think the "Sun" is a Fool, like me? Candor, frankness, civic courage on the Licker question—with an advertising list like that! And the "Sun" is no worse than the rest. Pax vobiscum; don't be an Ass as undiluted as xxx Cognac; don't expect aid from a free press. "FREE!" Why, I could crow with joy like Chanticleer at that kindergarten word. When was the press "free"? Once the King, the Privy Council, the Star Chamber had bit and bridle in its mouth. And now the advertising canvasser has vaulted into the saddle. Trumpets! Enter my Lord the Cheque Book!

Thirdly: Will modern education and civilisation weed out Bung and close the pubs? Perhaps! When a thousand generation of Fools have passed to their limbo. Ever see a fly rescued from a honey-jar and placed on the window-sill? Wings and legs all a-smear. Watch little Fly—its grace, its celerity, its acrobat agility; what speed, what wheeling and darting movement; so helped and stimulated by the lubricating fluid sweet! Eh? "Talking like a fool," you say. Exactly. I AM one. But no greater than you, mayhap, expecting to see professors and school teachers and books and lectures helping us to reach the goal. They will—in their time. But the Speed of them! O suffering snakes! An early Christian martyr stood in the arena. There, a few yards away, was "the tyrant's brandished steel, the lion's gory mane." On the edge of that Coliseum sat a Converted Ant—a hundred yards away from the lion. Said the Ant: "If I hurry over to the lion and bite his tail he will be distracted and the martyr may escape." He set off at a brisk trot; his speedometer

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registered .025 miles per hour, which was his best rate, hitting on all six cylinders. When the Ant reached the scene of blood—find a word of any number of letters meaning swallowed, chawed-up, lights out or goose-cooked. The only defects with the Ant were want of speed, want of strength, incapacity, want of adaptation, silliness, impotence—otherwise he was a formidable ally. I speak as a Fool as concerning Ants, but I want to see PROHIBITION—IN—MY—TIME! To blazes with the Ants of "education," "modern progress." Hence, O tripe-vendor, I am not an Atheist. I am entitled just now to leave religion and prayer out of this picture—to get the effect of my moral. And, for that matter, this is a Prohibition paper, first and foremost. Not religious. I suppose if I were an enthusiastic Prohibitionist the Alliance will let me join, without asking me whether I am a Mormon, Buddhist, Presbyterian or a Ku-Klux man. The point of this is: If we want Prohibition we must rely on our own (. . .)—what? Rely on what? The word I am wrestling with is short, Saxon and expressive. It snaps in the air like an electric spark. Now, what is that forbidden word? Well, my mealy-mouthed friend, it rhymes with RUTS. The murder's out. We must rely on our own . . . ! Not on platitudes, press, general goodness and progress, on fluffy, optimistic, vague flapdoodle—the favorite menu of fobls. We must rely on our own (—); our own courage, self-sacrifice, generosity, sincerity, purses, fanaticism, zeal—be ready to give body and soul—and so forth. There is no other way to Prohibition—in—our—time.

I have been a fool. I am awake!  
 How about you?

# A Personal Chat with my readers

On May 10 and for the next fortnight, Reg. Stephens, formerly Chief Stoker on H.M.A.S. Australia, and now with the National Y.M.C.A., will hold meetings for men only in St. Barnabas' Church, George-street West.

These meetings are, of course, quite un-denominational, and may truly be called Simple Gospel Meetings. This Christian sailor man went to Honolulu and travelled back with the U.S.A. fleet as a Y.M.C.A. representative.

He then held a number of missions in New Zealand, and now is coming to Sydney at my request.

I now invite the co-operation of all my friends to pray for this effort and to use their influence to interest all kinds of men in this series of meetings.

Do you know these lines by M. Farningham?—

I cannot tell why there should come to me  
A thought of someone, miles and miles away,  
To swift insistence on the memory,  
Unless there be a need that I should pray.

He goes his way, I mine, we seldom meet  
To talk of plans, or changes, day by day,  
Of pain or pleasure, triumph or defeat,  
Or special reasons why 'tis time to pray.

We are too busy even to spare thought  
For days together, of some friends away;  
Perhaps God does it for us, and we ought  
To read His signal as a call to pray.

Perhaps just then my friend has fiercest fight,  
A more appalling weakness, or decay  
Of courage—darkness—some less sense of  
right,

And so in case he needs my prayer, I pray.

Friend, do the same for me if I intrude  
Unasked upon you on some busy day;  
Give me a moment's prayer, as interlude,  
Be very sure I need it, therefore pray.

\* \* \*

**WHERE IT LED TO.** The following cable from Suva, Fiji, appeared in the daily press a few days ago:

"When the mission at Nadroga taught the young native boys and girls a prim little country dance it didn't realise just where it was going to lead.

The dance is now the rage. It's no longer prim. Lurid embellishments have been added to make it a sort of mad jazz, not for the little boys and girls, but for the big ones.

No Fijian dance has ever allowed the sexes to mix.

This new one does.

The idea of hugging as a game has caught on like wildfire.

The moral effect is considered to be serious. Where it will end one one can say, but this is sure: the missions will never again gain complete dominance over the native."

I commend this to mothers—good mothers, who too often are not wise mothers and are often blind mothers.

\* \* \*

## HOW WE EARN AND SPEND.

Mr. J. T. Sutcliffe has received the Harbison-Higginbotham Scholarship for a thesis on "The National Development of Australia."

The scholarship is given for original research in history, economics, politics, administration, government and sociology in Australia.

Mr. Sutcliffe won the same scholarship in 1919 for his thesis on the "History of Trade Union in Australia."

Interesting points of Mr. Sutcliffe's new thesis are: The combined income of all Australians in 1920-21 was £537,400,000, of which £373,800,000 was spent on maintenance and necessities.

The money spent was divided thus: Food, £146,400,000; clothes, £109,400,000; housing, £41,100,000; miscellaneous, £81,900,000; direct taxes, £38,000,000; luxury and semi-luxury, £64,400,000.

Wage and salary earners received 56.8 per cent. of the total income of the country in 1910-11, and by 1923-24 this had risen to 61.5 per cent.

An indication of Australia's steadily increasing prosperity is given in the latest Savings Bank returns, issued to-day.

The amount of deposits received by the State Savings Banks throughout Australia, with the exception of Queensland, during February was £10,573,309, and payments made £10,027,833. The excess of deposits over payments, £545,476, raised the total amount at credit of depositors to £143,546,327.

The number of accounts opened during the month was 39,465, and closed 27,741. The increase in the number remaining open (11,724) brought up the total of open accounts to 2,865,935.

