

Grit.

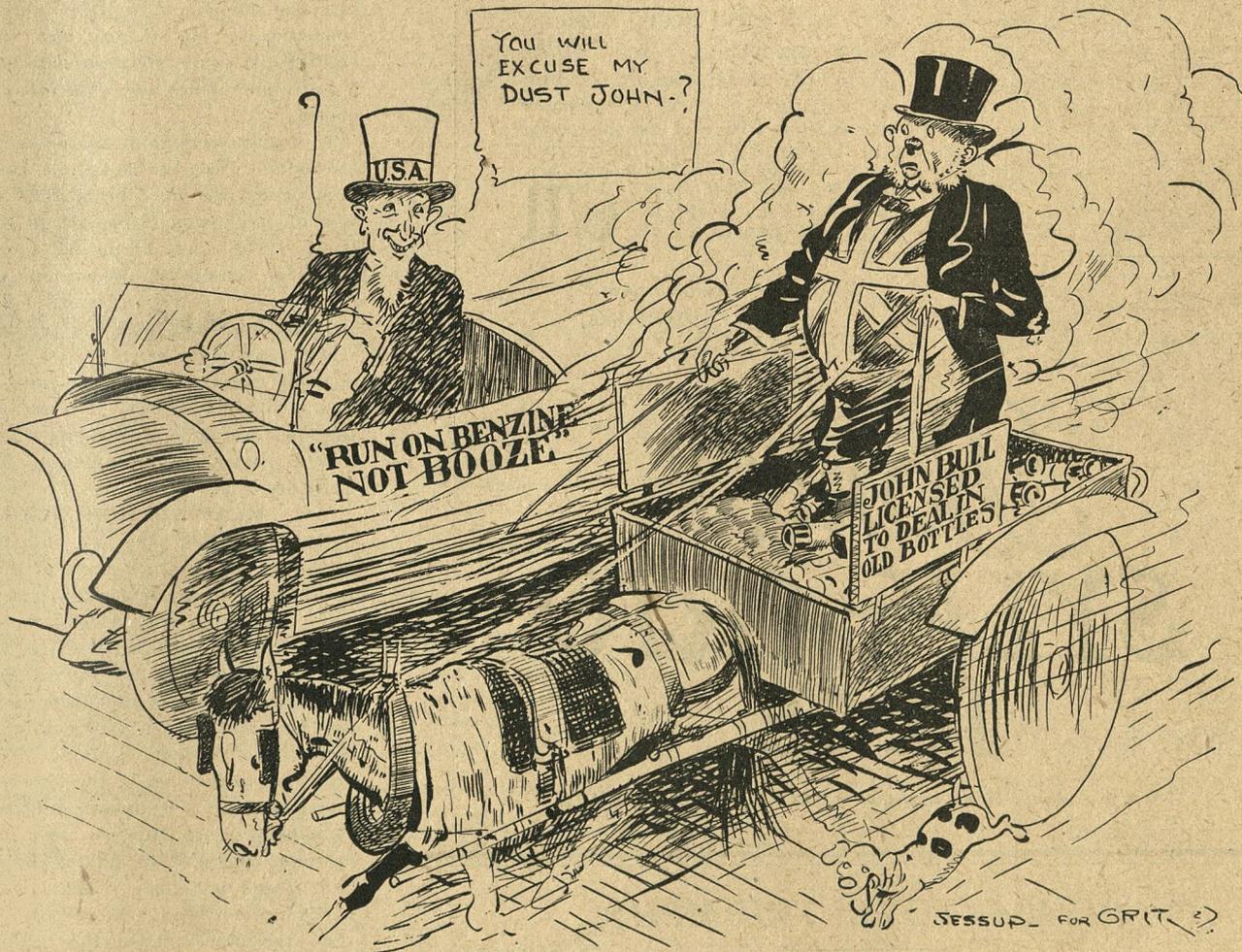
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RACE AND CREED LINES VANISH.

Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew, Klansman and Negro Join in Ceremony.

Flag Pole Dedicated in International Armistice Day Celebration.

PORT HURON (Mich.), Nov. 14.—Fulfilling the prophecy of centuries ago that religious thought and freedom of worship would some day be an actual fact in America, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, white and black races, America, the Dominion of Canada, and veterans of three wars participated in the dedication of a flag pole on

Methodist soil here to-day in international Armistice Day celebrations.

Among the throng of 10,000 persons which crowded the small park on the church grounds and porches and roofs in the vicinity there was not the slightest indication that violence had been threatened against Rev. Russell H. Bready, D.D., pastor of the First

Methodist Episcopal Church, if he permitted Mgr. Patrick H. Dunnigan, World War hero and army chaplain, to deliver the dedicatory address for a flag pole donated by a Jew and a flag donated by the William Jennings Bryan chapter of the Ku Klux Klan.

The ceremonies, brief but significant with the meaning of religious tolerance, the high standard of patriotism, and the utter lack of racial prejudice, were of a like without precedence in the history of the United States and the world.

SILENCE REIGNS.

There was an entire absence of the promised violence. As Rev. Dr. Bready, with head bared, held his hand aloft in benediction over the vast assemblage, utter silence replete with deep feeling dominated the multitudes.

"In these ceremonies to-day I find the culmination of all that I have worked for in Michigan," Dr. Bready said. "It is the proudest moment of my life; there never has occurred in this or any age anything so significant from a religious standpoint. It is a milestone which foretells many things to come."

Thomas S. Scupholm, postmaster, presented the flagstaff and the flag and asked that they be accepted by the church. The staff, forty feet of steel, was embedded in its concrete base. The flag, borne on the trembling hands of George W. Howe, one of the few remaining Civil War veterans of the country, contrasted sharply with his grizzled features and silvery white hair.

As he mounted to the rostrum, Mgr. Dunnigan, against whose presence mysterious threats were made to Rev. Bready, gazed long and earnestly at his audience. The silence was complete.

MEANING SIGNIFICANT.

"May this flag pole and this flag henceforth address you in accents of living glory," he said. "Their dedication here to-day is most significant to the religious and moral welfare of the land for which so many of us here in uniform to-day fought so recently."

As the flag slowly ascended to the peak of the flagstaff, under the guiding hands of Archibald Wayner, colored World War veteran and member of the Charles A. Hammond post, Mgr. Dunnigan eulogised Charlie Hammond, Port Huron's most outstanding veteran, who died in action, the boys of '61 and '98 and of Belleau Wood.

His speech was followed by "taps" and then the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" as all civic, fraternal, religious and service organisations, escorted by police, the military of both the United States and Canadian guards, marched to the Municipal Building, escorted overhead by airplanes, which earlier in the day had dropped flowers over the grave of Byrus Bettis, flying ace, who died in an airplane accident recently.—Los Angeles "Times."

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WHERE GOD MANIFESTLY IS.

BURDENS BECOME WINGS AND MERCIES BECOME SONG.

By HELEN GRAHAM.

Surely if the Great Divine Announcer did but speak, and all the petitions, praise notes, song echoes uttered in that holy of holies, the Town Hall basement, Wednesday after Wednesday, became vocal on the loud speaker, attention would be magnetically focussed on the story, because of its imperishable Divine beauty.

And the story itself would as surely become a serial, till the end of time. For influence is unaging, indestructible, unconfined, vast. Whether for weal or for woe, it has increased a thousandfold since it had its genesis in the serpent of Eden, in what we mortals call the Past.

So who would essay to compute where the influence of these meeting ends, whom it affects, how it works?

If the wireless got into action, what a prodigious volume of prayers it would record! Prayers born in the pangs of physical agony, almost hopeless of realisation humanely considered, when the "Great Usher of Eternity" had stood by waiting; prayers telling of heart stabs through the wrongdoing of others; prayers pulsating with the longing for forgiveness and the desire to know the Christ; persistent prayers that did not admit of "No" for an answer; urgent prayers for every member of the big family group of humanity, amongst whom separation is inconceivable in the mind of the Great Father.

And what would be the record of the praise notes, the answers, the return thanks, the incense of grateful acknowledgments, the Te Deums! Surely it would test the wireless to tell in proper accent of victory over besetment, and over the lure of worldliness and modernism, and over the seemingly impossible. If the machine could but convey to the listener-in the precious experiences, the dear associations, felt by that rare company in that unpretentious room, what a wonderful machine it would be! If it could out-distance thought, clairvoyant, and register the surge and resurge of inarticulate emotions and the soul touches; if it could present the exposures of the mind cameras, what a powerful machine it would be! If it could reveal the glimpses of eternity which dwarfed all earthliness, and rang on the changes from the black reality of the things which burdened the conscience, to the untellable relief, when at the "peace, be still" of the Master a counteracting calm brought

a strange freedom, what an awe-inspiring machine it would be!

If it could record the wonderful gospel messages given from that platform with almost passionate earnestness, the new settings to the old truths, the challenges to sin, the appeals for a fuller consecration for a larger comprehension of things eternal, surely it would be of all "sets" the most marvellous!

One regrets that such messages so full of Divine illumination, yet so tellingly simple, have not been compiled into book form. Surely they have been worthy of a permanent record. Surely all the prayerful preparation, the faithful delivery, of these sayings of the "Apostles" might have been preserved in daily reading, to form inspirational messages for those debarred from the privilege of attending the meetings.

With what a fine cosmopolitan brotherliness of spirit those same messages have been delivered! Men of different gifts, personalities, outlook, experiences, yet with a oneness of vision, a fundamental unity, an unwavering belief in one God, one faith, one baptism, have, week by week, told of the one thing needful, the better part, the great need for forgiveness and reconciliation, and of the ungainsayable power of prayer. In differing phrase the old, old story has been told from that platform by Hindoo, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and by the Primate of Australia.

In this practical, materialistic age one expects results, sequences, testimonies. "Is it worth while? Will it last?" asks the critic.

Last year many thousands of petitions were presented, some from England, South America, West Indies, New Zealand, and all the States of the Commonwealth. They comprised mostly all the troubles which befall voyagers on the "storm-vexed sea" of life, and mostly all the soul throes the consciences of the children of men can register.

