

Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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STUFF AND NONSENSE.

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WILL PROHIBITION AFFECT AUSTRALIAN VINEYARDS ?

(By R. W. BOWEY, for "Grit.")

Mr. Bowey has a personal intimate knowledge of this subject. His conclusions are based upon experience of an expert nature.

(Continued from last issue.)

The Adelaide Department of Chemistry have made some experiments during the past year in reference to which Report No. 4, 1922, of the Advisory Council of Science and Industries of S.A., states: "At the Department of Chemistry, Adelaide, provision was made for the public tasting of grape juices prepared by the Department under the direction of Dr. Hargreaves. There were present the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. T. Pascoe), the Director of Agriculture (Professor Perkins), the Horticultural Expert (Mr. G. Quinn), the Secretary to the Minister (Mr. W. L. Summers), several vignerons, managers of cafes, representatives of the South Australian Temperance Alliance, and the press.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURE.

"The method of manufacture was as follows: Grapes crushed, juice strained through cloth, placed in bottles, sterilised at 168 deg. F. for 30 minutes, sealed, and allowed to stand for three months. Clear juice decanted off. If not sufficiently clear, juice filtered through a layer of ignited Kieselguhr. Clear juice bottled and sterilised by bringing temperature just to 180 deg. F. Bottles sealed and juice ready for use. No alcohol, no preservatives, no coloring matter, no sugar, no water, no acid or other substance added.

VARIETIES TESTED.

"The list of the 26 samples of juices prepared for testing was as follows: Waltham Cross, Royal Muscadine, Black Muscat, Hamburgh Black Frontignac, Royal Ascot, Black Hamburgh, Buckland's Sweetwater, Baxter's Sherry, Gordo Blanco, Doradilla, Shiraz, Grenache, Mataro, Pride of Australia, Wantage, Riesling, Black Portugal, Aramon, Zante Currant, Temperano, Ulliade, Malbeck, Carnigan, Cabernet Sauvignon, Pedro Ximenes, Palomino Blanco.

"No estimate has been made of the cost of manufacturing the juices on a commercial scale, but Dr. Hargreaves thinks that allowing £10 per ton for grapes, it would run out at about 4/- per gallon. Soda fountain proprietors believe at that price, if the flavors are right, grape juice will compete successfully with synthetic drinks."

The results of extensive studies made by the Viticultural Department of the University of California have been published in

various bulletins and have been of invaluable assistance to manufacturers. The latter have spent large sums in conducting practical experiments and have, indeed, erected modern plants costing hundreds of thousands of dollars in which a really superior wine grape juice is now being produced.

Perhaps one of the most frequent questions asked of manufacturers by dealers is: "Does the wine grape juice contain any artificial preservative, and, if not, how is it that you can prevent it from fermenting?" The answer to the first part of the question is that no artificial preservative like benzoate of soda is used. To answer the second part of the question requires a little explanation. Pure wine grape juice is nothing more or less than the juice pressed out of wine grapes. As fresh grapes normally contain yeast germs which, if allowed to have their way would cause a fermentation, it becomes necessary to kill or paralyse these yeast germs so as to prevent fermentation. This is done mainly by pasteurisation, which is the process of heating and pumping the juice into properly sterilised oak barrels or glass carboys at a temperature of 175 to 180 deg. for a sufficiently long time to counteract the action of the yeast germs, after which they must be hermetically sealed immediately and stored for some months to allow argols (cream of tartar) to settle.

To-day the most up-to-date California manufacturers are equipped with cold storage, refrigeration, or other cooling facilities, permitting the juice to age and throw out the impurities in tanks; the comparatively clear juice is then filtered before being sent to the pasteuriser and bottled. If these cooling facilities are not available the pasteurised juice after settling in the original barrel is drawn off, filtered, and re-pasteurised.