At the end of February, 1915, the number of depositors was 1,803,338, and the deposits £71,166,667. In 11 years, therefore, depositors have increased by 1,062,597, and the money to their credit by £72,379,660.

These figures do not include the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

May I suggest that the clergy and welfare workers need not be timid about making a raid on this £143,546,327. If 10 per cent. of it was given to welfare efforts, and more especially to the efforts like Prohibition that successfully prevent evil, it would give a hundred times better return than just left in the Savings Bank.

\* \* \*

## BOUND COPIES OF "GRIT."

In times past there have always been friends who wanted a bound volume of a year's issue of "Grit." These are now available, and will be posted free for 15/-. There are only a limited number, so please let me know at your earliest convenience.

THE EDITOR.

# GRIT

A JOURNAL OF  
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY  
AND PROHIBITION.

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Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.  
Address: Box 390F, G.P.O., Sydney.  
Office: N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance, Macdonell House, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1926.

## REV. T. C. HAMMOND, M.A. OF DUBLIN.

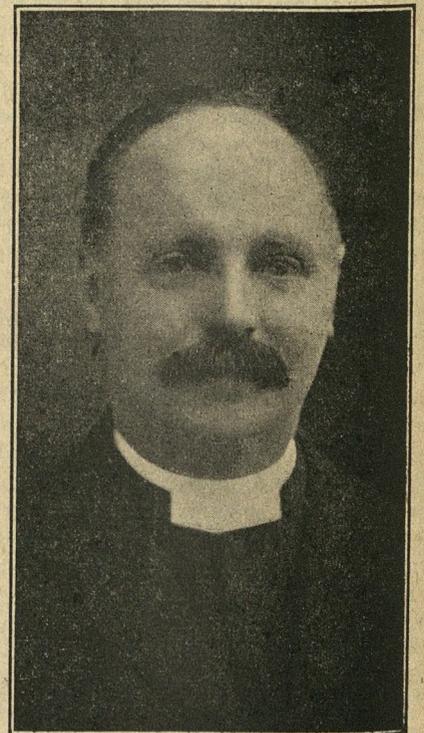
APRIL 25—

11 a.m.: St. Bede's, Drummoyne.  
7.15 p.m.: St. Luke's, Mosman.

APRIL 27—8 p.m.: The Chapter House.

APRIL 28—8 p.m.: St. Luke's, Mosman.

APRIL 29—8 p.m.: St. Bede's, Drummoyne.



MAY 2—

11 a.m.: St. John's, Darlinghurst.

7.15 p.m.: St. Clement's, Marrickville.

MAY 4—8 p.m.: St. John's, Darlinghurst.

MAY 5—

1 p.m.: Sydney Town Hall.

8 p.m.: St. Clement's, Marrickville.

MAY 6—8 p.m.: Five Dock.

## A MAN GOD HAS MIGHTILY USED.

### NICHOLSON: THE MAN AND HIS MESSAGE.

(By REV. T. C. HAMMOND, M.A., Chairman of the Rev. W. P. Nicholson's Dublin Mission).

Considerable interest has centred around the personality of Rev. W. P. Nicholson. Some have unhesitatingly condemned him, and others have praised him without qualification. The whole question has been involved in obscurity by the unprincipled circulation of a great number of untrue stories which are frequently unthinkingly repeated. Unfortunately also, in the North of Ireland, Nicholson's uncompromising denunciation of the drink traffic and his rooted aversion to the smoking habit enlisted against him popular agencies with considerable control over the press. Bizarre reports of his meetings were published. Sometimes the limits of accuracy were disregarded, but more often isolated remarks were torn from their context and woven into a sequence of revolting buffoonery. All these things affected a public judgment bound in any case to be profoundly antagonised by the vigorous and absolutely fearless utterances of the preacher upon matters of current interest. And yet Nicholson has gained the support and affection of very many workers for God in the Old Country. Why is this? In the first place, and beyond every other consideration, because God has abundantly blessed his labors. I addressed a little meeting in Lisbon, conducted every Sunday by a godly Scripture reader, and connected with Christ Church in that Northern Protestant town. A man sang a Gospel solo. Perhaps the music left something to be desired, but there could be no mistake concerning the earnest testimony of the singer. His story is shortly told. A confirmed drunkard and gambler, he was arrested through the preaching of Nicholson, soundly converted, and after a space of four years still witnesses in his humble way to the redeeming love that brought him out of the horrible pit and out of the miry clay. He is but a sample of hundreds in the North of Ireland. Explain it how we will, the great city of Belfast was stirred to its depths. Mission hall after mission hall, church after church, experienced a great wave of spiritual blessing, and the results are manifest to-day in multitudes of renewed lives. Perhaps this extraordinary success is itself one of the causes of the bitter hostility to the preacher. The omnipotent press got hold of "copy" and made the most out of it, and a storm of criticism arose more often because of press notices than anything else. But a secondary influence outside the remarkable results of his mission services has won for Nicholson support and affection. He is a remarkably genuine soul. His very strangeness is native to him. There is no sham about Nicholson. He's honest, through and through. It is not the purport of this article to make comparisons, but it may be permitted to say that in all walks of life there emerges in individuals from time to time the touch of the professional. Mannerisms envelop the man like a cloak. There are no mannerisms about Nicholson. He is bluff and hale and hearty. His genial laugh springs as readily to his lips off the platform as on it, and the curious speeches that bewilder, amuse, attract, and repel come bubbling from his lips in private conversation as readily as on the rostrum. He is all of a piece, and those of us who know him intimately feel that he must be taken altogether. Genuineness is wanted by the world to-day, and it is certainly found in Nicholson. The manufactured "smart" sayings with which he is credited in popular gossip are often as foreign to his make-up as the simulated

piety of a sour spinster. But there are smart sayings which are Nicholson's, the man as much as the great depths of pathos and the richness of an almost unrivalled imagination, and those of us who have studied the complexities of the human soul feel that it is because of these mighty resident gifts that sometimes there are the lightning flashes of a strange freakish humor. God blends the souls of men in strange harmonies, and Nicholson is a remarkable soul at that. There is a descriptive power in his addresses that holds the listener in spite of himself. There is manifest a deep insight into human nature. There is an intense longing to bind the souls of men to the chariot wheels of the Lord. There is a deep understanding of the spiritual signifi-



REV. W. P. NICHOLSON.

cance of the great mysteries of life and death, heaven and hell. When Nicholson comes to grips with a great theme he pours forth the earnestness of a soul that has tasted of the bitterness of sin and the sweetness of pardon. And there is something to be said concerning Nicholson's message. We live in an age of apologetic attenuations. Everywhere men seem afraid to give utterance to convictions. No briefs are held for any cause, no whole-hearted support is given to any truth. Here is a man who is profoundly convinced concerning the old gospel. There is a white heat of enthusiasm for the Word of God and its abiding doctrines. Nicholson believes in divine retribution. He believes in the awful sanctions of righteousness. An unfriendly critic suggested that he was a preacher of a shallow Gospel, which offered pardon on easy terms. Nothing could well be further from the truth. What the old Puritans called "the law-work" is strongly in evidence in his addresses. The cardinal duties of man to man, no less than the duties of man to God, are presented with unmistakable clearness.