And the testimonies? Ask the woman who had been trapped into an unholy alliance with a business man in the city and to-day has broken the shackles, because at that prayer meeting the love of Christ, His purity and pardon mightily constrained her. Ask the man and his wife who "kept back part of the price," but who made restitution because the message was delivered with no uncertainty at such a meeting. Ask the young girl who had almost decided the only

place to serve her Lord was behind convent walls, but whose vision was clarified and whose judgment rectified at those meetings. Ask the woman who presented this pathetic petition: "Please pray for the worst woman in Sydney"! Ask the man sick and tired of the wearying strife, who had determined to make his own exit out of life, but who there met the Man of Galilee, and the transcendent power of God was made manifest, and he realised life was a royal gift, and the soul immortal. The woman caught in the maelstrom of lust; the husband and wife caught in the meshes of temporising and compromising; the young girl caught in the toils of Romanism; the woman caught in a quagmire of immorality; the derelict caught in the web of doubt and despair and looking at life with astigmatic eyes!

Surely the loud speaker should record here, "And beholding the man that was healed standing with them, they could say nothing against it."

Are more testimonies needed? Ask the business men and women of the city's mart who foregather there week by week, young, middle-aged, or facing the age limit, was it worth while to sacrifice part of their lunch hour, to forego the friendly camaraderie chat, to say to the world, "Stand thou here while I go yonder and worship. Ask the careworn, busy housewives, who planned so that they might for a season breathe that rarified atmosphere. Ask all who ever presented petitions, received marvellous answers, and went on their pilgrim journey refreshed and equipped for life's duties. These all, with the assurance of experience, and with but one voice, would exclaim, "Verily we are witnesses!"

And surely once again the loud speaker would record, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Are yet more testimonies needed? Ask the faithful doorkeepers and the busy organisers of these meetings, the consecrated men and women who "edited" the prayer requests, those who sang the songs of salvation with appealing reverence and wondrous interpretation, those who accompanied with sympathetic touch and rare skill, those who delivered the prayerfully prepared messages with such a tense, personality, such a Divine earnestness.

"Is it worth while? Will it last?" asks the captious critic.

And surely once again the loud speaker would record, "If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught; if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it."

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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.

BRITISH ALLIANCE YEAR BOOK.

With commendable promptitude the British Alliance Year Book for 1927 reached Sydney before January 1. It is full of good things—a compendium of valuable facts on the liquor issue, as inspiring as they are informative. The drink bill of Great Britain for 1926 is set down at £315,000,000 or £7/4/- per head, as compared with £316,000,000 or £7/5/- per head in 1924. Beer consumption increased from 17.96 gallons to 17.97 per capita. A comparison of the expenditure on liquor and on useful commodities and services is illuminating:

Beer	£199,000,000.
Milk	76,000,000
Bread	80,000,000
Unemployment	50,000,000
Public Education	86,000,000
Spirits	91,000,000
Wine	23,750,000
Housing of Workers	16,500,000

The total interest on the Imperial Debt amounted to £305,000,000, as compared with £315,000,000 expended on intoxicants.

The amount received in taxation on liquor for 1925 was £134,100,000, but American experience proves beyond a doubt that the diversion of such expenditure to the channels of constructive business more than makes good to the Exchequer any loss of liquor revenue. This is accomplished without additional taxation. Moreover, as Mr. Philip Snowden said at Bradford: "It would be a perfectly idiotic proceeding on the part of any Chancellor of the Exchequer if he were to defend, or attempt to defend, the raising of five shillings' worth of revenue by the expenditure of £1 in collecting it." Further, at least two-thirds of the liquor revenue of any country comes out of the wages of the weekly wage-earner, and constitutes a grossly unfair toll upon those least able to bear it. The Journal of the Statistical Society estimates the annual national income of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at £3,850,000,000, of which the wage-earners' share is £1,500,000,000. Of the weekly wage-earners' income nearly 15 per cent. is paid out in drink taxation. A still greater loss to the worker is occasioned by the decreased national efficiency due to liquor. This is estimated by Sir George Paish in the case of U.S.A. at 17½ per cent. on the total production. Roger W. Babson, the celebrated statistical authority, says that for every dollar saved by abolishing liquor in U.S.A. four dollars have been added to production by increased efficiency.

The relative consumption in Great Britain of milk to beer, £76,000,000 and £199,000,000, is in striking contrast to the consumption of these commodities in British hospitals. Between 1900 and 1923 276 hospitals showed an increased consumption of milk from £142,805 to £376,202, and a decrease in alcoholic consumption estimated in terms of brandy from 2,645,202 ozs. to 916,380 ozs.

The immediate objective of the United Kingdom Alliance is for Local Option, with the ultimate ideal of Prohibition. The heavily-entrenched political position of the liquor interests in Great Britain and the tenacity of social habits amongst a conservative community are handicaps which have hitherto impeded progress in Temperance reform. The inexorable economic pressure

of Prohibition America, especially in neutral markets, and even in the Dominions, is a factor fighting powerfully and unceasingly for our Cause. Another important factor is the wonderful experience of the No-License districts in Scotland. The record of these districts probably constitutes the most illuminating chapter of the Year Book.

Out of 1215 districts which were permitted to poll under the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, 308 had become dry, either through the action of the Land Superior or by decision of the licensing authorities. In 1920 no less than 584 of the remaining districts took a poll. Of these 508 voted No-change; 35 adopted a limiting resolution, and 41 adopted No-License. In some of these latter No-License was lost on legal points.

This poll resulted in the closing of 441 licenses. Necessarily, the best of the Temperance districts of Scotland were secured in the first attack. To capture the remaining areas became increasingly difficult. At present 31 areas have No-License by the will of the electors, in addition to the 308 pre-

The Year Book records a few results of the "dry" vote. In Darvel, Ayrshire (electors 1512), the Co-operative Store sales showed an increase for the half-year ending March, 1926, of over £3000, and the deposits in the Savings Bank increased by £3000 for the year. The police court cases diminished to 12. Stewarton, Ayrshire (electors 1272), shows an increased school attendance of 86 per cent. to 90 per cent. Co-operative Store sales increased by £6000 per annum. Arrests for drunkenness for three wet years, ending viciously dry.

1920, were 41, and for three dry years ending 1924, totalled 15 only. Findochty Burgh, Banffshire (electors 717), a fishing community, adopted No-License in 1921, and retained it by increased majority in 1923. Watten Parish, Caithness-Shire (electors 348), adopted No-License in 1925, because the drinkers of Wick (No-License) came into the village to satisfy their thirst for alcohol. Wick (electors 2905) average convictions for drunkenness were: wet years 170, dry years under 30, according to Chief Constable. John O'Groats Journal reports: "The results for good are manifest and manifold." Kirkintilloch Burgh (electors 4466) reduced its rates from 1/3 in the £ to 5d. under No-License, and showed extraordinary increases in its Savings Bank accounts and in business extensions. Stromness, Orkney, showed 42 arrests for drunkenness in three wet years, ending 1920, and one arrest in 1922, none 1923 and 1924.

The same story can be told in Kilmacoll, Stornoway Burgh, in Lerwick Burgh (Shetland), Tingwall Parish, Kilsyth Burgh (Stirlingshire), and under such varied conditions of occupation, religion proximity to wet areas as to make this wonderful experiment on Scottish soil probably even more convincing to British minds than the experience of Prohibition America.

We have a few copies of this Year Book for sale. Price, 1/9. Posted, 2d. extra.

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LICENSES REDUCTION BOARD.

The net result of the year's operations of the Licenses Reduction Board, the members of which also constitute the Licensing Court, which grants or refuses new licenses, transfers, etc., is not very encouraging from a temperance point of view. On December 31, 1925, there were 2172 publican's licenses and 376 wine licenses. The figures on December 31, 1926, were 2157 and 372 respectively. The opportunities to drink which have been taken away during the year by the members of the Reduction Board have been restored to the liquor trade by the same gentlemen sitting as the Licensing Court, excepting for 15 publicans' licenses and four wine bars.

In the main it may be said that what the country, particularly the Riverina, has gained by the reduction of liquor bars, the metropolitan area, particularly residential and seaside districts, have lost by new licenses being granted. The stupidity of this policy, for which, of course, Parliament, and not the Licensing Court, or the Reduction Board, is responsible, is that hotel-owners and licensees have been compensated to the extent of £45 350. where licenses have been taken away, but no charge has been made for conferring valuable new licenses on successful applicants. The Compensation Fund is nominally provided by "the Trade" by a three percent. levy on its liquor expenditure, but in the long run it is paid by the liquor consumers.

If one goes back to 1920 the reduction in the number of liquor licenses is more substantial than the above figures indicate, but the total volume of the liquor consumed is not less, but more than ever before. The brewers and owners of the Tied Houses are obviously losing neither business nor sleep over this programme of backing and filling, for which the Legislature must take full responsibility. What we demand is the restoration to the electors of their suspended Local Option rights, under which they will be able to determine whether licenses shall continue or be abolished.

It is understood that the Minister for Justice, Mr. McKell, will shortly receive a deputation from the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance, when requests similar to those placed before the leaders of the Nationalist and Country Parties will be submitted to the Government. The date has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will be arranged before Mr. McKell takes his contemplated trip to England.

The citizens of Epping and Five Dock-Drummoynne are putting up a particularly strenuous fight against the attempts of the liquor interests to secure licenses in those fine residential areas. Residents would do well to remember that under the ruling of Judge Ferguson there can be no challenge to the validity of the petition once it is approved by the Governor for submission of the matters contained therein to the Licensing Bench. It is not even within the power of the Licensing Bench to review the petition. Any objection to the validity of the signatures must be taken by or through the police before the document is presented to the Governor-in-Council for approval.

PASS "GRIT" ON

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.

THE CABLE FAKER AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The cable faker was again at work last week reporting that some obscure Deputy had resigned the Prohibition Enforcement Unit of U.S.A., owing to the alleged difficulty of enforcing the liquor law in large cities. That our overtaxed press should pay for the cabling of this precious item of news half-way across the world appears to be somewhat incongruous. One does not hear of the Attorney-General of N.S.W. resigning because he cannot put all the criminals of this city in jail, nor does one hear of Inspector Mitchell throwing up office because, for all his vigilance, fan-tan is still played in metropolitan Chinese haunts. Liquor is still consumed in some hotels after 6 p.m., and opium dens still flourish in Surry Hills, yet public officials carry on. Does the obscure Prohibition enforcement officer of U.S.A. alone possess a real sense of one's true responsibility to the State?