Thus an attractive, wholesome, and economical product is obtained which is the pure juice from California wine grapes properly aged, clarified, filtered, and pasteurised—the natural juice from the grape without any artificial additions, not even the addition of cane sugar.

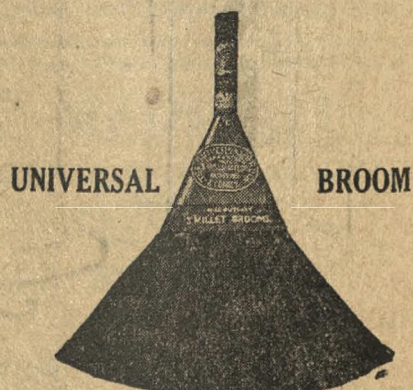
Another question which is sometimes put by dealers and very often by consumers, namely: "What is the difference between

red and white wine grape juice?" Red grape juice is made from red wine grapes. As the coloring matter of grapes is generally contained in the skins, these must be heated to extract the coloring matter. White grape juice, on the contrary, is generally made from white wine grapes.

While the vineyardists who grow vines that produce red-skinned grapes or grapes with red juice have found a ready and remunerative market for their crops since National Prohibition went into effect, those who cultivate the white varieties have not been so fortunate. The demand all over the country to-day is for grapes that will make a rich, ruby, "fruit juice."

During the past year Professors W. V. Cruess and J. H. Irish, of the University of California, have devoted most of their time to a study of carbonated beverages prepared from fruits, particularly those in which grape syrup was used. Commenting on their experience, Professor Cruess says: "Suppose we should persuade the American public to drink real fruit beverages equal to 10 per cent. of its present consumption of carbonated beverages. That would be 50,000,000 gallons of fruit juice, or some 300,000 tons of fruit. I'll predict that this can be done if fruit beverages of the proper sort are made available at a reasonable price."

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INSOBRIETY AND INSECURITY.

A LESSON TAUGHT BY DRINK.

A well-known pressman of this State has something to say to "Grit" readers. His remarks are based on the experience of twenty-five years.

Twenty-five years of my life have been spent in active journalism in this State. During those years I have observed much in the course of my employment, which takes one inevitably a good deal about courts and police stations. It is there that the real tragic side of Bung's brutalising business is best seen, although efforts are made to hide it. The hard-toiling husband, who spends half his wages on the way to his home, and leaves the frugal little woman of his household to go without the barest necessities. That is usually the first stage. Then there's the wife, having put a pound or two away for a rainy day, gets word that her husband will not be home to-night. He is locked up. He appears in the morning, but as the penalty inflicted is not paid by Bung, or John, that has to come from her hard-won savings.

Here is a case of the kind. I was employed on a newspaper under a rigorous editor and manager. He stood no nonsense—not he! He was a strict teetotaler, and I do not believe he ever in his life touched or smelled liquor of any kind. He held large interests in a big brewery, all the same. You see his wisdom. He would have none of it, but did not mind taking anything that came his way in drink dividends.

One of the engineers—or is it mechanics?—came one night to work a little more than slightly under the influence. He was ordered to draw his time. In other words he was dismissed. The seriousness of this did not appeal to his mind until next morning. Steadied up he presented himself to the manager—a soberer and a sorrier man. He expressed the utmost regret. It had never occurred before. He gave the assurance it would not occur again. But the manager was adamant. The man appealed on family grounds. He had a wife and five children.

"You should have thought of that before," was the reply snapped back at him. "I stand no nonsense in these matters!"

These facts were related to me by the

manager himself. His idea was to impress me with his sense of the fitness of things—his scrupulous regard for what is proper. But it did not appeal to me that way at all. I thought the case a pitiful one, and said so.

He admitted that.

"Very good then," I urged. "The man's offence was bad enough, but his appeal for his children showed he had something good in him."

The manager admitted that, too; but where would business go if drunkenness was encouraged?