It is because of this that men and women in scores have left his meetings conscience-stricken and hurried away to their creditors to pay their debts. It is because of this that gunmen have given themselves over to the authorities self-charged with crimes that the closest police investigations had failed to bring home to them. The insistence on restitution as an essential element in true repentance is one of the most marked features in the message of the evangelist. There is no weakening of the great truth of substitutionary atonement. The Cross of Christ is presented as the only hope for sinners, and it is presented under the old terms of One the Just suffering in the room and stead of the Unjust. The wrath of God against sin is powerfully pictured with all the depth of intensity belonging to one who has gone down into the very depths of despair under the burden of an accusing conscience. Nicholson believes in Hell. The long years spent like the prodigal in the far country have deepened in his soul the consciousness that sin creates a hell for itself, an awful forecast of the final doom of the unrepentent sinner. And yet there is no more restrained even as there is no more terrible picture of the destiny of the lost than the Scriptural presentation of it at the hands of this evangelist. The pit of darkness and of unsatisfied desire, the abode where memory lives, but lives only to torture, is brought before the mind with such vividness that men are constrained to "flee from the wrath to come." Nicholson believes in Heaven. Just as hell begins when God is forsaken, so heaven begins when God is accepted. The present joy of conscious pardon grows and widens until it issues in the glad visions of the pure in heart. In both of these portrayals there is a mighty power due to a close study of God's Word with a reverent desire to follow its guidance and speak its message. The language of pioneer Christians is often on the lips of Nicholson, and is so unfamiliar to modern hearers that they sometimes mistake it for present-day crudities. Our conviction is that if there are spots on the sun, he were a fool who therefore refuses to bask in its genial rays; and similarly if an evangelist may be charged by the captives with the defects of his qualities, it is an injury to suffering humanity who need the bracing tonic of his fearless prophecy to withhold from him cheerful co-operation, because the burden of the souls of men leads him to couch his virile expositions of eternal truth in the language of the common man. Conventions may serve useful purposes, but not when we are in death-grips with the devil. May God richly bless his servant in the future even as He has in the past.

### TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

In the past we have inserted a paragraph in this paper asking if you have realised the importance of sex instruction for your children in a clean wholesome manner. The response has been to a certain extent satisfactory, but we feel we have a sacred duty to try and reach thousands of other parents for the sake of the rising generation. You can by sending 1/- in stamps or P.N. obtain an 18-page instructive Report for 1924-25 and ten more booklets to help parents, boys, girls, youths and maidens.

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## Anglican Church and Prohibition— (Continued from page 6.)

"1. This law is not a wrong, or evil, or impious one such as we should be justified in refusing to obey. I quote the words of John G. Sargent, Attorney-General of the United States, in his recent address to the New York State Bar Association: 'That a traffic which for generations has been recognised and discussed, and written about by economists, sociologists and jurists as an evil, may be marked for extinction by the law-making power and agencies of the country is not only settled law, settled beyond the stage of being longer open to question, but it has been settled, and rests on foundations of soundest reasoning,' and our country had the full right to make that law.

### SEES OBEDIENCE A DUTY.

"2. The Prohibition law being the law of our land it is the duty of every good citizen to obey. To quote the Attorney-General again: 'In this country the will of the people, expressed at the ballot-box, creates the duty of the citizen upon the subject voted upon.' The Attorney-General no doubt recognises, as I certainly do, that a law might be passed by a human tribunal so impious in its nature, so contrary to the law of God and of right that it would be our duty to defy and resist it to the death, but this is not such a law. If we are ever to resist the law in the name of personal liberty I hope it will be in a higher cause than the right to buy and drink intoxicating liquors.

"3. Those who disapprove this law have the right to say so, and to work in lawful ways for its modification, or repeal, but no citizen of our land has the right to disobey this law or to encourage others to do so, and no one can do this without reflecting upon himself and injury to the life of our country. As President Coolidge has said: 'It is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation.' A democracy can endure only upon the foundation of observance of the law.

"4. The law has its great importance, but we must not depend only upon the law to promote temperance among our people. It is quite true that 'social legislation is never a substitute for social education.' In this one point, and this only, I agree with the recent statement made in the name of the Church Temperance Society. We need and should have by all the Churches a continuous campaign of information and education as to the evils, physical, intellectual, economic, moral and spiritual, which have cursed the world as the result of the use of intoxicating drinks.

### URGES VOLUNTARY SUPPORT.

"5. Last, I wish that we might lift this subject up from the level of mere law enforcement to the higher level of free, voluntary, willing support of the law for the sake of the common good.

"In view of what our race has suffered through the evils of strong drink, in view of the agony which fathers, mothers and children have suffered from it, in view of the fact that its suppression means the reduction of poverty, sorrow, disease and crime, may we not all of us be willing and glad to make such surrender of our personal liberties, or of our tastes, as the law calls for and to see Prohibition fully and fairly tried.

"We know that it was good for the young men of our land during the war, and we know that it is equally good in them now. We are all stirred with pride and admiration at the wonderful and heroic rescue of those in danger by Captain Fried and the officers and men of the President Roosevelt. That is an example which is an honor to our country and gives all of us a fresh impulse for nobler living. What a magnificent thing it would be if for the aid of those who are endangered by strong drink we should all of us give our

full support to the Prohibition laws. What better exhibition could there be of the idealism of America than such willing surrender of our preferences and tastes for the good of all, and for the help especially of our weaker brethren? Shall we not all give our help to it?

"There is no nobler spirit than that which says with 'St. Paul, 'If meat maketh my brother to stumble, I will eat no flesh for evermore, that I make not my brother to stumble.'

"I wish that the clergy of our Church and of all churches all over our land would join in a crusade for such voluntary and noble action in support of the law and that the people of all churches and all good citizens would unite in such a movement. Can anyone doubt that this would be for the moral and spiritual good of our country?"