SHOULD VICE BE REGULATED?

Is it suggested that because bootlegging in opium continues to flourish in N.S.W., despite Customs and police activities, or that because an unspeakable traffic in vice is sometimes ignored by persons in authority, we are either to abandon the laws prohibiting these evils or to put an outlawed business under State license? The Chinaman will have his opium, despite the laws. Immorality will still illegally flaunt itself shamelessly before the public gaze in streets and in certain wine bars. There are people who call for the registration of vice and gambling, but they command no attention from the Legislature. The man with the liquor habit will, of course, say that drinking is not immoral. But the Chinaman alleges that opium smoking is not in itself an immoral act. Opium taken in moderation, he contends, harms no one, but only when the drug is taken in excess is evil done. The white man, however, rightly insists that the opium law be enforced. In the jottings from the Central which appear in the "Daily Telegraph" the following was recorded on 5/1/27: Sergeant: "These Chinese say they are not fit to do anything unless they take opium." Magistrate: "I have often heard Europeans say the same thing concerning whisky."

LIQUOR'S LAST HINDENBURG LINE.

The Liquor Interests hold their last Hindenburg trench on the cry that "Prohibition can't be enforced." All their other lines of defence have long since been abandoned. "The liberty of the subject," "Wowserism," "The right of the working-man to his beer," "The dependence of the State on liquor taxation," all of these are salients that have passed definitely and for all time over to the attacking Prohibition forces. The "Sydney Morning Herald" exploded the liberty of the subject argument some time ago, pointing out that in these days, when personal liberty is restricted in so many directions, the "personal freedom" contention against Prohibition goes by the board. "Wowserism" is a term that has outlived its usefulness, and has passed out of the dictionary of slang, being replaced by the terms "Drys" and "Wets." The working man's beer is a pot-house argument that ceases to be echoed, even in Mean Streets. As to the State's financial

dependence on liquor taxation, America has proved beyond question that any loss of revenue by Prohibition is made good three-fold by the increased revenue received from the goods consumed and produced in place of liquor.

EXAGGERATION AS A FINE ART.

The enemy has now to be dislodged from his last stronghold of "It can't be enforced." His chief weapon of defence is the poison gas of gross exaggeration. Just as bootleg liquor is made up of a modicum of real "Scotch" and a copious dilution of home-made "hooch," so our bootleg cable news is manufactured by mixing an ounce of fact with a ton of fiction. Our chief weapon of attack should be a continuous exposure of this "wet" policy of exaggeration. When, for instance, it is said that one sees more drunken persons in New York than in London we may be pardoned for quoting the official figures for convictions for drunkenness for 1924 for three leading world capitals:

New York, 10,774; London, 30,437; Paris, 14,157.

London's population is about 50 per cent. greater than that of New York, but on the other hand allowance must be made for the stricter enforcement of the law under Prohibition, and for the greater toxicity of bootleg liquor. And in New York there is no State enforcement law.

DRY SCOTCH.

Not in the American press only, but in papers like the "Daily Mail," exaggeration as a fine art is carried on to serve the liquor interests. The "British Weekly" recently con-

cerned itself with "Daily Mail" allegations concerning the Scottish No-License town of Stewarton, Ayrshire. The "chiel takin' notes" for the "Daily Mail" said that the result of six years of No-License in Stewarton had not diminished drinking. The "British Weekly" thereupon applied to the Provost for the facts. The Provost reported that "in the normal period before the war there were an average number of convictions of over one hundred per annum on charges involving drunkenness, and that last year there was not a single conviction on such a charge." Further facts pointed out by Provost Mackie were that "four old public houses have been turned into hosiery factories. One of these factories employs more than was employed in all the public houses in the town," that "rates and taxes have gone down crime had almost disappeared, school attendance has improved considerably. There has not been a single application to the school management committee for food, clothing or boots since we went dry. Charitable institutions were never supported as they now are. The institutes and clubs were never in such a healthy condition. Every church has carried through big schemes of reconstruction and repair." Such is the overwhelming reply of a long-headed Scotch Provost to the "Daily Mail" exaggerations and distortions of the effect of No-License in Bonny Scotland. That Scotland of all places should begin to go dry is the despair of the "Wets," and it indicates that Scotch humor can be none the less direct and practical because it is dry.

(Continued on page 12).

SUNSHINE FAIR BALANCE SHEET.

Our friends will be interested in the Audited Balance Sheet of the Sunshine Fair for 1926 which we publish herewith. The result is most gratifying to all concerned, and will be especially pleasing to those who worked so hard to make it a success.

Statement of Receipts and Payments from September 30 to December 12, 1926.

Receipts.			Payments.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Donations	24	5 6	By Rent, Town Hall	51	1 0
Sales from Stalls as follows:			Hire of Stalls	12	10 0
Anglican	£72	17 1½	Timber, etc. (still in hand)	16	7 6
Presbyterian	126	12 6	Trading Expenses (cleaning, etc.)	32	9 10
Methodist	171	1 3	Printing, Advertising, etc.	60	11 4
Baptist	48	11 7½	Cash to New South Wales Pro-		
Congregational	58	19 1½	hibition Alliance	845	15 8
Churches of Christ	191	3 2			
Salvation Army	12	19 6			
Rep. Wom. Pro. Lea.	112	18 0½			
Bus. ditto ditto	32	19 10			
Alliance Staff	128	10 11			
I.O.G.T.	16	16 9			
Theosophical	2	16 3			
Door	18	3 9			
		994 9 10			
	£1018	15 4		£1018	15 4

I have examined the above Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Sunshine Fair with the Books, Accounts, and Vouchers kept by the Treasurer, and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

E. ARSCOTT, Hon. Treasurer.

CUTHBERT CLARK,
Hon. Auditor.

Sydney, January 4, 1927.

VOTE PROHIBITION BEFORE PARTY

PROHIBITION IN NORWAY WAS LIKE A SIEVE.

IT WAS SO FULL OF HOLES IT BECAME A NATIONAL JOKE.

By PETER GULDBRANDSEN.

Norway's abandonment of partial Prohibition resulting from the plebiscite held on October 19 came as a surprise to all who thought Norway had definitely decided on a "dry" policy. Norway's modified Prohibition policy was defeated by a majority of 110,000 votes, for 225,000 voters who were friendly to the policy in 1919 changed their minds and demanded strong liquor back.

Norway's Prohibition had been a farce. Only the very strongest liquor, brendevin, or akvavit, containing more than 25 per cent. alcohol was under the ban of Prohibition. Drinks that contained 21 per cent. alcohol were permitted. There was a legal flow of strong beer and wine and a large illegal flow of brendevin. The enforcement apparatus was weak, smuggling abounded, and the medical profession was notorious for utter disregard of the Prohibition law. Norway's decision rings the death knell to all attempts to establish half-way Prohibition. The Norwegian people saw it could not work and voted it down.

LIVE ISSUE FOR NINE YEARS.

Prohibition in Norway has been a live issue for nine years, tinged with considerable international pressure. A great majority of the people approved the Prohibition Act in 1919, when two-thirds of the eligible voters cast their ballots, and slightly more than 40 per cent. of the eligible voters favored the Act. This Act permitted wines of less than 12 per cent. alcoholic strength, as well as beer and ale. A treaty of commerce between Norway and France was rescinded on account of this Norwegian law and in negotiating a new agreement France demanded the right to export cognac into Norway.

France's wine-producing industry, hard hit by Prohibition in America, saw another chance to open another market, which had been barred by law, and Norway was practically compelled to accede to France's demand in order to renew the commercial treaty. Since 1919 Norway has been importing 400,000 liters of cognac from France every year. But the Norwegian Government, which imported the cognac, was not allowed to sell it except for medicinal uses, nor was it allowed to ship it out again to other

countries. As a result, more than 100,000,000 liters of first-class French cognac was stored in Norwegian warehouses.

DRIED FISH INDUSTRY IS BADLY INJURED.

France's agreement with Norway brought Spain and Portugal on the scene. When the commercial treaties between those countries and Norway expired the renewal was offered on the condition that the Norwegian Government should import certain amounts of wines, such as sherry and madeira. Norway refused, and in retaliation the two wine-producing countries laid heavy duties on the importation of dried fish from Norway.

The export of dried fish is one of Norway's chief industries, and Portugal and Spain are its chief markets. The Norwegian Government in its attempt to carry out the will of the people as expressed in the Prohibition plebiscite subsidised the dried fish industry at a huge cost. Then Portugal demanded that Norway should import annually 850,000 liters of strong wines and Spain demanded that the Norwegian Government should take 500,000 liters of strong wines. When Parliament refused to let these purchases be made and stored as in the case of French cognac, a Ministry resigned. Another Ministry succeeded, and the Norwegian Prohibition law was modified to allow the sale of beer and strong wines.

Thereafter only spirits were forbidden in Norway, and on October 19, 1926, the Norwegian people raised the ban on spirits also.

Iceland, too, which was under absolute Prohibition, was compelled by Spain to abandon the Prohibition policy.

FINAL BLOW TO HALF-WAY PROHIBITION.

The famous Swedish physician, Dr. Ivan Bratt, who is the originator of the Swedish liquor restriction system that carries his name, says with regard to the Norwegian plebiscite: "It gives a final blow to half-way Prohibition, which is a product of impractical idealists and persons who have made no study of the liquor question. The vote of the Norwegian people is neither a victory for liquor nor for temperance. It is a victory for commonsense."

FULL OF VALUE

King Tea

GOOD TO THE LAST DROP

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO "GRIT" IS 11/-.

"Grit" subscriptions received to 7/1/27, and where not mentioned the amount received is 11/-:

T. A. McClelland, 30/12/26; J. B. Chiffley, 5/6, 11/1/27; Mrs. W. W. Richardson, 20/-, 30/8/29; A. Stevenson, 30/12/26; Mrs. Saxby, 20/-, 4/6/28; Mrs. Holliday, 20/-, 30/10/28; Mrs. J. Baily, 5/6, 30/6/27; Gunnedah School of Arts, 5/6, 30/6/27; Mrs. Whalan, 16/-, 15/6/28; F. J. Oxenbould, 30/12/26; Mrs. Eaton, 2/9, 24/4/27; Rev. D. Morgan, 11/-, 30/11/27.