This gave me the opportunity: "Here is the position. You make the man drink, then maltreat him. Your paper has none of its pages free from the advertisements of some whisky, beer, or other poison. Drink this gin, or that whisky; this ale, or that ale. Turn it up yourself—(I here opened out the pages, and struck a cross over the big double-column advertisements, all dealing with liquor)—and you'll see that you should deal with yourself pretty severely. You should have ordered yourself off the premises the moment you accepted Bung's advertisements."

This angered him very much, and he made for his room; "there was work to be done." My view of it did not suit.

Bung has his claws in the press, and holds to it tightly. No expression of opinion can be got into the papers unless at so much per inch. Let me tell you why. Bung is paying double rates for advertisements inserted in the form of news articles. He has the cash. He has robbed the widow, the infant, the State. He is bloated with wealth ill-gotten. It is tainted, and that the great FREE PRESS will accept this squalid gold to suppress the views of the side of sobriety, good order, morality, and civic and national cleanliness, is one of the super-hypocrisies of modern times. But the people are seeing through it. Money will not buy everything.

W.B.M.

NEW ZEALAND INSPIRATION

THE REV. JOHN DAWSON MAKES A GOOD IMPRESSION.

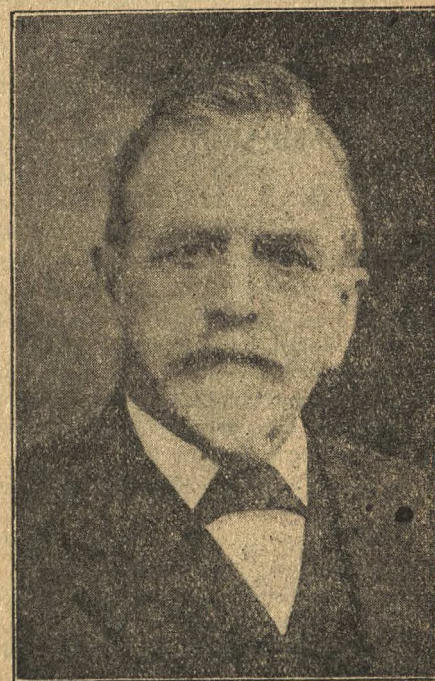
Adelaide provided a fine audience to hear some of the Interstate visitors who were attending the Australian Prohibition Council Conference.

The Rev. John Dawson, the genial, tenacious, and well-informed General Secretary of the N.Z. Alliance, and ex-President of the Methodist Conference of New Zealand, made a distinct impression.

Since the fight against liquor has been carried on in New Zealand the number of bars has been reduced from 1750 to 1150.

There used to be one bar to every 340 people; now there is only one to 1100 people. This looks like progress, and provides little comfort to those who fondly hope liquor may continue legally entrenched in New Zealand.

There are 230,000 people living under No-License in New Zealand, and there is no



REV. JOHN DAWSON.

shadow of doubt that drunkenness, crime, bad debts, and neglected children have very greatly decreased in those No-License areas.

In No-License Invercargill, with some 20,000 people, charitable aid has fallen on bad days. Mr. Dawson's last personal inquiry produced the interesting fact that there was only one person being cared for, and he was a Chinaman from a nearby liquor area. Ashburton is another well-known No-License town. The manager of the Commercial Hotel there informed Mr. Dawson that in his opinion more liquor was consumed in the bar of that hotel on a Saturday evening in the old days than was now consumed in the town in a month.

In Masterton the principal bar is being used as a bank, while a large new bank is being erected.

When Mr. Dawson called to see the prison cells he found them empty, with one exception. That one contained some whisky that was found unclaimed at the railway station.

The people are greatly impressed with the success of locking up the whisky and permitting the folk to go about their business.

Mr. Dawson introduced much quiet humor, and received a very fine and spontaneous applause.

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FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24th.

11 a.m.: Burwood Methodist Church.

Mr. Francis Wilson.

11 a.m.: Auburn Presbyterian Church.

