

Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

VOL. XXII. No. 22.

Twopence.

SYDNEY, AUGUST 2, 1928.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney,
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WHY I AM VOTING PROHIBITION.

FOR "GRIT," BY A WORKING MAN J.P.

I have not been on the "water cart," but for over 20 years took a drink or two. Not by doctors' orders, not because I was thirsty, but just because it was the social custom and, to be quite truthful, because I liked it.

Now I am straight for Prohibition, for the two following reasons:

First: I tried this on twenty men. I said in each case: "Poor old Smith, Mac, Pat, etc., has gone down." In nineteen cases the reply was "Shicker." Nineteen out of twenty men down and out. What, "shicker"? This opened my eyes.

Second: In fifty towns I visited—North Coast, South Coast, Western Line, Northern Line—I carefully inquired, just as a hobby, what was the cause of poverty in those towns. In forty-six out of fifty the only cause was the drinking habits of the father or mother. Nearly always the father.

A LIQUOR SAMPLE.

FROM THE "LABOR DAILY."

Scattered through the pages of the "Labor Daily" in its issue of 27/7/28 the following seven "liquor samples" are to be found. The paper is editorially opposed to Prohibition. One wonders if it is satisfied with the alternative:

HIGH OFFICIAL FINED. DROVE CAR WHILE DRUNK.

MELBOURNE, Thursday.

A fine of £5 was imposed by the City Court on Alfred Thomas Clark, an engineer of the State Public Works Department, for driving a motor car while under the influence of liquor.

One justice wished to send Clark to jail for fourteen days. Clark, who denied the allegation, occupies a high position in the department.

DRUNKEN SLEEP IN CAR.

WEST MAITLAND, Thursday.

For driving a car while under the influence of liquor, Austril Gordon Foote was fined £15 at East Maitland Court to-day. Sergeant Woods stated that defendant had been refused liquor at an hotel at West Maitland, and then drove into a fence, where he was found asleep some hours later.

ON BIGAMY CHARGE.

When Arthur Frederick Abigail, 47, traveller, was committed for trial from the Central Police Court yesterday on a charge of having committed bigamy, his solicitor, Mr. E. R. Abigail, said that defendant was very ill.

According to Constable McEntree, who interviewed defendant at a private hospital in Darlinghurst, Abigail had said, "That's right; I'd been drinking. I must have been mad."

LEGLESS MEN IN STREET BRAWL. FIGHT CONSTABLE.

FINED AT NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE, Thursday.

Two battle-scarred war heroes, one minus both legs and the other with only one, had a "dust-up" with a policeman who attempted to arrest them for drunkenness, yesterday. As a result, they faced several additional charges at the Police Court this morning.

Oswald Asprey Lewis, 32, a laborer, who plodded his way into the court on two

wooden legs, was fined amounts totalling £6 14/6, for being drunk, using indecent language and maliciously damaging the arresting constable's overcoat.

His one-legged friend, Claude Gellety, 30, a laborer, was also fined £5 for indecent language, and £5 for inciting his mate to resist arrest.

Constable Flaherty related how he observed Lewis drunk in Glebe Road, Adamstown. On

A Second Debate

SYDNEY TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23rd,
8 p.m.

The "Wets" will affirm
The "Drys" will oppose

To be Broadcast by 2FC.

the way to the police station he "played up," struggling and swearing, during which his waterproof cape was torn.

Gellety then came along and, holding his stick aloft, brought it down with a "thwack" on to his head.

"He followed this up by endeavoring to trip me up," concluded the witness.

Mr. Street (for Lewis) said he had lost both legs at the front and this experience had made him bitter.

KNOCKED DOWN A GIRL.

NEWCASTLE, Thursday.

Isla Catherine King, a schoolgirl, was knocked down and injured by a motor-car in Hunter-street on July 6.

At the police court to-day, John William Young, driver of the car, was fined £7/13/6 for dangerous driving.

As the girl left an outward-bound tram at Auckland-street, Young's car came up between the tram and another standing motor-car, and knocked her down.

LIVELY FEW MINUTES. UPROAR IN WINE BAR.

There were some lively minutes in a Bourke-street wine saloon on Wednesday, and conflicting stories of the affair were told at the Central Police Court yesterday, when Albert Alexander Athern, 49, laborer, was fined £3 for having maliciously damaged property belonging to Frederick Manley Ashe. Athern was also ordered to pay £5 7/6 compensation.

Ashe, the proprietor of the saloon, said that he had cautioned defendant about using bad language, whereupon Athern picked up a chair and smashed a glass door, light fittings, three pictures, and some glasses.

Athern's story was that when he entered the saloon Mrs. Ashe was throwing flower pots at her husband.

A chair was hurled out into the street. He retrieved it, and was re-entering the saloon when the door slammed and the glass was accidentally broken.

NO CRIMINAL INTENT. MAN WITH HACKSAW.

Arrested while sawing a lock off a shop door, Michael Joseph John McManus, 25, letter carrier, was able to convince a jury at the Darlinghurst Sessions yesterday that he had no criminal intent.

Defendant attributed his conduct to an over-indulgence in strong drink, and the challenge of another man who dared him to saw off the lock.

The jury were doubtlessly influenced by defendant's unblemished character during his 11 years' employment in the Postmaster-General's Department, and brought in a verdict of not guilty.

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PASS "GRIT" ON

A LABOR MEMBER.

A PLEA FOR PROHIBITION.

By the REV. JAMES BARR, B.D., M.P.

To me, Prohibition is the master method, the only ultimate solution of the liquor problem, the goal of all our endeavors. We hail every step towards it. To-day we claim for Scotland the power of local veto by direct vote. To-morrow we shall claim for her the power of national veto by the same method. New Zealand gave us a lead to Prohibition in local areas. Let her now give us a lead to Prohibition on a national scale. We defend Prohibition, local or national, as just, thorough, effective, approved and commanding increasing support wherever it has been put into effective operation.

It is Just.—If there is to be no taxation without representation, then it is just and necessary, of civil right, that we should have a vote in regard to the continued existence of the institution that directly and indirectly lays upon us some of our heaviest public burdens.

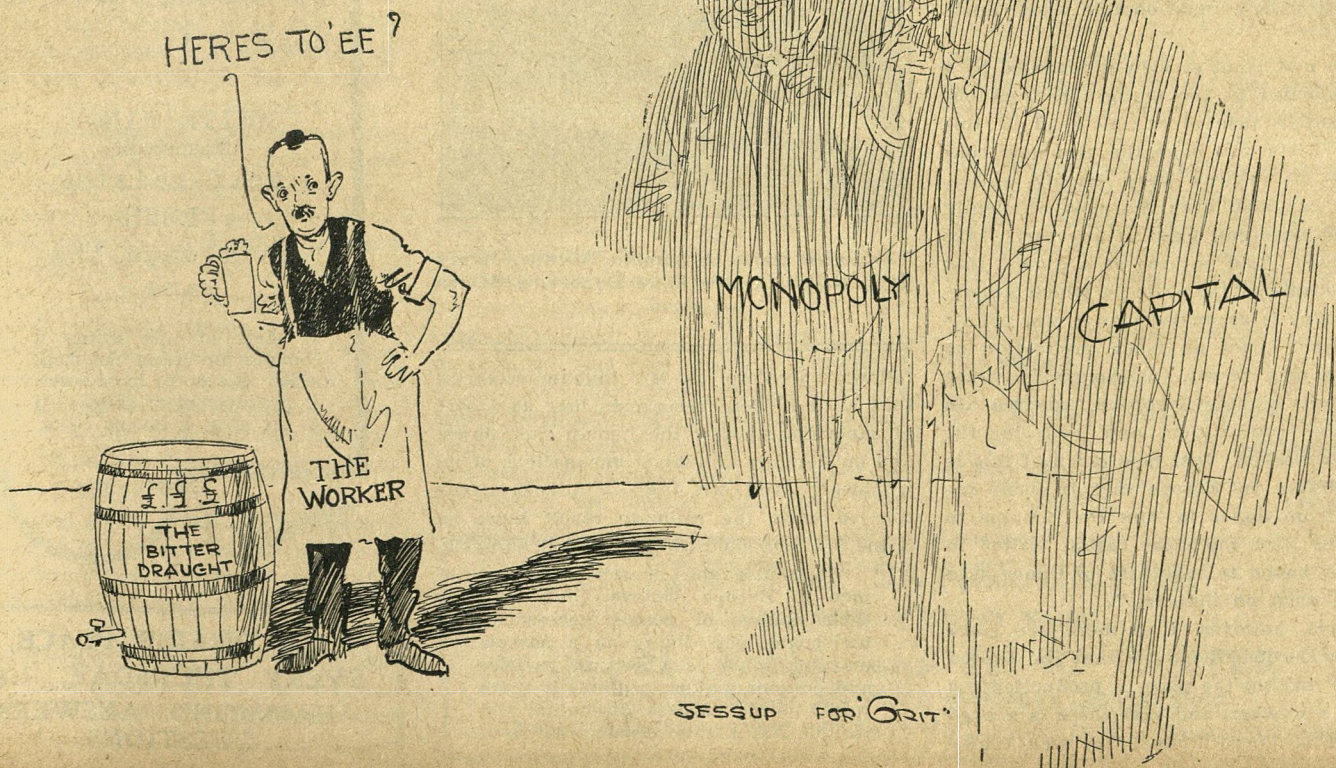
It is Thorough.—Reform in this matter, to be of any value, must be large and drastic, in accordance with the axiom of John Stuart Mill: "When things are very bad, small measures do not produce small effects; they produce no effect at all."