The following are paid to 30/12/27: Mrs. Harkiss, W. H. Paul, Miss E. Strike, 11/6; Miss Godson, Mrs. H. M. Ford, R. Stevenson, 22/-; J. F. Turner, Miss Uttley Todd, H. C. Blaxland.

Dairymen Back Dry Law.

WISCONSIN BUTTER MAKERS OPPOSE RETURN TO BEER.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 16.—R. C. Larsen, State Secretary of the Wisconsin Butter Makers' Association, who returned yesterday from the annual convention of the Association at Fond du Lac, expressed the view that, as an economic proposition, any proposal to restore beer, such as would be carried by the affirmative side of the Wisconsin referendum, would be a great menace to the dairy interests of the State.

C. J. Dodge, of Windsor, retiring President of the Association, said in his annual address that the Act had been of great benefit to the great dairy interest.

"We note that the beer waggon is displaced by the milk waggon," said Mr. Dodge. "The quart of milk is drunk at the noonday meal instead of the pail of beer, so common in the old days."

English Peer Sees Complete Prohibition for America.

Sir John Foster Fraser, English peer, who has travelled in the United States from east to west and from north to south (says the "Alliance News," of England), and lectured in most of its cities, and who consequently knows the United States better than most Englishmen, although himself not a teetotaler, says of Prohibition in America: "I believe that America will truly become teetotal, for while we hear a great deal about the few millions of rich people who defy the law, we hear little about the hundred millions who are increasingly obeying the law."



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The secret of an easily prepared, tasty and altogether delightful blanc-mange is to use only fresh milk and Wade's—the Corn Flour with the creamy flavor. Make it exactly as described on the packet, blanc-mange is to use only fresh milk and Wade's—the Corn Flour
Manufactured by CLIFFORD, LOVE & CO., LTD.

A DELIGHTFUL BREAKFAST BEVERAGE:

A CUP OF

Griffiths Bros.'

SIGNAL COCOA

TRY IT

MILK VERSUS TOYS.

By RICHARD ARTHUR, M.L.A.

Christmas comes but once a year, and this is undoubtedly one valid reason for making it a season of rejoicing and generosity.

It is essentially the children's festival, and there is a praiseworthy feeling abroad that the children of the poor as well as those of the well-to-do should not be disappointed in the expectations that are aroused as Christmas draws near. And so we find a regular orgy of toy distributions, with cakes and lollies and ice creams galore, an orgy which seems to become greater every year.

Now it may appear ungracious and lacking in the milk of human kindness to strike even the slightest discordant note at such a time. It may be urged that if people will respond generously to appeals for funds to buy toys and Xmas cheer, any criticism of such goodness of heart must surely be uncalled for. Nevertheless, I venture to sound this note. I make bold to say that much of the money spent on toys could be devoted to a better purpose, even though the alabaster box of ointment may be quoted against me. I am not for a moment against the children—rich or poor—getting toys, but I am convinced that most of them would be amply satisfied with toys that cost a quarter or a tenth of what many do. When one looks back at one's own childhood, one remembers how much genuine and lasting pleasure was got from toys which cost next to nothing.

I would not write thus did I not see how bitterly money, much money, is needed for other objects concerned with the welfare of children—money which is not forthcoming. Perhaps the truth of this statement can be made clear by an illustration. The other day a lady in Moss Vale kindly sent me a sum of money, the result of a dramatic entertainment by her pupils. It was to be used for affording some poor children pleasure. Consent was willingly given when I asked that I might devote it to any object I saw fit. And so I went to visit some of the families I knew in Waterloo. There were nine children in one family, five and four in the others, all young. In two cases the father was an invalid, and in the third he was in hospital. None of the children I saw were well nourished. One, a girl of 12 years, had had a hemorrhage from the lungs, but had been sent home from the hospital. In another family a small girl was miserably thin and listless, and as the father had T.B. the outlook was unpromising. She had been away in the country for a short time, and had improved greatly with good food and fresh air, but the mother said she

had faded away since she returned home. Now was the buying of toys and lollies the best way to expend money in such families? I thought not, bearing in mind what the Medical Superintendent of the Children's Hospital once told me, that if many of the little patients there with tuberculosis hips or spines had had a pint of milk a day at home they would probably not have been in hospital consuming two quarts daily. It seemed to me that the most necessary thing to introduce into those households was milk, and so I gave an order at a neighboring shop that a quart a day should be supplied to each of them for a month.

I shall find some others for whom the same order will be given, but this, after all, is only a drop in the bucket. There are hundreds and hundreds of little children whose whole future life might be changed, if only they could be given milk and other nourishing food to tide them at least over a short period of depressed health and lowered power of resistance to infection.

A diet of white bread and jam and tea cannot do this.

This is the reason why I would like to see some of the toy money diverted to another purpose.

Of course if the public were prepared to subscribe liberally to a milk fund, which should be in operation all the year round, one would not advocate any encroachment on that for Christmas cheer, but I fear that both is too much to hope for. If this be so, then one need not incur a charge of meanness and lack of sympathy for children, if one weighs the transient pleasure derived from an expensive toy against the permanent gain of health in the future, and decides in favor of the latter.

PROHIBITIONISTS!

TAKE NO RISKS REGARDING THE STATE ELECTIONS.

See that the right candidate is SELECTED for your constituency.

Then give him the fullest support so that in the new Parliament the right of the people to a vote on the liquor evil may be provided without the handicap of compensation.

Trousers AND Shirts

YOU HAVE A SPARE PAIR OF PANTS AND, MAYBE, HALF A DOZEN SHIRTS.

I PERSONALLY KNOW OVER ONE HUNDRED MEN WHOSE PANTS ARE TOO WELL VENTILATED FOR DECENCY, AND WHO FEEL LIKE WALKING ABOUT SIDEWAYS WITH THEIR BACK TO THE FENCE.

THEY HAVE NOT ENOUGH SHIRT TO MAKE A THUMB BANDAGE.

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Kill every insect.
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A Personal Chat with my readers

GRIT
A JOURNAL OF
**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.**

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1927.

Many of my congregation have joined me in a determination to make 1927 the most friendly year in their experience. Two reasons decided on this course. First, it is the most essential contribution to world peace, and secondly it is the most convincing proof of our being Christians. Christ's command to love one another is best expressed by being friendly to one another, and the Teacher added: "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples." The world lives in dread of another war, another strike, another unpleasantness, another bitterness that will destroy all happiness. It is in the power of each of us to be persistently friendly which is a real contribution to peace in our circle, a peace which is contagious. Let us be alert to recognise others with a friendly nod, a friendly inquiry, a friendly interest. Let us be alert to volunteer a friendly helping hand. Someone ought to do it then be the someone. It need not be left to Boy Scouts to do all the helpful things.

Let us be courageous to make the friendly apology, the friendly excuse, the friendly defence of the absent one. This is a loyalty that will always make for niceness. While my friends wish me a happy New Year, I know that my happiness does not depend on their wishes, but rather will I be happy if I am useful, and I will only be useful if I am happy. There will be much opportunity for practice, and much practice will give us splendid results.

* * *

THE WONDERFULNESS OF THE DAILY PRESS.

It is impossible to over-estimate the influence of the daily press. There is nothing to compete with it as a channel of information or misinformation. I say without fear of contradiction that there is no issue of any daily paper in which one cannot find some inaccuracy, some vain imaginings passed off as a statement of fact, some editorial packed full of the poison of political prejudice, some evidence that the reporter yielded to the temptation to sacrifice accuracy to make the story interesting. The "Sun" this week came out with a double column heading:

800 DEATHS.
NEW YORK'S GRIM TOLL.
HUE AND CRY.

As a result of the public outcry against the appalling total of deaths from poisoned alcohol, the United States Government has decided that no more industrial alcohol shall be poisoned.

Then follows this interesting statement:

New York, Thursday.

New York's death toll this year from poisoned whisky exceeds 800. Chicago ranks second with 400, and in these cities and in practically every other city in America the figures are the highest since 1910.

Please note that with about half the population the licensed liquor traffic put up an even higher record away back in 1910. Perhaps the "Sun" thinks that New York ought to go back to the old legal way of killing off the fools, since it was done very much more effectively in proportion than is reputed to be done under Prohibition. First of all, I doubt the figures; secondly, if they are even approximately accurate, it was wilful suicide, a mad defiance of the law, and done in the face of warnings from every possible public source. Who ever suffers from bootleg poison is quite beyond public sympathy. It will be interesting to know the cold facts as they undoubtedly will come to us, but they will not be published in the daily press. They will not be sensational enough for a double column heading. I will provide them not as found in the Yellow Press of U.S.A., but from the cold, unemotional records of those who speak with authority. In the meantime we will take this wild statement with two grains of salt.

* * *

TWENTY "AUTOMATIC" GIANTS.

A most fascinating book has just been written by B. C. Forbes—"Automatic Giants of America." (Post free, 9/-).

Here are twenty great lives—sketches of the twenty most successful motor-car manufacturers in the United States.

It is interesting to know that 18 out of the twenty are of British stock. The other two are German.

All are millionaires to-day; not one was born rich. Eleven had no college training. Only four went to a University.

Three began as delivery boys in grocery shops. Two were office boys. Two were farm boys. Two were newsboys.

The names of the twenty are: Bassett, Chapin, Chrysler, Durrat, Erskine, Firestone, Ford, Hastings, Haynes, Hertz, Jordan, Kettering, Macauley, Mott, Nash, Olds, Sloan, Timkin, White, and Willys.

Their average age is 55. Their photos are printed, showing that all are clean shaven. Five have small moustaches.

This book tells how they started and what they accomplish.

THE EXPLANATION.

Solemn, owl-like committees find themselves up against a financial shortage, and pass a resolution leaving the "insoluble" problem to a sub-committee, and finally closing the year with a "deplorable" debt.

By changing what needs to be changed—whether in coinage or in commodity—the following lines may apply nearer home than America, the obvious land of their birth:

He smoked cigars three times a day,
Ten centers, too, at that;
Then gave a nickel to the church,
When the deacon passed the hat.
She gave one cent for mission work,
Then spent ten cents for gum;
Then really bowed her head, and prayed—
Oh, Lord, Thy kingdom come.
They sat at home and wondered why
The church did not succeed;
She chewed her gum and couldn't tell;
He, puzzled, smoked his weed.