At one time the "Church Temperance Society" opened a saloon bar on the notorious Bowery as a "temperance institution." The bar was opened with prayer by the late Bishop Henry C. Potter. The "church" saloon, known as "Squirrel Inn," had a short life, as it was laughed out of existence. Nobody would patronise it, and it was starved out of existence while the regular saloons thrived.

## TWENTY BISHOPS DRY; FIVE WET.

New York, Feb. 6.—Twenty-five Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church have answered an inquiry from the "New York Times" as to whether they approve the change of policy of the Church Temperance Society in favor of modifying the Volstead Act. Of that number five favor modification and twenty announced their opposition to a change in the present law.

The poll follows:

### FOR MODIFYING.

Bishop Frederick B. Howden, Albuquerque, N.M.  
Bishop Cameron Mann, Orlando, Fla.  
Bishop George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin, Texas.  
Bishop A. C. A. Hall, Burlington, Vt.  
Bishop John C. White, Springfield, Ill.

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Bishop James Wise, Topeka, Kan.  
Bishop Thomas J. Garland, Philadelphia.  
Bishop W. Bertrand Stevens, Los Angeles.

Those who watch the clock at 20 are watchmen at 60.—"Efficiency Magazine."

\* \* \*  
Consumption of refined sugar in the United States during 1925 was the largest on record, statistics by Willett and Gray placing the total at 5,510,060 tons, an increase of 655,581 tons over 1924.

## THE CHILD BENEFITS.

The thirty-second annual report of Ellery P. Hudson, chief factory inspector of Rhode Island, presented to the General Assembly shows a decrease in the number of children employed during the past year of approximately 1275, this year's total being 2632.

The number of children 16 years and under employed, as shown by the above figures, is the smallest reported since the formation of the factory inspector's department, and shows a decrease since 1918 of 67 per cent. The decrease has been continuous with the exception of the year 1923, when there was an increase of 473.

During the past two years there has been a falling off of 2486, or 48 per cent. It is the opinion of the factory inspector that this falling off is "largely caused by the absence of the legalised saloon which has resulted in a large number of full pay envelopes reaching the homes of workers and minimising the necessity of the children's wages for the support of the household."

## UNCOUNTED COST.

### BOOTLEGGING CAUSES LOSS OF 12 LIVES.

New York.—William Dwyer, millionaire racehorse owner, and 60 others, are cited for Prohibition violations.

One accusation holds Dwyer responsible for the deaths of 12 sailors, who were drowned when a rum carrying tug was sunk in Rum Row during a storm.

The sailors left 12 widows with 22 children.

## HATS OFF TO SCOTLAND.

Henceforth the City of Dundee, Scotland, so far as the municipal government is concerned, will be "dry." Following the example of Glasgow and Aberdeen, the town council has banned the use of intoxicants at civic functions. Glasgow was the first of the large Scottish cities to prohibit liquors at civic ceremonies, and Aberdeen followed soon afterward.

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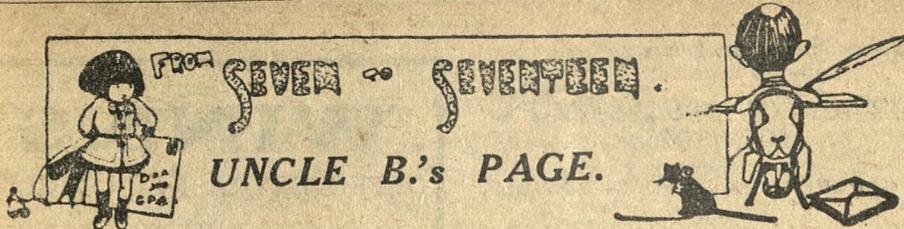
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Address all letters to Uncle B, Box 390F G.P.O., Sydney.

**THE BRAVEST MAN.**

The Royal Humane Society's Stanhope gold medal for the bravest deed of the year was awarded recently to Duncan L. Souter, a Grimsby seaman.

"There was never any doubt," it was stated, "as to which action merited this award, and the court had not the least difficulty in selecting Duncan Souter for the honor. He has already received the silver medal for the same deed.

"At 1.30 p.m. on May 18 last the steam trawler Honoria, belonging to the Grimsby Fishing Vessel Owners' Exchange Company, was taking up her lines and gear about 90 miles off the coast of Iceland, the weather being exceedingly rough, with half a gale blowing and heavy cross seas running.

"The trawler was steaming slowly, head to sea, when it was discovered that the mate, John M. Lee, had been washed overboard, and was seen well astern of the vessel. Two lifebuoys were thrown towards him, but he failed to reach either of them, and in about twenty minutes he was seen to give up and lie face downwards in the water.

"Souter, a member of the crew, then threw off his heavy boots, and plunging overboard into an icy sea secured one of the lifebuoys, which he took to Lee, and with this supported him until it was possible for a line to be thrown from the vessel, and both men were dragged on board.

"The captain stated (runs an article in the London Daily Express) that if the first attempt to throw a line had been unsuccessful it would have been impossible, owing to the wind and heavy seas, for a second attempt to have been in time to effect a rescue.

"Lee was unconscious when brought on board and Souter collapsed on reaching the deck. Extreme risk was incurred, it being impossible to launch a boat."

We are never brave by accident, but by training and practice in small things. Duncan L. Souter had already done an equally brave thing, but you may be sure he had done many an unrecognised and unrewarded one.

UNCLE B.

\* \* \* \*

**OUR LETTER BAG.**

**OUR CHAMPION LETTER-WRITER.**

Faith Phair, "Victoriaville," 24 O'Connor-street, Haberfield, writes: Since last I wrote to "Grit" we have done some travelling, altogether 1560 miles. We spent my Christmas holidays in Victoria. We were at Seymour over Christmas week. That is quite a large town. The Goulburn River surrounds