7.15 p.m.: Watson's Bay Congregational Church.

Ex-Senator David Watson.

11 a.m.: Dundas Methodist Church.

7.15 p.m.: St. Michael's Anglican Church.

Surry Hills. Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

7 p.m.: Granville Baptist Church.

Mr. C. W. Chandler.

7 p.m.: Enfield Anglican Church.

Rev. J. T. Phair.

MR. HERBERT CARROLL'S FIXTURES.

Tuesday, June 26—Campbelltown Town Hall.

Wednesday, June 27—St. Jude's Parish Hall, Randwick.

Thursday, June 28—Rockdale Town Hall.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

R. B. S. HAMMOND.

Metropolitan readers of "Grit" who miss the following fixtures will lose a unique opportunity of hearing Mr. Hammond at his best.

Dates arranged are as follows:

Monday, July 2—Masonic Hall, Campsie

Tuesday, July 10—Town Hall, Granville.

Monday, July 16—Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Killara.

Tuesday, July 17—Masonic Hall, Lane Cove.

Tuesday, July 24—Croydon Park Pictures.

All the foregoing dates 8 p.m.

Book the dates and save future regrets.

THE SEVEN POINTS CAMPAIGN

AN URGENT CALL TO PROHIBITIONISTS.

During the next session of Parliament the terms upon which the Prohibition Referendum will be taken will be decided. On this great question the Prohibition party have only one opinion, which is that: The Seven Points, which are set forth below, will result in a just and equitable solution of the Liquor Problem.

HERE ARE THE TERMS.

There are at present three Acts dealing with the sale of liquor and control of the traffic. These are:

1. **THE LOCAL OPTION ACT**, which provides for 90 electorates, a three-fifths majority, and a reduction issue. All three of these provisions are now impossible and obsolete.

2. **SIX O'CLOCK CLOSING ACT**, which provided only for the duration of the War and six months after.

3. **THE REFERENDUM ACT**, which prolonged six o'clock closing, and provided for a referendum on a date which was not fixed, for compensation upon terms of an unwarranted and extravagant nature which revolt

the public sense of fairness, and omitted to make any provision for any future Referendums.

These three Acts must all be amended in some particular to make them operative, and we claim that the sane and right thing is to give us a consolidated Liquor Act, which must be democratic, fair to the public, and in harmony with the world's progress in the matter of liquor reform.

To be satisfactory to us it must include:

THE SEVEN POINTS.

1. The principle of the bare majority.
2. A provision for a poll every three years.
3. That the poll, as provided for in Queensland and West Australia, be held on a day other than election day.
4. A provision be included to submit the question of compensation to the people upon

R. B. S. HAMMOND

FOR

CAMPSIE.

A GREAT PUBLIC MEETING

will be held in

CAMPSIE

MASONIC HALL

MONDAY, JULY 2, at 8 p.m.

R. B. S. HAMMOND

will tell his remarkable story:

"Adventures in Prohibition."

Free.

Collection.

the terms which the Reduction Board is now providing compensation for over 200 de-licensed hotels.

5. That provisions be made for preferential voting, and that the ballot paper contain the three following questions:

I vote for Prohibition without compensation.

I vote for Prohibition with compensation.

I vote for Continuance.

6. The bill should include the Local Option rights given to the people in the 1905 Act, by which the progressive localities should have the right to free themselves from the liquor nuisance. The Local Option areas to be as defined by the present 24 electoral areas.

7. Since law enforcement is so unsatisfactory at present that special inspectors, like those already employed under the Factories Act and the Pure Foods Act, be appointed to see that liquor laws are enforced.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

AUSTRALIAN B. OF H. UNION.

INTERSTATE VISIT BY NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

Alderman W. H. Mitchell, J.P., left Sydney on May 15 on a visit to Melbourne and Adelaide. He arrived at Melbourne about 2 p.m. on the 16th, and at 3 p.m. an Executive meeting was held at Headquarters, 430 Bourke-street, whereat the whole field of operations in the States and Federated Territories of Australia came under review. An effort is to be made to reach the youth in all parts of Australia.