* * *

What right has a "mere man" to suggest how a woman should do her hair?

It is true that a woman has a right to demand that a man shave every day, but a man must not retaliate and demand that she preserve the glory of her hair.

The woman thinks a man knows nothing about her hair problems, and should hold his silly tongue. It is not out of place to remind her of the following story of an artist.

"You say my picture is bad? Did you ever paint one yourself?"
"No," said the cruel critic, "I often say the same thing of an egg, but I never laid one."

I can't help enjoying the lines, by V. L. Shepherd, who wrote with apologies to Kipling:

If you keep your hair when all about you
Are shearing theirs and wanting you to, too,
If you can hold your tongue when others mock you,
But make allowance for their mocking, too.
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To keep your hair long, after theirs is gone,
And hold on to it when there's nothing in you
Except the will which says to you, "Hold on!"

If you can smile with not a hat to fit you,
If you can sigh, and never shed a tear,
Yours is the Earth, and everything that's in it,
And—which is more, you'll be a lady, dear.

The Editor

LET'S CATCH THE EXHILARATION.

RAGS HAVE MADE WAY FOR RICHES.

By JOE LONGTON, for "Grit."

"Slimy" Phil Hill at last reports is yelling for someone to throw out the lifeline. Hill, it will be remembered, was leader of the wets, both in and out of the House, until Dry Senator Weller of Maryland threw him overboard.

The best way to save the likes of Hill is to let 'em drown like they live—wet—and give Hell a chance to dry 'em out.

While Prohibition in America is riveted to the nation and clinched from the inside, America is not going to permit the wets and the foreign wet brigade to get a word in edgeways. America is going to beat them so badly that while their mothers will not be able to recognise them, they won't be able to recognise their mothers. You victims of wet propaganda in Australia (that liverheartedly listen to the wet Australian press bunk and wait for the Armageddon that will permit John Barleycorn and his murderous legions that imbecilic legislators and traitorous politicians prefer to Australia's pure men, women, children and clean, wholesome business enterprise, as they espouse the rat hole—bar-room—staggering, raving, maniacal drunkard en route to murder his wife or baby, the leeches—brewers, distillers, publicans and bar-tenders—that fatten off the withered and faded breasts of drunkards' wives and the babies that tug at them, and fall for the wet propaganda that begs you to wait until America goes wet before you decide on how you will handle the local curse that stunts your nation) can make up your minds right now that America is "dry for ever." The rags have made way for riches. Everybody is happy; everybody is working; everybody is able to purchase luxury. A wave of prosperity permeates dry Prohibition America. Charity and poverty is a criminal disgrace in America; the dole and poverty is an English institution; the American working man wouldn't wash his automobile with the rags that rum-ridden Britain compels the working men and women of the nation to wear. Like Australia, Britain must blacklist alcohol with leprosy, cancer and decimating plagues, otherwise exist until progress assimilates both, stunted and undeveloped in its national, mental, moral, financial and physical growth. America discovered the cause of evil and found its serum in Prohibition. These sentiments of mine go over many heads undoubtedly. But ignorance is fast succumbing to light. Australia will catch the exhilaration.

PROHIBITION SAVES LIVES.

The Prohibition law was not made to make men good, but to save them from themselves, and the law has saved thousands of them. Not all, of course, for many are so abnormal from bad habits they will not accept the beneficent aid the Government has proffered them. As an economic problem Prohibition is one of the greatest ever set up by an enlightened people. Anyone doubting this statement needs only to consult the savings banks and life insurance companies. The longer Prohibition stands the more effective it will become. There may be some lapses, as at present, through the efforts of the wet propagandists, but there is about as much chance of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment as there is in changing the moon into a yellow cheese. You can't fool the American people all the time. You can't fool them into the notion that liquor does not make a fool of a man, and a "half-shot" fool in an auto is as dangerous as dynamite. From "Jim the Rat" Reed's "Hillbillie" Bailiwick we get this good news:

"The Volstead law became effective in January, 1920. That year there were 500 acres of grapes in the Ozarks. This year there were 16,000 acres—an increase of 3200 per cent. in six years. Only twenty cars were handled in 1920, while the Frisco alone expects to handle a total of 1300 cars this year."

CAN YOU RUN?

September, 1926, has made history in the royal jurisdiction of Prohibition, and by the manner in which the wets are getting "sapped" and slugged from every direction it looks as if America's booze hoisters are about to fade into insignificance, while the rest of the English-speaking wet world beyond drops its offensive here and adopts the defensive there, where we are pushing them preparatory to, beating them to a pulp and introducing them to the wonderful economic reform—Prohibition—which has made America's poor as independent as its millionaire.

"Slimy" Phil Hill, the wet leader in and out of the House, has been booted overboard, and the wets are looking for another general. When the general's booted away, who in "the Sam Hill" wants to stay?

Yes! Here's the sad, sad news for the baby murderers (liquor interests) out in Australia, who'll soon be like the milk snatchers in America, who are in a class with the hansom cabbies, that still believe that the horse will come back and oust the auto, as they think that a larger percentage of alcohol will be legally injected into their slops.

Two Englishmen, desirous of entering the United States illegally purchased a cowhide, and enveloping themselves in it to represent a cow they started for the international boundary. They got past several Custom officers and across the line into safety, when the Englishman in front said to the Englishman behind, "Bill! Can you run?"

"Naw!" answered Bill.

"Well, then," replied the leader, "brace yourself, there's a bull comin'."

Before any one wet reader who might read "Grit" for his roast can be seized with apoplexy, I humanly say, "Brace yourself, there's some bad news comin'." These clippings are from the "Los Angeles Times":

LISTEN TO FACTS.

"It is amazing to note the amount of misinformation regarding Prohibition that has been foisted upon a credulous public by the whisky interests. The writer, who has been in the retail liquor business and who has, therefore, first-hand knowledge of this nefarious traffic and its consequent evils, is convinced that anyone who is opposed to Prohibition is either very ignorant of the facts or has not at heart the best interests of mankind. Here are a few outstanding and significant facts concerning Prohibition:

"Over 95 per cent. of the area of the United States was dry before the enactment of the Volstead law. During the five prosperous years preceding Prohibition the number of savings banks deposits increased 6164. During the first five years of Prohibition the number of savings banks depositors increased 28,230,244.

"The prison population of New York for the years 1915-1918 was 59,250. For the period 1920-1923 it was reduced to 14,977. One New York hospital which formerly treated 15,000 alcoholic patients annually in 1924 treated only 600.

"Industrial accidents decreased during the first five years of Prohibition on an average of 250,000 per year. There were 2,000,000 fewer arrests for drunkenness during the

first five years of Prohibition than during the five years preceding. The Prohibition law is the deliberate expression of the will of the majority and has resulted in great good. Facts are stubborn things."

BOOTLEGGING.

"Los Angeles is to witness a fight of renewed violence against bootlegging.

"This thing, alas, will go see-sawing back and forth for time without end.

"Those who cling to the hope that Prohibition will be repealed are just kidding themselves. It will not.

"Also there always will be bootlegging.

"The real question is how long people will pay enormous prices for hydrant water diluted with a little cheap, imperfectly-made alcohol.

"Fools and their money are soon parted, but not without a wry taste in their mouths."

GETTING THE BOOT ON TO THE OTHER FOOT.

Down in Baltimore, Maryland, where the publican had first legal claim on a workman's wages in the days when the rat holes and the liquor rats told the butcher and baker to stand by while he collected his booze bill—even before the baby could have more milk—there once upon a time lived a conscientious Irishman who lost his job in the shank of the month just two days after the last pay day for being absent and drunk.

It appears that Michael Dooley, after paying the last month's glue account, decided to get shellacked up for fair "on the cuff."

Riordan, the proprietor of the merry muckilage parlor, little dreamed that Dooley would blow his job through the toot, and dropping his guard allowed Micko to treble previous accounts.

Towards the end of the month the Dooleys were worried over Riordan's bill (the rent and food bills did not matter), so after many sleepless nights Dooley got up out of bed one morning at 2 and hoofed it down to Riordan's to tell his creditor that he couldn't pay or sleep.

Said Dooley: "I couldn't sleep, Mr. Riordan, and I just had to come down and ease my mind."

Said Riordan: "Now you blinketty blank blink blink, I can't sleep!"

Before we get through with the Battalion of Death (the liquor barbarians) of Australia, and a perverted and depraved press and a money-mad tribe of degraded, unpatriotic politicians that value the sale of alcohol above the salvation of Australia's mothers and the babes at their breasts, we Prohibitionists who view Prohibition from an economic angle will have the pleasure of doing to Australia's publicans what Dooley did to Riordan.

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RUM'S APPENDAGES.

A sudden end to liquor smuggling along the Rio Grande may be expected almost any time now, since it is discovered that the horses used by the runners in its transport are infested with ticks. The Texas Live Stock Sanitary Board is responsible for the assertion that several border counties, cleaned of the cattle-fever bugs at great trouble and expense, have them again because the nags from across the river were selected with an eye single to their ability to carry loads and in disregard of all other considerations.

Texans who might wink at the intrusion of forbidden liquids into their spacious State will open both eyes wide at news of this new menace, and, according to common report, border Texans can see farther through a grindstone than most. With the border counties aroused the Prohibition forces will get some volunteer co-operation that will make their work really effective. The probabilities are the rum-runners can make small use of automobiles in this cross-river work and that, denied the use of horses, they will be forced to desist.

Texas, of course, is merely experiencing one phase of what makes liquor-smuggling a bulwark of general lawlessness. Everywhere the criminal liquor business is hand in glove, fingers interlocked, with other kinds of criminality, vice and corruption, associated in partnership with murder, robbery, burglary and dope. The "good citizen" who condones bootlegging by dealing with bootleggers does not mean to finance the hold-up man who may attack him from the next dark alley any more than the thirsty border Texans had in mind the reintroduction of cattle fever upon their ranges, but the connection is as clear in the one case as in the other.

Once it is thoroughly understood that one cannot indulge an appetite for alcohol without giving aid and comfort to all the enemies of organised society Prohibition will become a reality and the rest of the "crime wave" will begin to flatten out. The truth of this statement cannot be challenged or denied; the rum-runners operating in California carry far worse things with them than cattle fever.