it on three sides, so that there is plenty of rowing, swimming and fishing for those who cared for it. From there we went one day to Northwood, some miles out of Seymour, where my uncle has quite a large stock and dairy farm. Of course I tried my hand at milking. Though it was not a flourishing success I managed to make myself rather milky and to have the satisfaction of getting a gallon or more and of putting it into the separator. Uncle said if I ever wanted a job on a farm he would take me on, so I don't think that is too bad for a "townie." Next we visited Geelong, which is quite a city now. I think you know it well, Uncle. We spent a few days at Barwon Heads, 14 miles from Geelong. That is quite a pretty place, especially where the river enters the sea. There is both surfing on the long stretch of ocean beach and bathing in the river; also rowing, fishing, golfing and plenty of pretty places to visit. From Geelong my cousin took us for some drives in his Dodge. We would have visited Anglesea and Lorne if we had had more time. One day we went to Clifton Springs; another to the Yu Yangs, where there is a monument to Flinders, because he climbed them when he entered Corio Bay. As we went home along the Geelong road we could see the hills in the distance where Batman signed his treaty with the blacks. Another day we went to Anakie Gorge. Uncle did some shooting, but my cousins and I went down the gorge. The Geelong water comes through there, and little tunnels have been built over the pipes so that they may be repaired more easily. We looked up the first one, but were afraid to venture through on account of snakes. The second was short, so we cut through it, and coming back we had such fun going through all we came to. They were quite low, so we were bent almost over our sticks as we walked through. On our way home we passed Ford's new factories. They look quite like a small township. They have bought out the only hotel in the district, so that the workmen will be practically free from drink during the week. We spent our last week at North Essendon. My two youngest cousins live there. Their father has a Dodge, and he took us to Royal Park one day. The children had not seen a zoo before, and thoroughly enjoyed it. The baby boy loved the "pup-pups" (monkeys), and shouted "Bore! bore" (more) to their tricks. He would have had mother shy all our peanuts and biscuits down the hippo's mouth. It held its mouth open until it felt it had a lot; then it swallowed and opened up for more. The bears have been trained to beg, and do it very well, standing up and holding out their two front paws. The elephant picked up a biscuit that Marie threw to it. She went for a "dinkum donkey drive" in a pretty little

donkey carriage, which she enjoyed very much. One day we went to Kooyong to see some more cousins. That is a pretty new suburb connected by electric tram and train. The cable cars were almost as new to us as the electric trains, and caused us much amusement. In Melbourne we saw the hospital and University, which has some fine buildings, especially Wilson Hall. On our return journey we were met by our Seymour cousins, and were glad to see them again, and as the express stays twenty minutes we had a nice chat. I forgot to tell you that at Seymour there is quite a fine monument to Hume and Hovell, supposed to be on their exact trail. It was quite late when we got to Albury, but we were able to see the monument where they crossed the Murray, standing out in the darkness clearly lit on a hill above the town. Though we enjoyed our holiday immensely we were very glad to get home once more. We are hard at work for the intermediate now, but we had our swimming carnival two weeks ago, and will be going to the Combined High School one on Monday. I am trying for my bronze this year and hope I get it. I am sending you some of the cotton of the little Bay View tree; I hope you got the other I sent you. You might be able to grow some of the seeds up at your place. It is so interesting and grows so quickly. Have you read "Quentin Durward," "Kidnapped" and "Richard II." Uncle? I daresay many of your Ne's and Ni's will ask you that, as we have to study them this year. Well, Uncle, if I don't stop now this will be a "continued in our next." Love to all "Grit" cousins and especially to yourself.

(Dear Faith,—Your letter is "the best." We declare you to be our champion letter-writer. Thank you for your most interesting account of your splendid trip.—Uncle B.

\* \* \* \*  
**ANOTHER OF MR. HUGHES'.**

Rita Barrett, Portland-road, Wallerawang, writes: Will you let me join your large family and accept me as one of your Ni's? My age is eleven and my birthday is on September 27. It was Mr. Hughes, our minister, who first showed "Grit" to me. Now I often get "Grit," as Mr. Hughes gives it as prizes to the children at Scripture Union. Mr. Hughes has started Scripture Union and also a Sunday School. I belong to both. Mr. Hughes is taking a party to Sydney in Easter week. My brother and I are two of the party. We are going in the train. The minister has a motor-car called a Chevrolet. It is very nice to ride in, as he took my brother, sister and I for a ride to Marrangaroo. He is a careful and also a steady driver. If ever you come to Wallerawang please call and have a cup of tea; you are always welcome. Have you ever been to Wallerawang, Uncle? I passed my permit to enrol last year, and I am now in seventh class. There are about 168 children going to our school. There are three rooms and three teachers—the headmaster and two lady assistant teachers. My brother and I are under the headmaster and my sister is under

(Continued on next page.)

## LADIES—

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Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

## Seven to Seventeen—

a lady teacher. I hope you will allow me to be one of your family. I wish you every blessing in your wonderful work.

(Dear Rita,—I wish there were one hundred like Mr. Hughes. "Grit" would soon increase its circulation and my family would grow splendidly. I am glad to have you join my family, and look forward to your writing again.—Uncle B.)

\* \* \* \*

## THAT TOOTH.

Amy Woodman, T.T. 1249, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, writes: I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit." It is getting like winter now; it was cold this morning. We are breaking up to-day for Easter and are not coming back till Thursday. My biggest sister's baby has two or three teeth now. We had a nice lot of rain last week and the grass is nice and green now. We had over three inches. We have four poddy pigs and four poddy calves. I have had toothache for the last week or two and I had it so bad that my sister Violet had to take me in eight miles to get it out. It cost 5/- to get it out. It is alright to-day. We are milking six cows now.

(Dear Amy,—Do you know why an aching tooth is like a baby crying in church? Well, they are both better taken out. However, they both repay you a thousand times if you look after them well.—Uncle B.)

\* \* \*

## OUR NE ON WHEELS.

Ian Barrie, Wooroona, Nambucca Heads, writes: Last time I wrote to you the name of my story was "A Ne on Wheels," and when you answered me you told me to read a book named "A Knight on Wheels." Well, I have started to read it. We have had a lot of rain lately, and last month we had nine inches nine points. We have been reading about the floods down your way. We broke up from school on Thursday, and have our holidays up to the 12th, for which I think we are all glad. I have gone 197 miles on my bike now, but I have been off for awhile because I had a puncture, but yesterday dad and I mended it. Dad has been sick in bed with dengue fever for over a week. We had a Red Cross bazaar on Saturday and made £7/6/7. Marjorie and her friend Lynda Pickett made £3/10/-, but last time we only got £3/11/6, so we made a lot more this time.

(Dear Ian,—So you have started to read the story. Well, I hope it will interest you. I like all I have read of Ian Hay's books. The ones I read have what the Scotch call a "paucy humor" in them. Am glad to hear you had such a good rain.—Uncle B.)

## Alliance News and Notes—

(Continued from page 4.)

ATTACK ON "PUSSYFOOT"  
JOHNSON.

## NEWSPAPER BIAS AND INJUSTICE.

No one in the Prohibition Movement has been more viciously attacked than Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson its world-renowned champion. Over and over again he has had to deny making statements attributed to him, and to correct remarks taken from their context.

The newspapers have been starring his alleged "confessions," which appeared in the "International Cosmopolitan Magazine," in which he is alleged to have stated that he has "told enough lies for the cause to make Ananias ashamed of himself," and "drank gallons in the campaign against liquor." Then follows his statement that he has not drunk liquor for over 12 years.