It is Effective.—It has been said that to shut up all the public houses would be as futile as it has been in the United States of America. We should be overjoyed could we have that American futility here. The liquor men in America do not believe a word of this alleged failure and futility. Even when only certain States in America had Prohibition, liquor dealers already confessed its power. Thus in 1908, President Taylor, of the Wholesale National Dealers' Association of America: "I can say, without fear of contradiction, that during the past year we have had more troubles to confront than during the entire period of our existence. During the past twelve months the Prohibitionists have made grave inroads in our business. Especially is this true in the South, and unless we work with more energy and determination to stop this tidal wave, every State in the South will be closed to us." In 1913 the "National Liquor Dealers' Journal" of America, writing on national Prohibition, said: "To us this is the handwriting on the wall, and its interpretation spells doom." The same convincing testimony comes from the users of liquor. In 1923 at Worcester,

Massachusetts, Lord Birkenhead declared: "Prohibition in America is pathetic. It is awful travelling about the country for weeks at a time, and seeing nothing but a ghastly glass of water." Sir Arthur Conan Doyle discusses whether there will be wine in heaven for all who crave it, and he rather thinks men may forget their earthly longings. He says: "For instance, I have been accustomed to wine all my life; but I am in America now and cannot get it, and I have rather lost my appetite for wine." Jack O'Donnell, in two articles in "Collier's Weekly," declared that he had always been "wet," and always would be. He set out to prove how "wet" the United States still was, but he tells us how as he passed from State to State and heard what Prohibition had done even by the confession of liquor men, it almost broke his "wet" heart. At length he went to an old boon companion in Des Moines, Iowa, who told him how as a result of Prohibition he had foresworn liquor, and whose wife declared that now they had bought their home, "and that's something," she added, "Prohibition and the Volstead Act have done for Bill and me." Then as their child was put to bed, he heard its voice uplifted in prayer: "And God bless papa and mamma and Mr. Volstead." Then he declares: "That little child and her

(Continued on page 10.)

PERCENTAGE OF EVERY PINT OF BEER BOUGHT BY THE WORKER GOES TO THE FIGHTING FUND OF CAPITALISM AND MONOPOLY—



HELPING THE ENEMY.

A POWERFUL DRUG ON INDUSTRY.

WHAT AMERICAN EDITORS FOUND WHEN THEY WENT TO EUROPE.

PROHIBITION BECOMING A VITAL ECONOMIC ISSUE.

"We have mass production in America, and use machinery for everything. Our climate is more stimulating; that is what makes drinking wholly different from what it is in Europe. Our whole life is more encouraging to effort. But when everything is said, liquor is powerfully deterring Europe from meeting American competition."

In recent articles in the press a great deal has been written on the subject of Prohibition in the United States. Many of the writers, both for and against, have never been in America. Much of what they have to tell us is obvious propaganda. The multitude of counsellors confuses us, and doubt is engendered, not through the lack, but because of the visit paid to Europe by a group of American newspaper men, who went there for the express purpose of studying the social and economic conditions under a "wet" regime. America has been "dry" long enough, you see, to lend novelty to countries still under the liquor traffic; dry long enough, also, to permit of comparisons established on the basis of a thorough, and not merely a superficial, acquaintance with "dry" conditions.

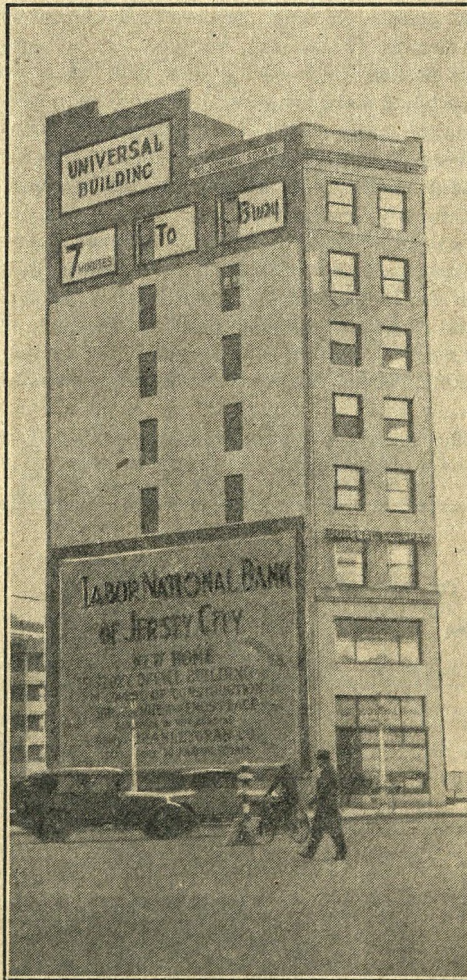
Here, then, is the new angle we seek. What do Americans think of "wet" Europe? What are the consequences of wetness which they have discovered? What views concerning Prohibition do they find to be prevalent in Europe?

Answers to these questions are supplied by Mr. Harvey Ingham, editor of "The Register," Des Moines, Iowa, who was one of the party of peripatetic journalists. Many of us would appreciate a new angle on this vexed question.

Such a new point of view is afforded by a view embodied in the paragraph from one of his letters printed at the head of this article. There you have the economic consequence of wetness very tersely stated. "Nobody can visit even the most efficiently organised European plant of any sort," says Mr. Ingham, "and not see at a glance that partly because of the scale on which American industry is organised man power counts for at least twice as much production as European man power. If American wages are twice as high as European, America can stand the competition and sell in the European market. Just how much of this is due to liquor in Europe and freedom relatively from liquor in America remains to be shown. But the most casual visitor to Europe is bound to take note of liquor as a powerful drug on industry."

It seems, however, that there are some people in Europe who think that the United States is making the pace in production too much of a cracker, and that there is a need to reduce it. Lord Riddell, the well-known London newspaper magnate, is one of them.

"The human race," he told Mr. Ingham, "needs to be slowed down; too high a speed will soon overdo everything." That, of course, is a matter of opinion, and Lord Riddell is entitled to his. The point is that he is an opponent of Prohibition, and that his remarks were made in that connection. It



The Labor Bank at Summit Avenue, Jersey City, N.J., is where Mike Donovan's Saloon stood.

follows, therefore, as Mr. Ingham remarks, that Lord Riddell "recognises beer as a sort of soporific, slowing the human race down, and incidentally making it unconscious of its troubles." And Mr. Ingham directs attention to what the ultimate result must be if the use of a soporific is to be encouraged:

"Without doubt," he writes, "shrewd men in Europe believe that with their masses of people necessarily underpaid and living on a narrow margin, liquor is a sort of pacifier and content maker; without it there would be restlessness, discontent and trouble. But this slowing down of liquor is bound to bring pressure in another way if America keeps sober,

for within five years there will be no field in which a drinking labor class can compete with American production, and that is going to create distress and stir discontent in another way."

Mr. Ingham finds that this is coming to be realised silently in Europe. All sorts of manufacturers in the various European countries were questioned upon this aspect of the matter, and "in every instance," says Mr. Ingham, "the response has been that Europe must do something with the liquor problem. It is not merely with Europe getting thoroughly alert men and women on the machines; it is getting rid of the enormous burden of expense. The money Europe is spending for liquor is the money very largely that America is spending for automobiles. Leaving out the moral and physical effects of liquor entirely, merely

(Continued on page 12.)

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MACQUARIE PLACE,
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HAMMOND ANSWERS
QUESTIONS.

THE PRICE OF PROGRESS.

AN ANGLICAN PARSON'S REASONS.

By Rev. A. G. POWELL, Th.Schol., Rector of East Orange.