MY DAILY MESSAGE

By M. PRESTON STANLEY.
2/6, Posted 2/9.

Miss Preston Stanley sets out in words as clear as a voice on a frosty night a simple yet sufficient philosophy of life. It deals with life as it is lived by the multitude. Full of friendly, helpful words.

Gilmour's Bookshop,
141 CASTLEREAGH STREET, SYDNEY.
Phone: CITY 8905.

CHURCH GROWTH IN DRY U.S.A.

Report Five New Church Buildings a Day for Past Twenty-five Years; Big Increase in Membership.

The number of communicants of churches in America increased 800,000 during 1925, according to the annual census of the "Christian Herald." The grand total at the end of the year was 46,883,756. The Methodists lead the increases, taking the place usually held by the Roman Catholic Churches.

Five churches have been built in the United States every day for the last 25 years, according to statistics compiled by Dr. Henry K. Carrol, and made public in the "Christian Herald" story. In the quarter century ending with 1925 the number of church edifices has increased from 190,805 to 236,964, a net gain of 46,159, which is at the rate of 1864 every year, says Dr. Carrol. The number of ministers increased 2966, bringing the total to 216,078.

The census reports that numerous large churches reported a decrease in missionary income. However, the United Stewardship Council shows an income for current expenses and benevolences for two dozen or more of the larger denominations aggregating over 22,000,000 members, to be gradually rising. The grand total for 1925 was 463,871,678 dollars, all voluntary contributions.

The increase in communicants shown by the Methodist group was 222,283. The Western Catholic bodies were second with an increase of 203,900. This figure, the smallest in several years, was explained as due to restriction of immigration from Catholic countries and the fact that Catholic returns do not come in annually. The Catholic bodies till lead in number of communicants by almost double the next largest body. Census figures are: Western Catholics, 16,156,914; Methodist, 8,920,190; Baptists are third with an increase of 104,396, giving them a total of 8,397,914. The Disciples of Christ showed the next largest gain of 90,493, as compared with 61,520 for the Presbyterians, and 42,485 for the Lutherans.

Maternity Homes Filled as Result of Joy Riding.

Statistics recently published by the Salvation Army show that 42 per cent. of the patients in 15 maternity homes were young girls of 16 years or under. These figures were compiled from reports from homes in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Richmond, Roanoke, Wilmington, Birmingham, and Louisville.

In commenting upon these startling conditions, Colonel Margaret Bovill said:

"In the majority of these cases we find the same cause—automobiles with predatory drivers. In hundreds of instances we have found that girls, either on the way to school or on the way home from school, have been picked up by men in automobiles with disastrous results."

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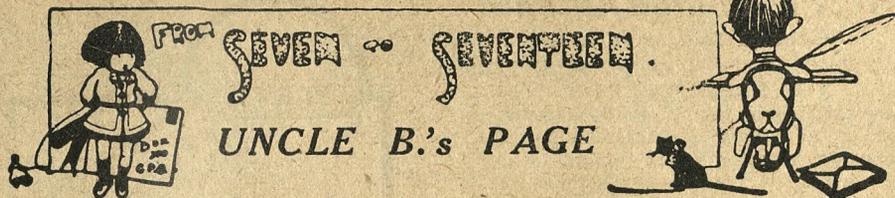
HOME BREW.

When first this Prohibition made thirsty voters groan, it was the high ambition of man to brew his own. The statutes spell effacement of bar-rooms far and near, but in his quiet basement a man might make his beer. He might, with incantations, like witches in Macbeth, produce some liquid rations, all charged with sudden death. Between the nation's borders all men were buying hops, until their frenzied orders exhausted all the crops. And raisins were demanded for other scofflaw chores, until the grocers handed the last pound in their stores.

Then said the busy toilers, "The statutes are the bunk, since we can brew in boilers the goods we long have drunk." They fashioned drinks benumbing that caused them to expire, that burned out all their plumbing and set their shoes afire. And when they drank a beaker of their abnormal tea, it left them sicker, weaker, than anyone should be. And so this graft of brewing retained but small allure, and men drank liquid bluing and Thompson's spavin cure. Then, having tried out dozens of substitutes for rum, they murmured to their cousins, "These drinks are on the bum." Far better 'tis to totter in anguish to the mere, and drink twelve quarts of water, than lap up home-made beer. Far better drink, like cattle, from streamlets damp and raw, than help the scofflaws battle against the Volstead law."

Thus thousands quit their fooling and flouting Uncle Sam, and sipped the waters cooling that wash against the dam. As time goes on sane critters by legions will forsake the thirst for kickful bitters, and drink from pond and lake. Then, feeling fine and frisky, and prone to sing and smile, they'll think it strange that whisky once seemed a thing worth while.—Walt Mason.

Support Our Advertisers.



All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag."

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

THE WAY TO SUCCESS.

Many young people resent what seems to them their handicap in life. They envy others who seem to have more favorable circumstances.

If you study the lives of those who have succeeded in some unusual way you will find they always did so, in spite of their handicap. The following true story has lately been widely made known in America:

Solomon Levitan, a Jew, was elected in 1926 State Treasurer of Wisconsin. The story of his rise from peddler to one of the most important positions in the State is a romance of kindly politics.

When Levitan went to Wisconsin he was 18, and there were few Jews in the State. He grew up with Gentiles. The only occupation open to him was peddling. But he studied conditions and people.

Whenever he would be invited to spend the night at a farmer's house "Sol" would always pay for the accommodation and help with the chores. He was always "willing to take the short end." It was not long before he had won confidence and many friends.

"Honesty, tact and kindness," he offers as the touchstones upon which to build success. And toleration.

"The open sesame of opportunity for a Jew, it seems to me" he says, "is to make himself a part of the people with whom he lives. We who are Americans must make ourselves the best Americans we know how.

"I think we have lived too much to ourselves. In Europe we lived all together in our Ghettos, and there was no need for mixing with others. But in this country we have to live and work with people who do not understand us at all.

"It is up to us to overcome all this prejudice and misunderstanding, and the only way we can do it is to give more than we expect. We must not strive to be different. I have been with Gentiles 45 years, and I know they will not close the doors to a man if he will go half way.

"While I believe in becoming Americanised, I do not believe in the false pretence which prompts many Jews to deny their race. Many try so hard to explain that they are some different kind of a Jew. Many join Gentile churches to gain prestige. Such pretence will win nothing but disfavor. Our Jewish people have so much to be proud of

that they should not be ashamed of their race, and others will look down upon them for so doing.

"Honesty, kindness, tact, modesty and hard work will overcome any obstacles and bring success to any Jewish boy or girl."

These are the words of a man who has won his way from the rank of peddler to a position of great trust.

What did he have that you have not got? And surely you know he had many handicaps you have not got.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

SEE AUSTRALIA FIRST!

Mary McDonald, Hilldrop, Netherby, via Nhill, writes: Well, Uncle I could not possibly let Xmas go by without sending the best greetings to you. I am just beginning to feel as though Xmas is very near, and yet this last year seems to have gone much quicker than any before.

Please don't tempt me to pay a visit to Sydney and the Ice-cream Kings. Sydney and its beauty spots seem to fascinate me, and I only wish I were going there this Xmas. However, you know it is nice to see different towns and States, and I have no room to grumble, for my sisters and I are busy planning for a holiday in Adelaide. And then we are going to Mt. Gambier.

We are to arrive in Adelaide in 10 days from to-day, and then we will try to see all the interesting parts of the city.

I have never been in South Australia, so every scene will be more interesting on account of its newness.

I find that this wheat farm is full of new interests to me. At present the men are busy stripping the wheat, and then carting the bags to the station.

The hay stacks are built, and just seem to give the place a nice finish to a pretty picture. Last Sunday the Rev. Batte, from Hopetoun, preached a splendid sermon to us. He took for his text "I know in whom I have put my trust" and "Faith and loyalty to God should solve every problem and perplexity in a Christian's life."

Well, I think it is time my hands were busy in another direction, so I will close, wishing you all my "Grit" cousins a very joyous Xmas and the brightest of New Years.

(Dear Mary,—So you are out to see all there is of Australia, and that is a wise determination. It is also wise to travel when you are young. I hope you will send me a glowing account of Adelaide. You will find it warm, but otherwise delightful.—Uncle B.)

GOING WITH DAD.

Donald Thorn Thorndale, North Dandalup, W.A., writes: I am sending you a Xmas card, wishing you a happy Xmas. Dad goes up to Whittaker's mill on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. I mostly go with him on Saturday and help. We have six weeks' holidays starting on 22nd of this month. Did you know Whittaker's mill was a Jarrah saw-mill, which has about 250 men employed? I must close now, wishing you a happy Xmas and a bright New Year, with love from all.

(Dear Donald,—I do not know which of you is most to be envied—you who have a dad to go with or dad to have you to go with him. I wonder are they planting Jarrah trees to take the place of those they cut down. Tell us a little more about the saw-mills.—Uncle B.)

A CHRISTMAS CARD.

Violet Thorn, Thorndale, North Dandalup, writes: I hope I am not a scallywag, but if I am will you please cross my name off that dreadful black list? A Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year to you, Uncle, and to all my "Grit" cousins. Although it is nearly Xmas time we have not had very many hot days over here yet. Has it been very hot over there? Gladys, Donald and I are each sending you (under separate cover) a Xmas card made from pressed West Australian flowers. The other day Dad found a bird's nest (a Shepherd's Companion) up one of the currant vine rows. When he found it there were two eggs and one little bird, but all the birds are hatched now. They are queer little things, with no feathers at all, only a very little down on their heads, and their eyes are not open yet.

(Dear Violet—Thank you all for the very delightful cards. It is not only nice to be remembered, but it is also nice to receive unusual remembrances like your cards. You will find those wee birds will grow very quickly. You look out, and I will tell you soon something about the family troubles of a mother bird.—Uncle B.)

SHIP MATES.

Gladys Thorn, Thorndale, North Dandalup, writes: I know I am a scallywag, but will you please cross my name off that list? I wrote a letter to you before, but it was not finished. One of our small apricot trees had some fruit this year, and the others have some green ones on now. Our vines have not been sprayed this year, but many of them have green bunches of currants on. A dicky bird has built a nest in one of the vines. There are three baby birds, but none of them are pretty, because they only have a few feathers. They are about three days old, but have not got their eyes open yet. Two or three times we have noticed a letter from Bob Butler in the Children's Page, and I think he came over in the Karoola with his father the same time we did two years ago. About six weeks ago we went to a lantern lecture given by Mr. Rooney, (Continued on page 12.)