His critics have launched an attack upon him over this, attempting to brand him as a hypocrite and liar, and then using their understanding of the whole matter to slap Prohibition. In attempting to do this, however, they omit any reference to his statement that he had not drunk liquor during the past 12 years. The importance of the omission is in relation to the fact that he did not become associated with the Anti-Saloon League of America until 1913—a little over 12 years ago. From 1906 until 1912 he was Government agent in the Indian Reservation, specially charged with the task of running down liquor-sellers and other criminals who were preying upon the Indians. Methods used in catching criminals are often different to those in ordinary life, and the merit of "Pussyfoot's" work must be determined in the light of his achievements, for he cleared the rum-runners up, placing about 4000 in the penitentiary.

In 1913 he visited Europe, and spent much time in investigating the vodka monopoly in Russia. It is quite possible he had to buy some of his information.

This is what some newspaper writers are screaming about. But "Pussyfoot" Johnson is a "white man," and though in touch with many opportunities for graft there is absolutely no scandal associated with his name. Friends of his and of Prohibition need not be disturbed by these scare headlines or distorted statements or incidents. Liquor is doomed. The traders know this, and are desperate.

## "GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 16/4/26, and where not mentioned the amount received is 11s.: E. Leary, 12s. 9d., 30/3/26; Dr. Stuart McColl, 14/4/27; R. Patching, 15s. 6d., 30/12/27; W. Morice, £1 14s. 6d., 30/12/25; Miss J. Ashton, 7/2/26; Miss Graham, 2s. 6d.; Church of Christ Temperance Committee, six subs., £2 17s. 1d.; six subs., 30/12/25.

The following are paid to 30/12/26: F. P. Carr, Rev. G. T. Pearson, Mrs. R. S. White, Alex. Bennett, N.Z. (£2/2/-), F. S. Burns, Mrs. A. B. Rose (17s. 8d.).

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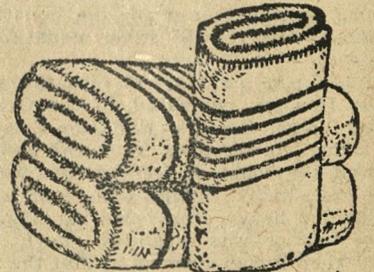
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Many of the girls of the younger set aren't as black as they are painted, or even as pink.

Sometimes we doubt whether man's descent from the monkey has started yet.

Our idea of an optimist is an American who goes right along with his effort to invent a non-refillable whisky bottle.

**CONCENTRATION.**

"When is your sister thinking of getting married?"

"Constantly."

**PROUD OF IT.**

Mary: "I didn't know Ted had any idea of marrying you."

Ann: "He hadn't—it was entirely my own idea."

Report has it that the National Pawn-brokers' Association is preparing to branch out in a social way. We suppose that their entertaining will be limited to three balls per season.

**SPECIALISTS.**

"Does your man work, Mrs. Waggs?"

"Oh, yes; he peddles balloons whenever there's a parade in town. What does your husband do?"

"He sells smoked glasses during eclipses of the sun."

About the time one learns how to make the most of life, the most of it is gone.

Two men have been fined for cruelty to calves. I've seen golf hose like that.

**COMPENSATION.**

"Mother says there was a fly in the cake she bought here yesterday!"

"Tell her to bring the fly back and I will give her a currant for it."

**ONE THING NEEDFUL.**

Loquacious Barber (after a good half-hour of it): "And what would you like on your hair, sir?"

Weary Customer: "My hat—just as soon as you can manage it!"

**NO HURRY.**

Negro Caller at Hospital: "I came to see how mah fren' Joe Brown was gettin' along."

Nurse: "Why he's getting along fine; he's convalescing now."

Negro: "Well, I'll just sit down and wait till he's through."

**HIS FACE WOULD HANG HIM.**

Judge (to prospective juryman): "So you've formed an opinion of the case?"

P.J.: "Yes, your Honor, one look at that man convinced me he was guilty."

Judge: "Heavens, man, that's the prosecuting attorney!"

**OLD CLOTHES.**

PLEASE SEND THEM JUST BEFORE THEY ARE TOO OLD.

A railway regulation says: "Left off clothing consigned to charitable institutions will be charged at quarter rate."

Now, if you address parcels to me personally they will charge them full rates; if they are addressed to St. Barnabas' Poor Relief Department, George-street West, Sydney, and marked "Left off clothing," they will come at quarter rates.

Thank you.

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

**BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ.**

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## DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON.)

### SUNDAY.

"What doest thou here, Elijah?"—1 Kings, 19-9.

If God has called us to a certain work, nothing else is worth a thought excepting so far as it can minister to that work. "What doest thou here?" will thunder in our ears if we are seeking some respite from it under some Juniper tree. We shall get into as uncomfortable a place as Jonah if we seek to flee from the commission God entrusts to us.

If you are in the right place you will be happy, if in the wrong you will be miserable; that is, if you are one of God's servants. "To do the will of Jesus, this is rest," and there is no rest or satisfaction elsewhere. God has His specially chosen instruments to-day as in the days when He called His first disciples from amongst the rest of men. Woe be to the man or woman who fails to obey the call when His voice has been heard. Until you obey, rise up and follow Him, failure will dog your steps, restlessness seize your spirit, a malevolent spirit will poison your happiness; but once take the plunge, make the supreme sacrifice, and all the rest becomes easy. It is the first step that costs. Take that, and let all else go, and you will find satisfaction and peace; yes, and happiness you little dreamed of. If GOD calls you, not if some delusion of your own heart calls. "How can I know it is His call?" you ask. "Follow the light. He that followeth ME shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of light." As you take the first step, the light will grow. Circumstances will open up, and more and more you will be conscious that you are doing the will of God. Stifle the voice speaking within, and the light will become dimmer, so that you will not know your way. The Holy Spirit may be grieved until He ceases to speak; but God will follow that one He wishes to make use of, and life will not be worth living until he obeys the call.

### MONDAY.

"Have not I sent thee?"—Judg., 6-14.  
There's a place in this wide world for thee, brother,

Which no one but thou can'st fill,  
He needs you—He wants YOU, no other!  
His mission on earth to fulfil.  
There are souls who in darkness are dying,  
For light which thou only canst give.  
Can you waste then the moments now flying,

And a life just for self's pleasure live?  
The Master is waiting, is calling  
For you to carry the light  
To the souls who as victims are falling  
To the blackness of error's dark night.  
On you the Lord is relying  
To carry His message for Him.  
Oh, haste to the souls who are dying,  
Arise, ere the light has grown dim.