The President was entertained at a reception by the Melbourne friends, when there were 90 delegates present, representing 40 Branches. The gathering was a most representative one indeed. Under the able organisation of Mr. W. H. Rose (National Secretary) a series of twelve meetings had been arranged, comprising addresses to Sunday Schools, Bands of Hope, Orphanages, and Melbourne High School.

On May 24 the President departed for Adelaide, being met there by Mr. A. Keeling, National Treasurer, and Mr. F. Dawes, G.C.T. of South Australia. That evening a reception was tendered by the South Australian B. of H. Union. While in Adelaide Mr. Mitchell was busily employed. There were eight meetings arranged for, and they extended beyond the city to Port Adelaide, Angle Vale, and Port Wakefield, the final meeting being held at Prospect.

Mr. Mitchell left for Ballarat on June 1, where a Ballarat District B. of H. Council was established. A fine set of officers was elected, and Ballarat should soon be heard from as having launched out in this work. At Melbourne the President said good-bye to local friends, and to Mr. Blakiston, who had come from Geelong expressly for that purpose.

The tour extended over eighteen days, during which the President addressed twenty-three meetings, having an aggregate audience of 2434 persons, and travelled 2500 miles. Everywhere he went that magic B. of H. button on his coat lapel was the "open sesame" to the hearts and homes of his co-workers in the cause. The hospitality and loving kindness extended to him everywhere will never be forgotten. It speaks well for both Mr. W. H. Rose and Mr. A. Keeling as organisers, when it is noted that not a hitch of any kind occurred during the whole tour. Every meeting was duly addressed, and the visitor had no cares about getting to his engagements. The personal touch and companionship vouchsafed to Mr. Mitchell have widened his vision, warmed his enthusiasm, and gladdened his heart immensely. He hopes mutual benefits have accrued from his visitation.



"SOCIALISING" PROHIBITIONISTS.

Over forty Fete workers gathered together last week for a social evening, and to receive the balance-sheet and report of the Ashfield District Prohibition Fete. Mr. P. Adler, who attended as representative of the N.S.W. Alliance, reports that a very pleasant evening was spent, various musical items and well-served refreshments playing no little part.

After the paying of all expenses, which included a considerable sum for Prohibition propaganda, the committee was able to hand over a cheque for £163/3/- to the Alliance, and this, taken in conjunction with the great stirring of Prohibition sentiment which the Fete occasioned, demonstrates that the Fete was a real success. Mr. J. S. Bowmaker, the honorary secretary, deserves great credit for the way in which he handled what was, he admitted, the first fete or similar function that he had ever organised. It was a most valuable contribution to a great national cause, and the Alliance records its sincere thanks to all who were associated with the Fete work.

FETE FIXTURES.

Botany-Mascot Fete.—Botany Town Hall, July 6 and 7. Hon. Secretary, Miss E. Low, "Winscombe," Brussels-street, Mascot. Next

meeting: Beckenham Congregational Hall, Mascot, Friday, June 22, at 8 p.m.

Hurstville District Fete.—Hurstville Masonic Hall, August 10 and 11. Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Saunders, 99 Woniara-road, Hurstville. Next meeting: Tuesday, June 26, at 8 p.m., Hurstville Church of Christ Hall.

Hornsby District Fete.—Hornsby School of Arts, August 24 and 25. Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. R. Crittenden, Albert-street, Hornsby.

North Shore Fete.—St. Leonards to Wahroonga, Chatswood Town Hall, September 7 and 8. Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. Lean, Anderson-street, Chatswood.

Goulburn Children's Fete, to be held in St. Saviour's Hall, Goulburn, on Tuesday, June 26. To be officially opened by Mrs. Radford.