A conspicuous fact to be noted in connection with this question is that no justification is being offered for the drink trade as it is. Whatever the trade may be doing to avert what to them may be called a calamity it is not by boldly declaring drink to be a good thing. The leading speakers against Prohibition generally admit drink to be an evil that has got to be curbed. No one, then, is getting up to-day and out and out defending the traffic in alcoholic liquors. Defence, of course, is made, but under the cover of advocating merely reform. But, as a matter of fact, since we are prohibited from abstaining from voting on this matter in September, we are put into the position of saying we will allow the existence of this trade as it is, or we will dispose of it. I am aware that while many do not doubt that drink has become a gigantic evil, they are yet in doubt on the point of voting for Prohibition. I have suffered the same doubt, and give here the conclusion I have reached. It is my own personal point of view, and I give it because of the help it will be to a number of my people who care to know my point of view:

(1) IS IT A CHRISTIAN WAY OF ACTING BY PROHIBITING?

I confess that this was the outstanding point at issue in my mind. I clearly see that in the teaching of our Lord each man is to control his life from within. To the follower of Christ no other consideration will be necessary for his manner of life. "To me to live is Christ" is the royal way of Christian conduct. But I do not see that the State can count upon this method; I don't know that in any of its functions it ever treats the citizens in this way. It puts us under Law; and whether it be the hours during which men shall labor, get a hair cut, purchase their groceries, or the weightier matters of theft, murder, unchastity and defamation of character, the law prohibits, saying, Thou shall not. If the State is right in these, and for the reason that these prohibitions are for the public good, I know no reason why the drink evil should be excluded from the same law. It would be right for the State to prohibit intoxicating liquors. Furthermore, since the church is enabled to carry out much of its beneficent work under such laws as already exist, one can suppose that this further Prohibition by the State will react in a way that will facilitate the church's good work in the community. Thus I shall vote for Prohibition.

An educated person will carry his thought still farther. We have come to an age of wonderful knowledge and strange complexity. Most of our thought to-day is dominated by the idea of Evolution, and our life is dominated by the applications of scientific discoveries. Dean Inge has said: "You will find if you think it out that certain new ethical duties are involved in these new discoveries;

such, for example, as our duty to the lower animals, which takes rather a different aspect since the discoveries of Darwin; and our duty to posterity, which the study of genetics and heredity is putting on a scientific basis." He means that as we have reached the stage when the law says, "You shall not brutally kick your dog," so we may yet reach the stage when the physically unfit shall not be permitted to marry. Similarly we must see that society by the same law of development in its economic life will say that this trade in liquor must go—it is a drag on its progress, a blot on its life, a disease in its body; in short, it is an intolerable anachronism. The State that makes the experiment has enterprise and vision, and any cost in compensation to the trade, if this is demanded, or in enforcement, if this should be necessary, is entirely justified. Some are objecting that the experiment in America has failed. This remains to be proved. If you want a mushroom you expect its growth in a night; if a mighty oak you must await its time. So it is with all struggles between good and evil. The good may be slow in winning its way, but it will win. Generally a number of people have to die before reforms and improvements can come. This is true of everything.

The objection that you have only to prohibit an Australian and he will go and do the prohibited is a sheer impertinence. I take it that the Australian is a reasonable fellow, and if a majority of them declare their will for a certain thing they will reveal their capacity to see it through. I have no fears about the difficulty of effecting the reforms at which Prohibition of intoxicating liquor aims. True, some will endeavor by all illicit means to quench their thirst; but their thirst will be slaked some day—in the grave. A new generation will be free.

(2) OBSTRUCTING THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

Few there are who have not suffered annoyance of some sort on account of drink. The clergy well know the damning efforts in their endeavors to produce moral and spiritual improvement in the people. They see men thrusting themselves out from Christ on account of it. This is true at the home base. And how utterly maddening it is to know that worse consequences are known elsewhere. The degradation and destitution resulting from drink at home may be ameliorated in many ways; but what can compensate the disaster that comes from

the trade dumping its liquor down on the track of our pioneer clergy who, in Africa or Melanesia, are blazing a trail for Christ? One illustration must suffice. I take it from p. 172 of Frank Lenwood's "Social Problems and the East—a Point of Honor":

"The drink traffic all the world over is little to our credit. Every congress on native affairs agrees that natives should not be supplied with drink; every writer who shows any desire to uplift them reiterates the appeal, and yet the sale goes on. Perhaps England is less concerned than some other countries, but, as the world's shipping agents, we have had most of the vile stuff through our hands."

An English bishop said of Southern Nigeria:

"When travelling in some parts of the delta it is not possible to purchase food unless you are prepared to pay for it in gin. Arch-deacon Dennis . . . could not get a fowl because the people insisted on a bottle of gin in payment, and I have been frequently refused in the same way. At Agberi . . . we had to withdraw the man there because the people would not sell him food unless he produced gin in exchange." He goes on to say: "Opium has no sooner disappeared from China than we read (for the comfort of British shareholders) that certain important U.S. beer-making concerns propose invading China in consequence of Prohibition in the United States."

There appears to be neither scruple nor conscience in a traffic of this sort. Who is not offended that the dearest enterprises of God on earth have across their path the evils of our modern civilisation, as well as the native one of darkness and superstition? This is more than I can stand, and when the State asks for my verdict I cannot do a thing that can be construed as favorable to liquor. Our civilisation cannot bear this evil, and the Kingdom of God cannot suffer it. The Pacific Ocean is increasingly becoming the centre of world affairs. America on one side, Australia on the other, both under Prohibition, can the better become the guardians and leaders of less advanced and primitive peoples. From Sydney Harbor should go out to China and Japan, to Papuan, Melanesian and Polynesian nothing save that which contributes to sound civilisation and the satisfaction of noblest desires.

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It's a priceless possession—this intangible Time. Yet everyone wastes it, throws it about and never gives it a thought until it's gone.

You have the idea that Time is eternal. So it is; but not for YOU. You only have a tiny bit of it. What you would do you must do quickly—or you won't have "TIME"!

Hope is Indispensable.

There are some real troubles and losses for which there is no cure but time. They are very few. Most troubles are not worth an hour of your life. They pass like the weather.

Try always to look ahead with **hopefulness**—it's a grand help. Think less of what you've lost and more of what you have left. Don't waste regrets about the past; build your hopes up on the future.

The instinct of hope in every man is no delusion. It's one of the most practical parts of his mental equipment. It inspires him to dreams and the desire to make the dreams come true. It shows him how he can make them come true.

Hope is the beginning of all big things. The world could not get along without it.

Set a High Standard— See How It Inspires.

The power of suggestion is immense. Set a high standard for everyone you meet and you'll mostly find they'll live up to it.

If a teacher sets a high mark for a boy at school he'll generally come out with flying colors. If his father expects him to be a gentleman, he'll do his best to be one. If his mother takes it for granted he'll never, never tell a lie—he'll never lie to her.

On the other hand, if a teacher continually calls attention to a pupil's stupidity—his mother frets because he's shy and self-conscious—and his father hasn't much hope for him—he'll invariably turn out the failure everyone predicts.

Hold out the thought of achievement to everyone. We unconsciously strive to be what the people about us expect of us.

A man who drifts with the tide soon lands on the rocks.

Money is a good servant but a dangerous master.

Quarrels would never last long if the fault were only on one side.

He that sips of many arts, drinks of none.

The sword is for him who wears it; the bridge for him who crosses it; the horse for him who mounts it.

The best way to forget one thing is to think hard of another.

IDEALS.

As you think, you travel; and as you love, you attract. You are to-day where your thoughts have brought you; you will be to-morrow where your thoughts take you. You cannot escape the result of your thoughts, but you can endure and learn, can accept and be glad. You will realise the vision (not the idle wish) of your heart, be it base or beautiful, or a mixture of both, for you will always gravitate toward that which you, secretly, must love. Into your hands will be placed the exact results of your thoughts; you will receive that which you earn; no more, no less. Whatever your present environment may be, you will fall, remain, or rise with your thoughts, your vision, your IDEAL. You will become as small as your controlling desire; as great as your dominant aspiration.

A grain does not fill a sack, but it helps the other grains.

To get nowhere follow the crowd.

Cultivation to the mind is as necessary as food to the body.

A sense of one's ignorance is a very valuable sense.

The most difficult thing in life is to know yourself.

You should forgive many things in others; nothing in yourself.

Campaign Meetings

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond

August 6—Croydon.

August 7—Epping.

August 9—Rockdale.

August 13—Artarmon.

August 14—Redfern.

Mr. Reg. Stephens

Formerly Chief Stoker, H.M.A.S. Australia

August 3, 4 and 5—Wellington.

August 8—Delegate.

August 10 to 12—Cooma.

August 13—Nimmitabel.

August 14—Bega.

August 15—Narooma.

August 16—Moruya.

Mr. R. J. C. Butler

Director, W.A. Prohibition League.

August 3, 4 and 5—Hay.

August 6—Deniliquin.