Seven to Seventeen—

at Pinjarrah. He is a missionary, and has been preaching in the Solomon Islands for 12 years. I will close now, wishing you and all my "Grit" cousins a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

(Dear Gladys,—I think you are right about Bob Butler going over on the boat with you. I hope you meet him some time when you go to Perth. His father is the Campaign Director for Prohibition in Perth. He used to help me very greatly with "Grit."—Uncle B.)

WHAT IS YOUR COLOR?

Marion Marshall Punch-street, Gundagai, writes: Please cross my name off the scallywag list. I have been very busy lately, and so I could not write to you. There are about three dozen kindergarten chairs and a birthday chair at the Sunday School now. The one whose birthday is nearest to the Sunday sits in the chair, and has a pick of the following colors: White, be pure; red, be brave; green, be useful; blue, be true; yellow, be happy; and pink (which is for the girls only), be dainty. We had a Xmas tree in connection with the Sunday School last Thursday night. Every scholar received a present. We had plenty of ice cream and lollies, too. The school breaking up took place last Wednesday, every child attending the school receiving a prize, and refreshments were given to everyone attending this function. My book is called "Meg, All Alone." It is a very nice book. We are going to the river next week, and spend a week's holiday.

(Dear Marion,—So pink is for girls only. But boys can be dainty as well as girls. I wonder did you ever hear about the little girl who asked why brides always wore white. She was told it was because they were happy. Black was the sad color and then she wondered why the bridegroom always wore black.—Uncle B.)

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N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance

(Continued from page 4.)

**SHALL CIVILISATION SURRENDER TO
THE BOOTLEGGER?**

The question remains: Which is supreme—the will of the people or the demands of the bootlegger? A nation which refused to surrender to all the cohorts of Germany will hardly lay down its arms, and hold out the white flag to the predatory liquor interests. When liquor alleges that "Prohibition can't be enforced," what they really mean is that "it shan't be enforced." Although outlawed in America, they have raised the standard of revolt there, not frankly, but surreptitiously, not in the open field, but insidiously in the halls of Congress and in the press. Is it to be supposed that a people which for four years fought its Southern brethren, in order to uphold the American Constitution, will go down before the ragged army of bootleggers, high-jackers, cut-throats, and sneak thieves that constitute the rank and file of the liquor forces of U.S.A.? America's answer was given at the recent Congressional elections, when she returned nearly 75 per cent. of the Legislature for the stricter enforcement of the law. Against the great rock of American public opinion the liquor seas have for six years broken in vain.

"ON GUARD!"**PROTECT NEW AREAS FROM DRINK-
SHOPS.****Ten Reasons against Voting for a Drink-
Shop.**

1. A Liquor Bar will reduce the value of adjoining residential property.
 2. Drink was never yet offered for public sale without ruining lives and homes, and never can be.
 3. No resident, not even the publican, will be the better for a new drink-shop—many will be ruined by it.
 4. Most home-owners in new areas have moved from congested centres where drink-shops abound, to secure more favorable surroundings for themselves and their families.
 5. Every application for a Drink License in a new area has the Brewer somewhere in the picture, though often cleverly concealed.
 6. Many residents buy or rent houses in hope that no drink-shop will be opened. Why disappoint them?
 7. Many children in such areas have never seen the degrading effects of drinking, and all should be shielded from doing so.
 8. Every penny taken by the new licensee means so much less for the home, the store-keeper, and your savings account.
 9. "The only person who, as a matter of commonsense, would desire to have a new license granted would be someone having an interest in that trade in that district."—The Solicitor to the Brewers' Society.
 10. No corporation has a moral right to apply for or support an application for a Drink License. Any bargain to remove a license from a slum to a new area is a crime.
- DEFEND YOUR HOMES!**

The trouble with leading a fast life is that the brakes usually refuse to hold when you want to stop.

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that way they
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same.



No. 15-F

**Saloons Decrease; Teachers
Increase.**

In spite of the fact that Arthur Brisbane, editor of the "To-day" column in the Hearst newspapers, is known to be a proponent of light wine and beer, the following admission of fact was made by him in a recent paragraph in his column: "Lloyd George says our Prohibition laws are not the work of cranks, and are making America the most prosperous country under the sun, not because they have the gold, but because they have not the drink." We have some drinks, a pretty bad kind, unfortunately. But no longer in big cities does the number of saloons equal the number of policemen and school teachers. Once in New York there were 8000 school teachers and 8000 open saloons. Now there are about twice as many school teachers, and not one legally open saloon. That's an improvement."



AT THE DENTIST'S.

"I would like to have a nerve killed. How much will it cost?"
 "Two dollars."
 "Can't you make it cheaper? I have such weak nerves."

WHEN THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

Women say that men are all alike, but when two men fall in love with the same woman a difference soon exists between them.

WHAT SHE WANTED TO KNOW.

Mandy, black and ponderous, had trouble with her teeth and was looking over some dental plates.

"Could Ah eat wid 'em as good as Ah used to eat wid mah own?" she asked.

"Oh, to be sure," replied the dentist. "These plates are so scientifically fabricated that mastication is facilitated to a degree equal to, if not exceeding, nature's own product."

"Yassuh, yassuh," from Mandy, still unconvinced, "but what Ah wants to know is kin you chew wid 'em as well as wid you' own?"

COULDN'T FEASE HIM.

Frequently during the dinner the old sea captain strained the credulity of the guests, but by the exercise of his ready wit had evaded a number of culs-de-sac. The supreme test came while he was describing a voyage in the South Seas.

"Cruising along one morning," he began, "we passed an island that was positively red with lobsters."

"But," said one of the guests, with unconcealed amusement, "lobsters are not red until boiled."

"Of course not," replied the old salt, undaunted. "but this was a volcanic island dotted with hot springs and geysers."

Since Russia went back to vodka blue Monday has reappeared on the Red calendar.

There are times when a bad man makes himself scarce. Good men are already scarce.

QUITE MODERN.

"Mah bredren," shouted Parson Potluck, "yo' want t' be ready to jump when yo' heahs Gabriel blow dat horn."

"Fo' goodness sake!" murmured Brother Simpson, "am he a-comin' in er autymobeel?"

ENTITLED TO A GOOD SEAT.

A friend just returned from teaching in Kentucky tells this story of a backwoodsman who had been elected to serve in the State Legislature. Arrived at the capital, he handed his card to the doorkeeper. That individual glanced at the name, and said, "You go upstairs."

"Like hell I go upstairs," said the embryo maker of laws. "I was elected to the Lower House, and that's where I stay."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Carpet is purchased by the yard and worn out by the foot.

Some men admit that they are self-made while there are others who blame it on their wives.

A man has to put up with a good deal in this world and put up for a good deal more.

Don't think that every sad-eyed woman has loved and lost. Perhaps she loved and got him.

The average girl never hears about a transaction involving an engagement ring without wishing that she had a finger in it.

A man may be handicapped by being born a poet, but there is no reason why he shouldn't brace up and make something of himself.

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

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

DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

SUNDAY.

"Come," you who say, "To-day or to-morrow we will go to this or that city and spend a year there and carry on a successful business," when all the while you do not even know what will happen to-morrow. For what is the nature of your life? Why, it is but a mist, which appears for a short time and then is seen no more. Instead of that you ought to say, "If it is the Lord's will, we shall live and do this or that."—Jas. 4, 13, 14. Weymouth.

Why make we such ado about this little life—

Tossed ever to and fro, fretted with anxious strife,

Vexed with life's changes, clinging still to broken toys,

Instead of pressing onward to eternal joys? For let come what may,

Live a few years, it will have pass'd away.

As shifting pictures so our life appears, One day all sunshine, next day raining tears.

Sometimes we tread a gladsome, flowery path,

Anon the clouds come sweeping down in wrath.

From youth to age we haste with rushing speed,

Time bears us forward, nor will halting heed.

Friends meet us on the way, too soon, alas! On to divergent ways from us they pass.

A handclasp—farewell glance—they may not stay,

But pass for ever from our sight away. Ah, if this life were all,

Well might the future these sad hearts appal!

MONDAY.

"Come unto Me."

Have you ever thought what Jesus meant when He said, "Come unto Me"?

Some people when they say, "Do come and see me," do not mean what they say. When you take them at their word you find they did not expect you, and give you a very cool welcome, if it can be called a welcome. They make you feel as if you wished yourself elsewhere. But Jesus always means what He says. Come means come. "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Not only will He receive you graciously, but He will love you freely. There will be no coldness about His reception. He will also return your visit, for He says, "If any man hear My voice, I will come in and sup with him." Many a time has He knocked at your door. Have you opened unto Him immediately? Perhaps you have knocked at His door by prayer sometimes, and have never waited for an answer. Some passing things of time have called you away, and He had many things to say to you. You knocked once, perhaps, and hastened off. Other things occupied all your time and attention, and so you gained nothing. "Come unto Me," He says. You can only come by prayer. But He is waiting just where you are to open to you. His storehouse is full of gifts for you. He is able to supply ALL you need according to His riches in glory. To do exceeding abundantly above all you can ask or think. "Ask, and ye SHALL receive, that your joy may be FULL."

TUESDAY.

"My God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

"According to Thy riches." Who can tell The vast extent of these?

In light none dare approach, Lord, Thou dost dwell,

That light which all things sees.
And worlds on worlds are not too vast for Thee,

Of self chosen friends,
Nor tiniest speck too small for Thee to see.
Thy will be done, O Father, none can crave
A greater boon than this.

Thy will is that Thy children ask and have
What makes for lasting bliss;
"According to Thy riches," Thou wilt fill
Their utmost need, when Thou dost work
Thy will.

—From "Southern Cross or World Unseen."

WEDNESDAY.

"As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man."

You will see the reflection of your own heart in others. Are you loving, they will appear so to you. Are you disagreeable, or will find your neighbors disagreeable, or imagine them so. The faults you see in others are just the reflection of your own. Look into the mirror with a frowning face, and the face in the mirror will frown back on you. So it is with those around you. Our friends are those who see the best in us, our enemies those who see the worst. He who suspects others is much to be suspected himself. He who doubts all is himself untrustworthy.