### TUESDAY.

"Go in this thy might."—Judg., 6, 14.  
Perhaps you have obeyed the call and gone forth to the work to which God had chosen you; but like Elijah, you sought some Juniper tree under which to rest. Friends told you to spare yourself, the work was almost too much for you, and it seemed time for someone else to take it up. The rest was necessary, and under the Juniper tree the angels came and ministered to you, as they did to Elijah of old. In the strength of that angels' food Elijah travelled forty days and forty nights until he came to the mount of Horeb. But "he came thither unto a cave,

and lodged there; and behold, the word of the Lord came to him, and said, What doest thou here, Elijah?" Then it was that he was bidden to return to his work. He had been strengthened, and instead of hiding in a cave was needed elsewhere. Too many when they retire from their work retire into their graves. Do not be so anxious to rest. While there is life in you to some service you are called, and you are far more capable of it than you imagine. Go back to your work, and in God's own time he will find some Elisha to take it up. The capacity for the work comes with the work, the use of the limbs by exercising them. Cease work and you will cease to live in any true sense. Better wear out than rust out. What is your life worth, if you only live to preserve that life? Many a veteran in God's service has had fresh anointing poured upon him, and found himself able to do better work than even in his younger days. Having had your furlough, go back to your work, and if necessary die in harness. God needs you. No one can fill your place till you are called up higher.

### WEDNESDAY.

"Things which are despised hath God chosen."—1 Cor., 1, 28.

I hear above the clamor  
Of the world's harsh voice of blame,  
The voice of One who speaketh  
As He calls me by my name:  
The things despised are chosen  
By me to serve my will,  
And thou must sound my praises,  
Thou must my works fulfil.  
Go forth! I will go with thee.  
Heed not the scorner's scorn.  
I will accept the witness  
Which thou for me hast borne.  
I will accept thy service,  
Poor, feeble though it be,  
And I, even I, shall yet on earth  
Be glorified in thee.

### THURSDAY.

"All things come alike to all."

So said the wisest of men. "There is one event happeneth to all." Birth and death come in the same manner. "It is certain we bring nothing into this life, and we can carry nothing out of it." All pass alone through the gate of life and alone through the entrance to the next life which is called death. Each has his share of joy and sorrow. All know bereavement at some time or another of their life should they live many years. "Into each life some rain must fall, some days must be dark and dreary." The sunshine and the storms come alike to all. All eyes some tears must shed. Yet how many imagine when troubles or difficulties come, or even when death takes their loved ones, theirs is an exceptional lot, that none ever had trials such as theirs. Sickness comes, and one who has enjoyed health wonders why this "chastisement is sent," forgetting this is the common lot. There is an egotism about grief which makes one think it is one's own peculiar property, but let us remember that everyone has some sorrows, only to the

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Christian they are blessings in disguise, angels of mercy to lift him to higher things.

### FRIDAY.

"This is not your rest."  
Submit to all that comes—'tis all the same  
If thou shouldst fret and fume, or others  
blame.  
Bear thou thy lot, and calmly smile at all  
That happens to thee, let what will befall.  
Our purest pleasures purchased are by pain;  
We learn by labor what we long retain.  
Turn thou thy face toward the sun, and thou  
Shalt find the clouds disperse which  
threaten now.

Others have felt the same, then why shouldst  
thou  
Complain or moan—all is not HERE and  
NOW.  
The Great Hereafter cometh swiftly on,  
Soon will the morning dawn, the night be  
gone.

We live not for the present, nor to taste  
Life's selfish pleasures—onward we must  
haste—  
Onward and upward: were man's life all bliss  
He then no God would want, no God would  
miss.

This life is but the prelude to the life  
Which lies beyond where ended is all strife.  
Submit to all that come, but keep thine eyes  
Toward the future where the true life lies.  
Scorn to be beaten by a passing blow,  
Let not a transient stormburst lay thee low.  
Be brave to bear all sorrow, lift thine eyes  
And see the stars still shining in the skies.

### SATURDAY.

"She hath done what she could."  
Only a life lived for others,  
A life unseen and unknown;  
Bearing another's burdens,  
Forgetting those of her own;  
Sharing their joys and sorrows,  
Feeling their grief and pain,  
Seeing her life departing  
With never a thought of gain.  
Only life's daily duties  
Coming afresh each morn,  
Each day just like another,  
Each night feeling just a bit worn;  
Cheering the hearts of the children  
With a smile, but never a frown,  
Helping the aged one homeward,  
With never a thought of renown.  
But one day when this life is over,  
She will pass through the gates of the blest,  
And the Master will say, "Well done, Chris-  
tian,  
Come home to your Mansion of rest,"  
While the great, and the rich, and the mighty  
Will all be forgotten, unknown,  
The one who just followed the Master  
Will sit down with Him on His Throne.

## YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

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

MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

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## OUR GREATEST KILL-JOY.

WHAT IT DOES NOT CAUSE IT AGGRAVATES.

LICENSE DOES NOT PROTECT US FROM SLY GROG.

The term "drink" has come to mean any alcoholic beverage, and judged by its results it is the greatest kill-joy, the greatest trouble maker, the greatest sorrow producer in the world. The following cases are taken from the daily press:

### "YOU'VE KILLED HER."

#### SHOOTING AT GUILDFORD.

An echo of the Guildford shooting on March 4, when Keith James Latty, 30, shot his wife, and committed suicide was heard at Parramatta, when the District Coroner, Mr. H. Richardson Clark, inquired into Latty's death.

Lilian May Latty, widow of deceased, said she had led a very unhappy life with her husband. She blamed his intemperate habits. He frequently knocked her about. He took away her three children just to hurt her. Eventually she left him. He wanted their house transferred to him. She refused but offered to sell and "go him halves." On two previous occasions he had attempted to shoot her.

A verdict of suicide was returned.

### NINE WOUNDS.

#### SHIP STABBING AFFRAY. LASCARS QUARREL.

Brisbane.

A stabbing affray occurred on the steamer City of Yokohama when the vessel was in the lower reaches of the river on her way to Sydney.

A radio message was sent, requesting police and medical assistance, and the City of Yokohama proceeded to anchorage in Moreton Bay.

The tug Fearless left with four water police, a doctor and a Customs official. It was stated that before the vessel left a number of the crew, which is composed of Lascars, had been ashore, and obtained liquor. Several were intoxicated when the vessel sailed.

It is alleged that a Calcutta fireman, Gullan Mahomet, had made himself obnoxious to a Bombay fireman on the trip from America. He was set upon by three Bombay seamen, who held him down while another proceeded to stab him with a knife.