August 7—Berrigan.

August 8—Jerilderie.

August 10 and 11—Gundagai.

August 12—Tumut.

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A NOTABLE WOMAN.

MARY GILMORE IN "THE WORKER."

A good many people have written asking what is my opinion in regard to Prohibition. The matter is personal, and, as far as I know, not political. But I may say that since Prohibition came to America one can see more drunken women on the streets of Sydney in a week than one will see drunken men on the streets of New York, which is a much greater and a more cosmopolitan city than Sydney.

A few days ago, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, I saw two elderly women drunk in Market-street, and another when I turned round into George-street out of Market-street. If Prohibition does no more than prevent this it is worth supporting. At least that is what I think.

People will tell you that decent and kind people keep hotels (and take money that should go to feed and clothe children in return for making a man drunk); the same people, if they will, can also tell you that some of the most attractive and likeable people in the world are agents of the white slave traffic—and the justification is no better in the one case than in the other. As a matter of fact, half the girls one sees singly, in couples, and one might say in droves, up and down certain streets in Sydney, would not be there at all if it were not for the drink. One poor girl herself told me that if it were not for the drink she could not carry on, as, drunk, she could submit to what, sober, would be impossible. One evening going home at nine o'clock (which is not late) I was suddenly surrounded by about thirty such girls, all flying from the police. They had seemed to spring out of every adjacent doorway and shadowy corner, some running like hares out of Macquarie-street; yet, early as it was, most of them showed signs of drink. And they were all so young—poor drink-rotten bits of girls who might have belonged to any of us. Sobriety would have made women of half of them if not of more. So, if only for the sake of such as these, I am a Prohibitionist.—Mary Gilmore.

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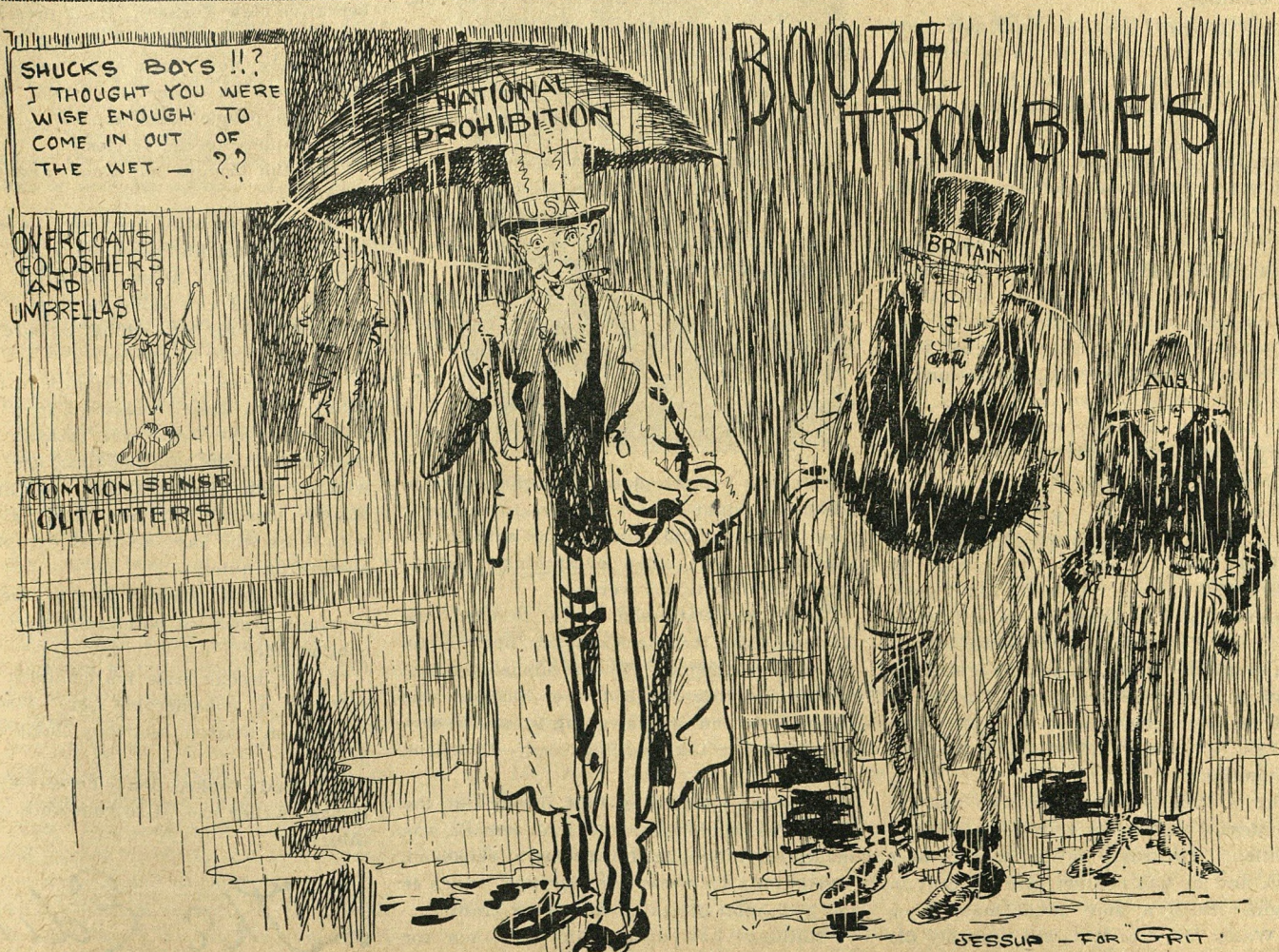
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THE UMBRELLA IS WORTH WHILE.

A Personal Chat with my readers

THE LAST MONTH.

A month will slip by very quickly, and the only chance in the lifetime of many to destroy the business that brutalises and defies the Church that spiritualises will have come and gone. You must vote for or against the liquor evil. Will you vote for the thing you cannot pray for? If you pray at all, you know you cannot, and no one can or ever has prayed for the success of the liquor sellers. A thing that cannot be prayed for is a thing that cannot be good.

Perhaps you do not pray. Well, then, let me put it this way: Will you vote for a thing you cannot be proud of? Even the brewers are ashamed of their retail trade; they don't defend it; they apologise for it. The liquor seller despises the customer who has made every possible sacrifice to contribute to his success. You could not be proud of having made possible the continuance of such a business.

Are you neutral? Neither hot nor cold? A rail sitter? Having the power to befriend the weak and yet not using that power? Are you devoting time and making sacrifices?

I urge that you should write to at least ten friends or neighbors each week during August. By this means we could reach at least 200,000 a week. Ten little letters! You could do it—it would make a difference if you did. If they are Christians urge them to vote as they pray. If they are not Christians, urge them to vote only for what they can be proud of, and no one outside a lunatic asylum is proud of the liquor business that attracts to itself the very worst and makes the very worst of what it attracts. Please do it; start to-day.

* * *

THESE OVER-BURDENED DAYS.

I am tired through and through. My work is never finished, and I grow as sensitive as a thistle-down to the breeze. It is, of course, stupid to expect even one's friends to even guess at what September 1st means to me. They don't know what I know; they don't feel as I feel. How could they be understanding?

I know a Prohibitionist, one who has for long confessed and boldly stated his belief in Prohibition. He says he is worth over £300,000, and he has not yet given a cent to the fight. Such a man could make New South Wales "dry," and he will probably die in a very few years and leave his money to send his relatives to Hell. Does that sound

harsh? Well, I never knew £300,000 help anyone to go to Heaven.

But it is not my business to decide for others, nor is it yours. I may have only £30, and it is imperative that I should deal honestly with God over what I have. I have not ten talents, but I have one. Is it in use?

Deciding for others is not my business, and I must resolutely refrain from toying with their possibilities, and steadfastly make the most of my possibilities.

I find great comfort in Annie Johnston Flint's lines:

I don't look back, God knows the fruitless efforts,
The wasted hours, the sinning, the regrets,
I leave them all with Him who blots the record,
And mercifully forgives, and then forgets.

I don't look forward, God sees all the future,
The road that, short or long, will lead me home,
And He will face with me its every trial,
And bear for me the burdens that may come.

But I look up—into the face of Jesus,
For there my heart can rest, my fears are stilled,
And there is joy, and love, and light for darkness,
And perfect peace, and every hope fulfilled.

* * *

Bruce Barton, the author of "The Man Nobody Knows," writes:

"A vigorous gentleman who was enjoying a brief vacation in Bermuda received this telegram from his office: 'Everything quiet here; better stay another week.'"

"Within an hour he was on the boat bound for home.

"If they had wired me that they were in trouble, I might have told them to use their best judgment and stay on," he said in explanation. "But when everything's quiet—that's the only time I worry."