THURSDAY.

Give love if you would win back love,
Who doubts all men will faithless prove.
We see too oft what we expect
To see, and our own heart reflect
On others, for our eyes are blind
To all save that which in ourselves we find.

FRIDAY.

How easy it is to be kind to friends, to be good to those who are good to us, to give to those who give; but those who most need our friendship are often passed by—the sick, the lonely, the despised, the forsaken. You like visiting your friends, but there is no virtue in that; that lonely widow, or forsaken wife, that stranger in a strange land, far from friends and home, that disagreeable old spinster, or crabby neighbor, may perhaps need your friendship more, and a visit from you, or a kindly gift, help to brighten their sad lives.

SATURDAY.

"If you love those who love you what credit is it to you? Why, even bad men love those who love them. And if you are kind to those who are kind to you, what credit is it to you? Even bad men act thus."—Luke, 6, 32.

Just a little bit of kindness,
Just a little bit of love,
And you'll make some life the brighter,
More like heaven above.
Kindness for a narrow circle
Of self-chosen friends,
Oft is in self-love beginning,
And in self-love ends.

Give your love to those who need it,
Open wide your door
To the lone heart who is missing,
Those who come no more.
Just a little bit of kindness
You alone can give
To those who so sorely need it,
Who sad lives now live.

Those who fail and those who falter
Up life's weary road,
Those whose burdens are too heavy,
And none share their load,
Help to make such lives the brighter.
Be a friend to those
Who are friendless, lone, discouraged,
Those whom no one knows.

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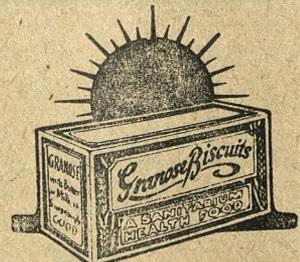
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"PROHIBITION AT ITS WORST."

AN ENCOURAGING WITNESS.

Under the arresting title of "Prohibition at its Worst," Mr. Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics, Yale University, has issued in an enlarged form the evidence given by him before the sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate in April last.

Professor Fisher is a personal abstainer, but he is one who thinks that National Prohibition came too soon; but he also thinks that "Prohibition has accomplished much good, hygienically, economically, and socially."

Despite all that has been said about drunkenness in New York City, he points out that the finger-print bureau records a decrease of first offenders (as indicated by convictions for drunkenness for the first time) from 24 per 10,000 population in 1914 to 6 per 10,000 in 1925. The figures in 1916 were 19; they fell heavily during war-time restrictions; rose as high as 9 in 1922, but in 1925 were 5.6 per 10,000; and he asserts that the recruiting for the army of drunkards among the young is not increasing, as alleged, but steadily falling off. In 1916 there were 10,126 such cases, in 1925 3517, with a population increased by nearly a million. Dealing with the general drunkenness figures he points out three considerations which should profoundly modify the conclusions generally drawn from the figures as published:

First, the increased "toxicity" of the liquor now drunk results in a greater number of cases of intoxication in proportion to the total number of drinkers than before Prohibition. "Temperance" is all but impossible and drunkenness all but inevitable with such liquors.

Second, no allowance is made for increased population; and

Third, there is much greater severity in making arrests than before Prohibition; probably as 90 per cent. of public drunkenness is to 40 per cent. in pre-Prohibition days.

EFFECT AMONG STUDENTS.

Applying these considerations, Professor Fisher finds that "it is not debatable" that

1. There has been a very substantial reduction in arrests for drunkenness, and

2. A still greater reduction in drinking.

Discussing the statistics of actual consumption of alcohol, the Professor finds that the total consumption of alcohol to-day in beverage form is less than 16 per cent. of pre-Prohibition consumption, and probably less than 10 per cent.

Professor Fisher deals quite frankly with the drinking among students, as to which we hear so much. He says that "the prevailing sentiment among Yale students is wet," but he is emphatic as to the benefit which Prohibition has brought to the University. He quotes amongst others the testimony of Charles C. Clarke, Professor of

Romance Languages, who is "not a Prohibitionist," as follows:

"I will admit, however, that the effect of Prohibition at Yale has been good. I know whereof I speak, for I have been a member of the committee on discipline from a time dating back many years before Prohibition. I do not pretend that the students are Prohibitionists or are not drinking. But the change has been simply revolutionary. In old days our committee was constantly busy with cases involving intoxication and the disorders arising from it. Now we have practically no business of the kind to transact." And he adopts the summing-up by the "Literary Digest" of the testimony of 213 college heads representing forty-four States, that there are actually fewer drinkers in the colleges now than in the days when there were only one-third the present number of students.

FALLING-OFF IN PROFANITY.

One curious fact he notes—that the cases of profanity dealt with in New York City have fallen from 4350 in 1919 to 1695 in 1924, or from 786 per million to 284. His conclusions are:

1. Present conditions are intolerable and must be corrected.

2. Even so, they are not as dark as they have been painted. Moreover, if we do ultimately correct them, they are now in the nature of temporary evils, destined to fade away in a few years, while the good from Prohibition will go on indefinitely.

3. A great net good is already being realised, including over 6,000,000,000 dollars a year in cold cash values.

4. Real personal liberty, the liberty to live and enjoy the full use of our faculties, is increased by Prohibition.

5. Light wines and beer cannot be legalised without another Constitutional Amendment.

6. No such amendment can be passed.

7. All that the wets can possibly accomplish is laxity of enforcement or nullification; in other words, enormously to increase the very disrespect for law which they profess to deplore.

8. Therefore, the only satisfactory solution lies in fuller enforcement.

9. This can be accomplished, especially, with the aid of education—when we "face the facts."—"Sunday Observer" (Eng.).

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BATTLE WITH THE BOTTLE.

The smoke of battle has sufficiently cleared away to allow a fair estimate of the casualties of the recent election debacle. Demon rum seems to have been the centric of conflict in several States, despite attempts to shift interest in other directions.

The Seventieth Congress is announced as overwhelmingly dry by Wayne B. Wheeler, Attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, in the New York "Times," who asserts that 71 per cent. of the Democratic members and 72 per cent. of the Republicans of the next House of Representatives have dry voting records.

In the Senate 76 per cent. of the Republicans and 70 per cent. of the Democrats have made dry pronouncements. "The dry sentiment of the nation is revealed in the re-election of 296 members of the present Congress who have dry records."

It is said that only nine out of thirty-five Senators elected on November 2 are wet. Of the thirty-nine new members of the House at least twenty-five have committed themselves to the dry cause.

It is also claimed that ten members of the House and four or five in the Senate not classed as dries will oppose any effort to repeal the National Prohibition Act or write modifying provisions into it.

In New York the vote for Governor was as follows according to the "Times": Smith, 1,488,740; Mills, 1,212,861; or a total of 2,701,601. There were 381 election districts missing in this count.

The vote on the referendum stood: 1,222,708, "Yes"; 349,965, "No"; making a total vote of 1,572,673. Districts missing in this count, 2330. While it is not perfectly satisfactory on account of the number of districts missing, yet the count shows 1,128,928 more votes cast for Governor by all parties than for and against the referendum. It is claimed the dries refused to vote.

Missouri, California and Colorado reaffirmed their law-enforcement Acts. Missouri, with its St. Louis brewery interests to combat, rolled up a majority of 100,000 on the dry side. Colorado sustained her code by 40,000. California showed increasing dry sentiment by a majority of 56,366. In 1922 the dry majority was only 33,943.

Montana, in an exceedingly light vote, was the only State to reverse itself. Already which meets in January, will pass a bone-dry enforcement law.

Missouri wets are accusing one another bitterly. The State Branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has announced its withdrawal from the national organisation.

Even Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, is reported as saying that the "Republican Party is at the parting of the ways and, unless it takes a righteous and courageous stand on Prohibition, will go down like the Whig Party as a result of its inability to rise to the slavery issue."

When the first reports of the election reached Bordeaux, France, there was a wild tumult of joy among the wine-growers. However, when they rushed to the American Embassy before the doors were open for confirmation their dreams of large wine sales began to fade, and they settled down to deep gloom.—Los Angeles "Times."

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Majority of College Men Do Not Drink, Says Dr. David Starr Jordan

The justification of the Eighteenth Amendment lies in the fact that a person may do as he wishes as long as he consumes his own smoke." This is the opinion of one of America's greatest educators—Dr. David Starr Jordan, president-emeritus of Leland Stanford University, who has been an unwavering supporter of the Prohibition policy throughout many years of agitation for this reform. "We cannot turn back," he declared, in reiterating his belief that the law cannot be repealed and should not be modified. "We cannot return to the old system. We cannot do away with saloons and yet sell light wines and beer. We should not permit criminals to drive us into refuting our word.

"We must continue to enforce Prohibition. Alcohol is not a stimulant—it is a poison. The human brain is the finest mechanism known, and everything that affects the nerves affects it in a harmful manner."

Dr. Jordan maintained that the people who voted in the recent newspaper plebiscite live mostly in the cities, and that those who were interested in the defeat of the amendment were enabled to vote as many times as they desired.

"I do not believe that the majority of college students drink," said Dr. Jordan, "and those who do form a negligible minority, in my opinion. I base these statements on the fact that I have been in college since 1868 and as a consequence I know 'quite a little' about college men."

Lord Dewar Doesn't Touch It.

London "Daily Graphic" Says So.

It is proverbial that bartenders, brewers and distillers are often teetotalers. In proof of this, the following extract from a sketch describing the reopening of an old London restaurant is reprinted from the "Daily Graphic":

"A table away, however—most interesting of all—was a middle-aged man lunching alone and sipping ginger beer, with droll solemnity, through a couple of straws. It was Lord Dewar, and I went over to his table.

"Do you always drink that?" I asked the head of the distillery concern bearing his name.

"Usually," was the reply. "You know," he continued, "it is not generally realised that people in the whisky trade are the quintessence of sobriety. Personally, if I take a single glass of port or champagne it makes me feel bad for three or four days afterward."

"Incidentally, Lord Dewar does not think that America will ever allow spirits again. . . . And then he told me how the British consumption of whisky has decreased from 32,000,000 gallons a year to 12,000,000 gallons."

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