He was stabbed in the face, then rolled over and stabbed in the back, nine wounds being inflicted. The wounds, though serious, did not prevent the Lascar being taken on by the vessel to Sydney.

### INJURED WERE FORGOTTEN.

#### IN RUSH FOR WINE. CAR HITS SALOON.

Melbourne.

A disgraceful scene was witnessed at Richmond last night, after a motor car had run over the footpath and crashed into the win-

dow of a wine shop. A crowd of several hundreds gathered, and, without considering those who had been hurt in the smash, the majority rushed the window with the object of seizing bottles of wine.

They were not very successful, however, as many of the bottles in the window were dummies, but a number of full bottles were carried off.

Police came upon the crowd, just as it was beginning to get noisy, and managed to keep clear the footpath, in the vicinity of the wrecked window and motor car, until the ambulance and strong police reinforcements arrived.

### DRUNK IN A SULKY.

#### "A GOOD TIME."

"He was so drunk that he could hardly stand up," said Constable Schmidt, at Newtown Police Court, when Sydney Grounds was charged with having, whilst under the influence of liquor, driven a horse and sulky in King-street, Newtown, on Saturday last.

"When I pulled him up," continued the constable, "Grounds told me that he had had about 20 drinks at the races, and he was having a good time. He had knocked a man down on Newtown bridge, and had driven on. A tram-driver and another man in a sulky pursued and caught him. The man who had been knocked down was taken to the hospital and treated for lacerations to his head, abrasions and shock. Another drunken man was in the sulky with defendant."

Grounds stated that he had had only five drinks. "A man stepped off the footpath right under my horse, which is a touchy thing," he declared, "and it bolted."

The magistrate (Mr. Camphin) fined Grounds £5.

### A GOLDEN HARVEST.

#### CROWN AT REAPING.

Magistrate: You are fined £30, in default, four months' hard labor.

Defendant: Can I have six months to pay, at £5 a month?

Magistrate: If you sell beer for 3/- a bottle, and have ten dozen on hand, it must be a pretty profitable business. Pay £10 a month.

That short dialogue occurred at the Central Court, at the conclusion of a case in which Thomas Golden was charged with having sold beer, without having held a license, at a house in Crown-street.

It was stated by the police that defendant sold three bottles of beer to a civilian at 3/- a bottle. When the place was searched, 120 bottles of beer and nine bottles of wine were found.

### FELIX AGAIN.

#### "WORST SLY-GROG SHOP." WAITERS FINED £80.

Two waiters from the Cafe Felix, 88 King-street, were before the Central Police Court and pleaded guilty to selling liquor on these premises. They were: Robert John Kennedy, 27, and Harvey Gale Duncan, 23.

Sergeant Russell said that two plain-clothes constables were served with four bottles of beer by the defendants.

"They were quite candid when we questioned them," he said. "Their wages are £2 a week. The Felix is the worst sly-grog shop in Sydney. Thieves and undesirables consort there. Some of the men employed there are convicted thieves; robberies take place there nightly. Only recently a woman lost £40 there.

"On February 3 the proprietor and a waiter were convicted on a similar charge, the proprietor paid the fines, and the waiter was discharged. That is the procedure.

Mr. Parker (for the defendants): You're a little bit rough, aren't you?

Sergeant Russell: I couldn't be rough enough.

Each defendant was fined £40, or three months' imprisonment.

### FINES TOTAL £293.

#### FOR SLY GROG SELLING.

Brisbane.

Admitting that she had paid £293/18/6 in fines for sly-grog selling since 1915, Katherine Merten (62) appeared at the police court on another charge of selling liquor without a license.

She pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned.



### THE BEEHIVE STORES FOR ALUMINIUM WARE.

Lip Saucepans, 1/3, 1/9, 2/6 each.  
Pie Dishes, 1/9, 2/3, 2/9, 3/3 each.  
Baking Dishes, 2/6, 2/11 each. Pudding  
Bowls, 1/3. Kettles, 6/11, 9/11, 11/11.  
Teapots, 8/11, 10/6.  
Collanders, 4/11. Mugs, 5½d., 9½d.  
Castors, 5½d. Fry Fans, 3/6, 4/6.  
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### The Hallmark of Civilisation—

(Continued from page 2.)

In Harrodsburg, Kentucky, John D. Thompson's Old Jordan Distillery has been converted into stock yards, abattoirs and packing house. (It opened up last week.)

In Indianapolis, Indiana, the Eli Lilly Wholesale Drug Corporation uses the plant of the immense Indianapolis Brewery, and for the first time in its history the classified section of the Indianapolis Telephone Directory does not have the telephone number or name of a brewery or distillery listed.

While the "World's Wet Underworld" howls about crime, hard times and the scantiness of women's dress, it must not be forgotten that America has always been gorged with crime; that the nation was never so prosperous as it is now; and that, while women now do not wear any more clothes than the law allows, yet it always has been so—a single caterpillar once upon a time devoured Eve's whole wardrobe.

the "Indianapolis Star" of March 11, 1926:

One hundred thousand New York building trades workers will get what they ask, 1dol. to 2dol. a day increase. This will add 75,000,000dol. a year to the 525,000,000dol. already paid those wage-earners.

Conservative capital will weep for a little while, saying, "This nation is going to the dogs." Later conservative capital will find all the money coming back to its coffers.

Masons, plasterers, bricklayers, carpenters spend what they get. Some day big men will learn that all the money they can ever get is money spent by little men.

In the last two weeks of my travel through the Union I noticed where the Pittsburg Brewery in Jeanette, Pa., and the Anderton Brewery in Beaver Falls, Pa., are condemned.

The Rochester, Pa., Brewery is an ice, cold storage plant and automobile garage; the Standard Brewery in Newcastle, Pa., is about to become a tannery; Geo. W. Boyd's Mercer County Brewery in Farrell, Pa., is a food and egg storage warehouse; the Union Brewery in Sharon, Pa., is being altered to house a specialty concern.

In Youngston, Ohio, Smith's Golden Seal Brewery is now the Zyroice Products Co., packing pork and beef; Akron (Ohio) Brewery is the People's Milk and Dairy Co., and Renner's Brewery is a food storage; Uniontown, Ohio, Savings and Loan Co. was on old public house; the Canton, Ohio, Brewing Co. is the C. L. Taylor merchandise broking house, the McKinley Storage and Transfer Co., and the Home Supply Co. and Storage Warehouse; while a block further up the street the Stark-Tuscarawas Brewery is now the Coca Cola Soft Drink Factory, run by Mr. Chandler, of Atlanta, Georgia, the millionaire horse-trotting man, who has spent millions towards sending America "dry."

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