"John M. Patterson, who founded the National Cash Register Company, operated on the same principle. He was amazingly cool in times of distress. But when business was prosperous, and orders rolling in, and everybody felt like taking things easy—then look out.

"It's the sunny day that brings out the adder," he would say; and that remark was invariably the signal for a general shake-up.

"His only fear was complacency, which is the lazy habit of taking things for granted.

"Nothing but death can be taken for granted. If you want an impressive reminder of that truth, go down to the river in New

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

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

Editor: ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

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

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

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1928.

York and see the ferryboats rotting at their docks. Only a few years ago the ferries were the gilt-edged investment of the most conservative New Yorkers. Bank presidents put the funds of widows and orphans into them. For surely New York and Brooklyn would stand there on either side of the river forever, and people must get across. Nothing could happen to the ferries.

"But the bridges happened, and then the tunnels.

"Immediately after the war I was asking Henry Ford for his views about the business future. 'I don't know,' he said. 'Nobody knows; but I can tell you this—it will be different. Only one thing is sure in this world, and that is change.'

"Men whose mental being is attuned to change, who keep themselves in a mood of alert expectancy, and who manage to guess right more than half the time, are the ones who do the biggest things and make the biggest money. But the world goes hard with those who have no desire except to keep everything quiet.

"Why alter things?" one of the French courtiers demanded petulantly. 'We are very comfortable.'

"A few weeks later his comfortable mind suffered a considerable jar. The French Revolution started, and they chopped off his head."

For God's sake, don't be satisfied with things as they are. Use your vote to change things.

The Editor

COWS AND BOOZE.

SALOONS DISPLACED BY BANK BUILDINGS.

HAPPIER CHILDREN ARE LISTED AMONG MYRIAD OF BENEFITS TO NATION AT LARGE.

Special from Monitor Bureau.

CHICAGO.—Prohibition, in banishing the "liquor aristocracy" from the United States, has aided the farmers and city dwellers financially, has resulted in happier children, and has substituted bank buildings for saloons in many sections of the nation.

These aspects of the operation of the national Prohibition law are witnessed by a trio of noted Chicagoans.

Prof. Henry C. Taylor, former chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture, and one of the leading agricultural economic authorities in the country, said:

"I grew up in Iowa under conditions of Prohibition and had no emotions on the subject either for or against Prohibition. I went to Wisconsin in 1896, and soon found myself surrounded with people who did more or less drinking. There were saloons on every hand. I was not interested in the saloons, and just continued indifferent to the whole liquor question until 1912.

BECAME INTERESTED.

"While a professor in the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin I started to develop a farm, four miles south of the University campus, on which I lived and kept a herd of pure-bred cattle, and soon had 40,000 dollars, mostly borrowed capital, invested. It was then I became interested in the liquor question, because of the effect of the open saloons of the city of Madison upon my hired man.

"I found that a good crew for filling silo might work effectively up till Saturday night, and the same crew was sometimes found worthless on Monday morning as a result of an over-Sunday spree. This led me to take a definite interest in Prohibition. I made contributions to the funds used for bringing about Prohibition in the city of Madison. This was adopted, and was of great value to me in giving me assurance each night that there would be somebody on the job to milk the cows the next morning.

"Under conditions of Prohibition in Madison the farm operations went ahead successfully.

DRY LAW AIDS FARMERS.

"With regard to the general effect of Prohibition since 1919 upon the farmers of the Middle West, they have gained very much more through the sale of larger quantities of milk and other dairy products, a sale which has so greatly increased under conditions of Prohibition, than they have lost through a curtailed market for barley and corn formerly used for brewing and distilling purposes."

Judge Andrew A. Bruce, of the Northwestern Law School, president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, said:

"There can be no question that if the State and Federal authorities made up their minds to properly enforce the laws against intoxicating liquors they could do so.

"As long as men and women on the 'Gold Coasts' and in the alleged upper classes of America have their own bootleggers and openly defy the law, so long will there be crime and violence among us.

"We could have a clean country if we desired it. We could suppress the greater



This building is being erected on "Gunther's Saloon" at Irving Place and 14th Street, New York City.

part of crime if we were really willing to make the sacrifice.

TEMPERATE NATION.

"As it is, however, we are more temperate than the nations of Europe. A very large amount of our commercial supremacy is due to the fact that as a rule our mechanics and farmers and laboring men are sober.

"There can be no doubt that there is a smaller consumption of liquor in America than formerly. There has been a great gain.

"The liquor dealers, once everywhere, are outlawed. There can be no respectable brewers' or distillers' associations. If they exercise an influence in politics it is the in-

fluence of the underworld and not of a liquor aristocracy."

Frank J. Loesch, one of Chicago's leading attorneys and president of the Chicago Crime Commission, said:

"Prohibition has had a remarkably beneficial effect upon the school children. I base this statement upon the information given me by school teachers, who tell me that children come to school to-day better fed, better clothed, and in a much better frame of mind than the same class of children had before Prohibition.

BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS.

"This effect is traced to the absence of the saloon, in which the breadwinner spent earnings which now go for increasing the better living and comfort of his family.

"The material prosperity of the people since Prohibition is evident on every side, but more especially at some of the prominent corners outside the 'Loop' district of Chicago. Take the north-east corner of Chicago Avenue and North Clark-street. There was a notorious saloon there for years, which was a menace to the public and a refuge for criminals. Its place is now occupied by a handsome building housing a bank which has millions of dollars on local deposit." This is just one example of many such building operations throughout the country, he said.

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

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BAD LIQUOR REDUCES DRY LAW VIOLATIONS.

TUCSON.—Prohibition Director for California and Arizona Frank R. McReynolds recently said that the poor quality of bootleg liquor, combined with a growing sense of regard for national Prohibition, has resulted in a decrease of liquor-law violations in Arizona in the past year. Not as much liquor comes into Arizona from Mexico as is generally believed; most of that from Mexico comes by way of California, McReynolds said.

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A Labor Member—

(Continued from page 3.)

mother, and millions of other little children and millions of other mothers, are in Mr. Volstead's corner, and I cannot help believing that their 'dry' voices—and their prayers—are drowning out the cries for personal liberty that we 'wets' are directing at official Washington."

It Yields Commercial Prosperity.—It displaces a trade which is one of the poorest man-employing, wage-paying industries in the country. It transfers to legitimate and beneficent industry the vast sums meantime spent on wasteful and baneful production. It thus makes demands on other industries for all kinds of goods, so that it not only speedily absorbs all the labor formerly engaged in the liquor trade, but also gives employment to tens of thousands more. It brings to an end labor which is not only unproductive but highly destructive, destroying all useful products, at war with all fructifying effort and detrimental to the economic welfare of the country. It replaces such labor with what Adam Smith calls productive labor, labor that multiplies itself in repeated beneficence. It ends a traffic that produces not wealth but poverty, and it makes a marvellous contribution to the real wealth of nations.

The wealth thus so greatly augmented lies, first of all, in material possessions. The basic material needs of the race are more amply supplied; for the liquor traffic involves a great wastage of foodstuffs. Thus the materials used in brewing and distilling in the year ending September 30, 1927, were for Great Britain and Northern Ireland: 811,628 tons of barely, 88,312 tons of unmalted corn, 41,168 tons of rice, maize and the like, and 90,838 tons of sugar, excluding 68,561 tons of molasses used for industrial alcohol. And not only is there thus an ampler food supply, but material necessities and comforts of all kinds are vastly increased. Two years ago Secretary Hoover reported that the standard of living had actually risen 19 per cent. in the United States since the adoption of Prohibition.

But the higher standard of living and the new wealth which Prohibition brings are not only measured by material things. For in the words of a great American poet, these things are but "flights of stairs", by which we rise to grander outlook, to purer life, to sublimer thoughts, and, as he tells us, there are new "pathways that appear as we to higher levels rise." And so does a country become truly rich; for the wealth of a nation does not lie, as Adam Smith taught, "in the abundance of its consumable goods," but, as John Ruskin declared, in the "number of its noble and happy human beings."

Prohibition Wins the Approval of Labor.—

The following important pronouncement appeared in the "Union Labor Advocate" of Chicago, in January, 1927:

"For some time the press of the country has been filled with statements from people in all walks of life claiming that organized Labor is 'wet' and opposed to the Volstead law. While there are some Unions which entered largely into the manufacturing and distribution of the brewers' products who were naturally opposed to the enactment of the present law, yet as a whole the laboring people in general have been more than satisfied with the adoption of the Volstead law. No single class of our people has benefited more than the laboring people. They have Labor temples and banks to-day in place of dingy quarters, and they settle their disputes without drink-caused riots."

Multitudinous testimony to the same effect can be given from Labor leaders all over the United States. Thus Mr. J. W. Kline, of Chicago, President of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Dropforgers and Helpers, with 15,000 members:

"The Eighteenth Amendment is the law of the land, made so by the will of the people. More than two-thirds of the States ratified that amendment. The law must be obeyed. As one of the leaders in the great American Labor Movement for the last 21 years, I appeal to our membership to obey the law, and put to shame Governors, Senators, Congressmen and Congress women who are trying to

overthrow good government. We cannot win our battles drunk."

Mr. W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen, has said:

"We believe that Prohibition has ushered in a new day for the workers of America."

While Mr. John S. Cooper, Congressman in Ohio, and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, declares:

"The average man is the greatest gainer from Prohibition. It is not the men and women who work for a living and are busily engaged in producing the wealth of the nation who are agitating against Prohibition. It is somewhat of a mystery to us men engaged in the dangerous business of railroading why any wage-earner would want to return to the misery of the evils of pre-Volstead days. To say that the Eighteenth Amendment has been a total failure, that the drink habit is as bad or worse than before, we know is simply propaganda of those interested in the return of a business that has done more to retard civilisation and human progress than any one thing in the world's history. We men in the railroad game know that the Eighteenth Amendment has been the greatest blessing we ever received; we know that we are better off morally, financially, intellectually and in every other way by the outlawing of the booze business."

Very remarkably testimony has recently been given to the success of Prohibition in America by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and one of the most prominent Labor leaders in Britain, who at a meeting in connection

(Continued on page 12.)

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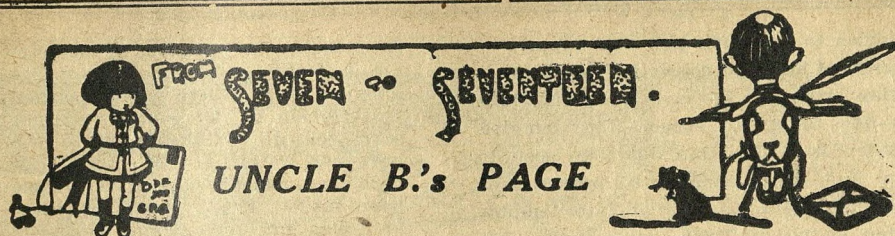


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Address all letters to Uncle B, Box 390F G.P.O., Sydney.

THE LAST MONTH.

Now then, Nes and Nis, honorary and otherwise, all the big ones and the little ones, the fat ones and the thin ones, let us all make the effort of our lives. The liquor exploiters are afraid of us and ashamed of themselves. Now is the greatest chance we have ever had to strike a blow for freedom. You can pray and you can pray often. You can distribute literature and you can do it well. You can persuade others to vote for you, as you cannot vote for yourself. Please hurry up and don't lose a minute of this precious month.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

WELCOME BACK.

Beryl Clendinning, West End, Uralla, writes: I suppose I may call you Uncle, since you are calling for new Nes and Nis, and I beg to become a Ni. I remember we always took "Grit" until a few years ago, when we seemed to drop it, and only the other day I picked one up at school and at once turned to your page, so you see I hadn't forgotten it. I see also that you are fighting for the good old cause—"Prohibition." This is in my opinion where we really do fight for our country. My own mother is treasurer of the Uralla W.C.T.U. in Uralla. The liquor traffic is a menace to public and physical health, and if only it could be stopped how many different homes would be made happier! All we can do is to fight to the finish, and as through all the ages past we have learned that the ones fighting for the right cause always win through. Will these obstinate, ignorant drunkards get it from somewhere else and make the poison of to-day more poisonous by their own folly? If so, our fight is not won until we are positive that all liquor has been banished from our land. Yes, I'm helping in the fight for the cause as much as I can, and if possible will distribute 10 "Grits." I would take more only Mum has other Prohibition matter to give out. I am 15 years of age; my birthday is on 28th August, and I am in the intermediate class at the Uralla Public School.

(Dear Beryl,—Your letter is just splendid, and I am proud to have such a willing and intelligent soldier in my anti-alcohol war. If only we could all actually double our efforts during August we could win in spite of all the misrepresentation and worse that we suffer from just now.—Uncle B.)

FIRST.

John Colquhoun, 75 Crampton-st., Wagga Wagga, writes: Thank you very much for the stamps. I only had two of them. That air mail stamp was lovely. I now have two hundred and seventy-eight stamps in my album. The new Ford car reached Wagga on Saturday, and has been on show here since Monday morning. I came first in the half-yearly exam. with six hundred and fourteen and a half out of seven hundred. Mr. Trafford gave us a visit about a week ago and told us a great deal about Temperance, and about running a Band of Hope. He stayed with us during the time he was here. The Henty Cub Pack came to Wagga last Wednesday, and we had lots of fun on Willan's Hill.

(Dear John,—We are all glad to hear you came first. Mr. Trafford is an old friend of mine, and I am glad you took care of him. Hope to send some more stamps soon.—Uncle B.)

ALL GO UP.

Ray Naylor, Victoria-st., Taree, writes: I have been put up into 6C Class to-day. Ron has been put into 2A and Betty in 1A. Dad went to a Prohibition meeting on Friday, where Mr. Roberts, the Methodist minister, spoke, as Mr. Roger, who was to have spoken, did not turn up.

(Dear Ray,—So you have all been moved up. That is fine. Do you know the Gloucester electorate won Prohibition, but was cheated out of it by the old three-fifths majority clause, which fortunately does not operate now.—Uncle B.)

ONLY ONE.

Vera Waddell, Arcadia, via Hornsby, writes: I got a "Grit" on Monday night with the paper. I like reading "Grit." I have only got one "Grit." Father has a nursery down the bush, and he grows all his own trees and sells them. Would you send me "Grit," please. I wrote to you once before. Did you get my last letter?

(Dear Vera,—I will see that you receive more "Grits." It is too bad that you have only had one copy.—Uncle B.)

BROKEN HILL.

Jessie Allen, 604 Argent-st., Broken Hill, writes: I am very glad you received my letter, and answered it so soon. As I promised I will now try and describe Broken Hill to you. Broken Hill is situated in a range of hills known as the Barrier Ranges. The mines, which are called lines of lode, run in a line parallel with the town. The mines run nearly north and south. The streets are named after men and minerals. Broken Hill gets its water supply from two reservoirs

called Umerumberka and Stephen's Creek. We have two railways—one coming from Adelaide and one from Sydney. There is also an air mail service. When the aeroplane is leaving or coming it always flies over the town. The aerodrome is situated on a flat, about one and a half miles south-east of the town.

(Dear Jessie,—We are all pleased to read your interesting letter. Will you tell us in your next letter how Broken Hill was discovered, and how much has come out of the mines?—Uncle B.)

A STORM.

Esma Lee, Hamlyn, Eric-st., Taree, writes: On Tuesday night the wind was blowing fiercely, and we thought the roof was going to blow off the house. Mother heard a crash in the night, and she got up and went outside and found that the blind had blown onto the roof. The sea comes right into the lagoon now, because a big storm had washed the bank of sand away.

(Dear Esma,—We want a storm on September 1—a real storm of indignation—and when it has passed there won't be a bar left. That would be a worth-while storm, wouldn't it?—Uncle B.)

A HELPER.

Helen Pickard, "Bullahdelah," 39 The Boulevard, Enfield, writes: I would love to help Prohibition. My grandmother (Mrs. Crane) gets "Grit," and also she distributes literature for Prohibition. Granny wrote to you and asked for more papers, and so you could send some for me then. I am in 5A. We have the same teacher, who is Miss Pogson. In the holidays I went down to Sydney to see a boat named the Suevic off. The streamers were very pretty, but I did not hold one. Also, in the holidays, I went to a lantern lecture on India, which was very interesting. My grandmother goes to the prayer meetings at the Town Hall every Wednesday.

(Dear Helen,—I am so glad you are helping your grandmother. She is an old and good friend of mine, and I am so pleased you are eager to help.—Uncle B.)

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A Labor Member—

(Continued from page 10.)

with the Trade Union Congress at Edinburgh, on September 8, 1927, declared:

"As to America, he would like to say that from his own personal experience he had come to the definite conclusion that for the worker, the man who had to keep within the subsistence level—for that man and standard especially Prohibition had been the greatest Godsend that had ever come to him. 'That is what I saw of things on very close investigation.'"

We have the noble utterance of Emile Vandervelde, of Belgium, perhaps the most honored Socialist on the Continent of Europe:

"I have infinite faith in the future of the workers. I believe that the domination of the world is to belong to them, head-workers and hand-workers. But it is just for that very reason that I attach such infinite importance to the war against alcohol. They who aspire to rule the world must first of all show that they control themselves."

Among working-class organisations that have declared for Prohibition, the Scottish Independent Labor Party has taken a foremost place. For nine years in succession they have passed thorough-going resolutions. They first took this stand in 1920 on the motion of Thomas Johnston, M.P., editor of "Forward," the Scottish Labor weekly, when they declared:

"This Conference, believing that intoxicating liquor is harmful to the individual citizen and an obstacle to the social democratic organisation of society, resolves to support the principle of total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes."

In 1923 their resolution ran:

"This Conference declares its antipathy to the liquor traffic as an insidious factor in social degradation, and reaffirms its belief in total Prohibition."

In 1927 a determined effort was made to substitute nationalisation for Prohibition as the policy of the Party; but after a keen debate, by 130 or thereby to 14, Prohibition was reaffirmed in the following terms:

"That the Conference reaffirms its belief in the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and calls upon all I.L.P. members of Parliament to press for a plebiscite of the country on the question."

It Invites the Support of the Christian Church—Labor adherents are often twitted that while their leaders pass advanced resolutions, the rank and file do not respond, otherwise no-license and Prohibition would carry the day. It is too true. But unhappily it is equally true that while churches annually pass strong resolutions their rank and file do not respond, otherwise again Prohibition would win. So we must take our final appeal at once to an enlightened democracy and to an awakened church. We can surely make a fresh appeal to the Christian churches and to all Christian men

and women to lend their powerful support to this great Christian cause. For it is a Christian crusade. To save the young is a Christ-like thing; to succor the tempted and fallen is a Christian duty; to seek to answer and fulfill our own prayer, the Lord's Prayer—"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil"—is the very essence of piety itself. The liquor traffic is the greatest stumbling-block to the progress of the Gospel, and we must remove it that the Christian Church may shine out in its ancient and supernal splendor. And it is in Christian faith and hope, and in Christian principle, that we find our strength and resources for the work, the vision that inspires, the faith that removes mountains and achieves impossibilities.

"Faith, mighty Faith, the promise sees,
And looks on that alone;
Laughs at impossibilities,
And says, 'It shall be done.'"

Let New South Wales say, It shall be done, and done in 1928. It can be done. Let each take for his motto the words of the great philosopher:

"THOU OUGHTEST, THEREFORE THOU CANST."

A Powerful Drug on Industry—

(Continued from page 4.)

as an economic proposition the American investment is bound to win." When the editors were in Munich they were taken to visit the world-famous Lion Brewery, which makes that fine dark Munich beer which has never been successfully copied anywhere else. Now, what is the rule in that brewery with regard to the consumption of beer by employees? Here is what Mr. Ingham tells us:

"One of the editors, engaging in the conversation about beer with one of the chiefs of the Lion Brewery, asked him innocently if he permitted his employees who handled the delicate machinery used in bottling to drink. His response was immediate and emphatic in the negative. He added that a certain amount of beer was permitted to employees if taken at specified times, but that any in-

fringement of regulations in the matter of drinking met with prompt dismissal. From others it was learned that certain of the workers are not permitted to drink at all in the brewery, while certain others are permitted a small portion with their noon meal. The amount that may be taken out of working hours is strictly limited."

So that even the brewers are well aware of the harmful effect of alcoholic beverages upon the efficiency of the worker, and are taking all sorts of fine care that their products shall not suffer deterioration from this cause.

The fact of the matter is that the debate on the liquor question is on in Europe. Every British Commission that has visited the United States has reported Prohibition as one of the reasons why America can pay high wages and yet produce cheaply. The matter has come under the notice of the League of Nations in the form of a proposal submitted to the Assembly by the delegates from Finland, Poland and Sweden to take up the consideration of alcohol "as an international menace." It is pointed out that the Council of the League has been invited to concern itself with the alcohol question as it affects colonies and smuggling, and that the time is ripe for the League to "undertake a co-ordinating action for the future settlement of the alcoholic question so important for the future of humanity."

It may not, perhaps, be possible to get a hint of these views on the liquor problem at banquets and dinner-parties in Europe, "but," says Mr. Ingham, "even at these banquets there is curious inquiry about what the United States is going to do, and nobody answers when the effect of sober labor applied to modern machinery is pointed out."

Who goes there? The challenge bold;
Have you cough, or have you cold?
Halt! The simple countersign
Give at once, oh, friend of mine;
"Woods' Great Peppermint Cure!" 'Tis true.
Pass! All's well, my friend, with you.

PASS "GRIT" ON.

FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS
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TEAS,
COFFEES, AND
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SEND YOUR ORDER ALONG TO-DAY



Bill: "Helene's wedding beggared description."

Betty: "It did more than that. It beggared her father."

A small cheap automobile with two noisy horns looks like the devil and sounds—please excuse!

A professor claims to have found 200,000 useless words in the dictionary. He could have counted ten times that number in "Hansard."

HEN-FRUIT FATALITY.

"Tough luck," said the egg in the monastery. "Out of the frying-pan into the friar."

EFFICIENCY HOUND.

She: "Does it make any difference on which side I sit?"

He: "No, I am ambidextrous."

TRAGIC.

Two faces were close together, the man's grim, tense; the other face was small and white, with two slender hands pressed tightly against it. It was those frail hands that riveted the man's horrified gaze.

"By heavens!" he said, still staring; and in his voice was hopeless, stark tragedy, for that other face was the face of his watch, and those little hands told him that he had missed the last train home.

MIGHT SING A DUET.

She (to odd-job man): "I want you this morning to double-dig the kitchen garden, saw down that old tree in the corner, chop it into suitable sizes for lighting the fire, clean out the two sheds, overhaul the mowing machine and thoroughly wash and comb Fluffy."

Odd-Job Man: "And to fill up the mornin' shall I 'op into the 'ouse and give yer a 'and with yer crochet?"

That Maharajah of Indore already has so many wives it looks as if marrying was an Indore sport.

VANISHING FINERY.

Nor do many Chicago women wear their jewels any longer. Instead they lock them up in safety vaults and go about with cheap imitations or nothing at all.

FIFTY-FIFTY.

Pat Murphy was taking his first flight in an aeroplane. The pilot was taking him over New York City. When they were up about 3000 feet the plane suddenly went into a nose-dive.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the pilot, shouting to Pat, "fifty per cent. of the people down there thought we were falling."

"Beggorra," admitted Pat, "and 50 per cent. of the people up here thought so, too."

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PERFECT HELPMATE.

Fuller Gloom says his wife always meets him halfway, and pay days she goes right to the office.

HER SECRET FIRST.

"Can your fiancée keep a secret?"

"I should think she can. We were engaged two or three weeks before I knew a thing about it."

DRY CLEANING.

A school girl was asked: "What did Henry VIII. do to Anne Boleyn?"

The reply was surprising: "Please, teacher, he ironed on her."

The child repeated her statement. She was quite confident that Henry had caused Anne Boleyn to submit to this treatment. It fitted in with her idea of his character.

Chapter and verse were then demanded, and the child opened her history book and pointed triumphantly to the passage: "Henry pressed his suit on Anne Boleyn!"

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AFGHANS BAN LIQUOR.

But Minister's Announcement Allows Drinks for Foreigners.

LAHORE, June 21.—King Amanullah's country is tightening up on its Prohibition laws. The Afghan Minister to India has issued an announcement that the importation of all intoxicating liquor into Afghanistan is strictly forbidden.

Exception is made, however, for the benefit of European residents.

"The importation of alcohol is allowed, under very strict supervision by the Customs authorities, in restricted quantities for the exclusive use of foreign nationals," the statement declares.

HERE TO STAY.

Prohibition has come to stay because it rests upon a commercial foundation. Safety is the watchword of modern civilisation. Railroads cannot operate without sober conductors, engineers and brakemen, and other employees. Automobiles, elevators, and a thousand other forms of modern civilisation require sober men; in other words, modern civilisation rests upon the basis of sobriety, and this must prevent the return to liquor.—Dr. E. Y. Mullins, President Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

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for Children, Mothers,
Invalids, and Others
Manufactured by Clifford Love & Co Ltd Sydney

DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON.

SUNDAY.

"Woe to them that are in ease in Zion."—
Amos 7, 1.

"AT EASE IN ZION," when souls around are
dying,

And life is passing by,
When men for Bread of Life are vainly
crying,

And none will heed their cry.
Why sit ye idle? Harvest fields are waiting,
And laborers are few.

Seek not thy rest while foes are unabating,
But still their work pursue.

"AT EASE IN ZION," when did the Master
ever

Find time or place for rest?
To follow in His steps be our endeavor,
This will our true faith test.
Life is not meant for merely idle pleasure,
To sport its hours away.
Only those who in heaven lay up treasure
Will find it there one day.

"AT EASE IN ZION," when He our Lord
returneth,

He only is the blest
Whose lamp by labor ever brightly burneth,
He only enters rest.

The door is shut on those who sleep and
slumber

To never open more.
Oh, shall we be at last among that number
Who vainly knock that door?

MONDAY.

"The priest's lips should keep knowledge,
and they should seek the law at His mouth,
for He is the Messenger of the Lord of Hosts.
But ye are departed out of the way, ye have
caused many to stumble at the law, ye have
corrupted the covenant of Levi, saith the
Lord."—Mal. 2, 7.

If the shepherd lead the sheep to the rock
of danger, what can the poor sheep do? If
those who are appointed leaders of men do
not lead in the way of righteousness, they
are responsible for the fall of all those who
follow in their track. As is the priest, so is
his flock. God ever had His chosen repre-
sentatives to enforce His laws, to warn the
people of disobeying them and the conse-
quences thereof, to teach the way of truth
and uprightness and themselves to be ex-
amples of godliness. How tremendous is the
responsibility of those called to high office
either in State or Church! But all have an
influence more or less, even if not in office.
God has made all His children kings and
priests, we are told in the New Testament,
and each should seek in his own particular
circle to be a burning and shining light, to
stand for all that is pure, all that is up-
lifting, and spare not to denounce all evil in
every shape and form. If each member of
God's family was a live member a fire might
be kindled which should burn up all the
forces of evil and consume the filthy rubbish
contaminating the world.

TUESDAY.

"He that keepeth not his commandments is
a liar."—I. John 2, 4.

People are talking of the "wave of crime"
which is sweeping over our land, and the
wave will soon become a sea unless speedily
checked. Whatsoever a land soweth, that
shall it also reap. Can we wonder at the
evil rampant when such leniency is shown to
vice; when pernicious literature is allowed to
flood the land; when foreign anarchists are
allowed to come and take possession and stir
up strife; when offences against the law are
lightly dealt with; when the youth are al-
lowed to break all restraint and films are ex-

hibited to the young which pander to the
lowest in man and make unfaithfulness and
lust appear rather heroic; when an adulterer
who assumes the garb of religion is spoken
of as a "fine character"—fine, indeed, with
the devil's finery when he assumes a garment
of light; when one who drives his young
wife to an early grave by his base unfaith-
fulness is looked on with sympathy by those
who profess to be servants of Him who can-
not look on sin with any degree of allow-
ance; when men in high places can stoop to
fraud and deception? Yet will men be lulled
to sleep with "Times are no worse than they
ever were," saying "Peace, peace," when they
should stir themselves up to a warfare
against the evil so rampant. The enemy of
souls is active enough working on the hearts
of men. The Church slumbers on. A
nation's greatness should consist in righteous-
ness and purity. What is it supposed to
consist in now? Its success in physical process.
Which is given the chief place in broadcast-
ing, in the daily press, and even in education
to-day? Is it not sport, the cultivation of the
mere physical powers, while religion and all
that uplifts is quite in the background? I was
looking through an advertisement of a book
of general knowledge. Everything there was
mentioned as being useful for man or child to
know but religion. That had no mention.
What shall the harvest be of all this down-
ward trend? Well, we see the beginning of
the harvest in the wave of crime. Let us do
our small share to stem the tide. Look at
the pugilistic fighting encouraged and broad-
cast; the wine saloons with their glitter
enticing the young to dens of iniquity; the
gambling craze encouraged on every hand by
those in high places whose influence should
be to uplift, not to help down the people of
this fair land. "The harvest truly is
plenteous, but the laborers are few." Few
indeed to sow the good seed and many to
broadcast the evil weeds. For the love of
gain a man will sell his soul, and bring
thousands to perdition. Love of gain writes
the vile novels; love of gain keeps the bars
open to ruin souls; love of gain broadcasts
the things which lead men to ruin; love of
gain is at the back of much of the sport;
love of gain prevents men from speaking out
against those who do wrong. And "What
shall it profit a man if he gain the whole
world and lose his own soul?"

WEDNESDAY.

"The prophets prophesy falsely, and the
priests bear rule by their means, and my
people love to have it so, and what will ye
do in the end thereof?"—Jer. 5, 31.

"The prophets say unto them, Ye shall not
see the sword, neither shall ye have famine,
but I will give you assured peace in this
place. . . . By sword and famine shall those
prophets be consumed."—Jer. 14, 15.

THURSDAY.

History repeats itself. As in the ancient
days, the prophets, at anyrate many of them,
are prophesying falsely, saying, "All's right
with the world. It is getting better in spite
of all appearances against it," lulling them-
selves and others to sleep; for "the people
love to have it so." Let anyone try to point
out the defections in the church, in the
preaching of to-day, or in any other thing
needing reform, and at once there will be
some voice, probably many voices, trying
to stop the protest, and persuading people
things are not so bad as they look. Until
an evil is seen it can never be remedied. But
none are so blind as those who won't see,
it has been well said. At some of the con-
ferences, perhaps, a braver spirit than the

rest will point out that conversions are
rather scarce, or that the churches are not
filling as they used to do. This voice will
soon be silenced, and they will conclude
with patting each other on the back, saying
the finances are good and that things are
looking up, and congratulating themselves
where they should be calling for repentance
amongst themselves. Any who see with
clearer vision are pronounced pessimistic. It
was so in the old times. The prophets were
all flouted, but God would not have them
forbear from carrying His message. It is the
same to-day. Popularity is not to be found
on the side of the faithful few. Hence they
are few. To hear most of the sermons to-
day, and especially the addresses to children,
one would suppose conversion was extinct,
or that all had passed through it safely. If
mentioned, men will persuade themselves
that it is a different process in these days.
Repentance is not necessary. In former times
the young knew they were sinners and needed
a change of heart, even if brought up in the
church, and conversions amongst them were

(Continued on page 15.)

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Daily Inspiration—

(Continued from page 14.)

numerous. Ask any good man to-day of ripe years and he will tell you he was converted in childhood or youth.

FRIDAY.

"Trust ye not in a friend, put ye not confidence in a guide."—Micah, 7, 5.

"It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man."—Ps. 118, 8.

Misplaced confidence is always a thorn hard to bear, and not easily forgiven. Had this precept been obeyed how much unnecessary mortification might have been saved us! Confidence begets confidence sometimes—not always. A trustworthy person is apt to be confiding, believing everyone else is trustworthy. He who trusts no one is not likely to be found worthy of trust himself. But have you never confided your affairs to a supposed friend, not seeking assistance, but merely information or guidance, and have they not sometimes taken all your information, and perhaps found it very useful, but at the same time made no response to it, nor to your request? You have perhaps felt snubbed or wounded, and vowed you would never confide in a human being again. Possibly they had no information to give, and were quite unconscious of any want of courtesy. There are so few endowed with innate politeness, and fewer still worthy of confidence. Remember there is only One whom you can trust implicitly to guide you aright. He is never too busy to answer the letters and requests you send to Him. He is always ready to give you the guidance you need, and if you will listen to His choice you will never go astray. No human friend knows all your needs, and if they did might not be able to assist you in any way. Look not to human aids. The best are apt to err. When you have followed the guidance of others have you not found it often led to disaster or to mistake? Yet you still persist in going down to Egypt for help. Confidence in God can never be misplaced. He has promised to guide you with His counsel, and His promises never fail.

SATURDAY.

"Trust ye in the Lord for ever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength."

Sweet it is to trust in Jesus,

None like He our hearts can know;

Every secret of the spirit,

Every depth of human woe

Jesus sees with clearer vision

Than can pass the thoughts of men.

When we fail to read life's mystery,

Oh, 'tis sweet to trust Him then.

Sweet it is to trust in Jesus,

He can never prove untrue;

Earthly friends may any moment

Change, and bid a cold adieu;

But our Saviour never leaves us;
Truer than the sons of men,
When all earthly comforts fail us
It is sweet to trust Him then.

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Mr. R. Beason, a prominent stockbroker of New York city, who arrived by the Makura in Sydney yesterday, on a pleasure trip, predicts that after the Presidential elections Mr. Hoover will be President, the Republican party will have a sweeping victory, and the United States will be drier than ever.

"The States are due," said Mr. Beason, "for one of the greatest stock market booms ever known."—"S.M. Herald."

**CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR
INCREASES IN BRITISH
COLUMBIA.**

A heavy increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors is shown by figures recently issued by the British Columbia Government under Government control. Sales of hard liquor and beer by the Government for the last complete year are said to total approximately 16,000,000 dollars. There has been a steady growth in all departments of the liquor business under the Government according to these statistics. With a population of about 600,000 this province is shown to be consuming liquor annually at the rate of about 27 dollars per capita for every man, woman and child. Eliminating the children and a large number of people who never use liquor, the per capita consumption is shown to be deplorably large.

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