Dulwich Hill, Hurlstone Park and Lewis-ham Fete, to be held in September. Next meeting: Dulwich Hill Methodist Church, Tuesday, July 3, at 8 p.m.

Bankstown District Fete, to be held in October. Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Martin, Mona-street, Bankstown. Next meeting, Presbyterian Church Hall, Bankstown, Tuesday, June 19, at 8 p.m.

Send a parcel of goods and articles for sale at the Fetes.
Send flags and bunting for use at the Fete.

CAPRICIOUS COMPLEXIONS.

We women are slaves to the caprices of our complexions. No matter how much we consider them, they are liable to turn traitor at the most inconvenient moment.

The pores of the skin, which are delicate, tend to become enlarged. Dust, bad weather, too lavish use of face powder, are some of the causes of this condition. This abnormal state of the skin has two bad results—waste matter accumulates in the pores and forms blackheads and the enlarged pores secrete too much oil from the glands and give the face that objectionable "shiny" appearance.

This exigency is best met by the use of stymol, which can be obtained in original bottles from most chemists. One tablet is dissolved in a glass of warm water, and the blackheads are bathed with it. When the face is wiped with a clean towel, the loosened blackheads will be removed easily and painlessly. Stymol, by its slightly astringent action on the pores, reduces the enlarged ones to their normal size, thereby obviating "greasiness" and effecting a great improvement in the texture of the skin.

Many beauties whose complexion is their just pride enjoy a sparkling face bath with stymol every week, for apart from its medicinal value, they appreciate the velvety appearance which it gives to the skin.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 15/6/23, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10s.: D. Creagh, 22/6/23; H. M. Reid, £1, 30/12/24; A. C. Roweth, 30/5/24; Miss B. Brown, 30/5/24; E. T. Webb, £1, 30/12/24; C. Bradley, 7/6/24.

The following are paid to 30/12/23: Dr. McClelland, Mrs. H. Howes, H. R. Colbourne (5/6), Alex. Robertson, Rev. F. C. Williams, Rev. E. J. Rogers, Mrs. W. R. Barrett (8/4), Thos. Watts, J. A. Wilson (£1), W. J. Liggins, Mrs. D. Jones, J. S. Adams, Mrs. W. H. Crowfoot, G. Smith (8/4), W. G. Oram, F. W. Warley, R. Farleigh, Rev. G. P. Birk, R. Willis, R. J. Thomson (7/8), T. H. Dent, H. T. Blanch.

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In homes where families are large and incomes small, the following recipe for making Cough Mixture will prove a veritable boon, because of the curative goodness of the mixture produced and the saving in money that it effects.

Pour a large breakfastcupful of warm water into a jug, and in it dissolve three tablespoonfuls of treacle or honey and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. (If treacle or honey is not on hand use double quantity of sugar.) When cold, add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and phial of Heenzo, and pour into a large, clean, tightly-corked bottle ready for use as required. Full directions for taking will be found with the Heenzo, which may be obtained from any chemist or store for 2s. As the above recipe produces a family supply of cough mixture, which, if bought in a lot of little bottles, would cost anything up to 20s., according to quality, it will be readily seen that a big saving is to be effected in making Heenzo Cough Mixture. As Heenzo does not contain any paregoric, laudanum, or other opium extracts, it may be given to little children without fear of harmful effects.

If you prefer a Lozenge to a Mixture, try Heenzo Cough Diamonds. They are splendid for the breath and throat.

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ANOTHER COMMUNITY HOTEL.

RENMARK RUMBLES.

By W. D. B. (JACK) CREAGH.

When the citizens of Renmark, South Australia, decided they would have a State hotel, or, as they like to call it, "Community Hotel," they did not have their eyes open as to the result of their decision.

This article will give some pungent evidence as to their folly, and should be a warning to other districts, for when any drink shop opens, the citizens, especially those who engage in business, lose by waste.

The following should also stir into activity the clergy and all those who hold high ideals of life:

WHAT THE LOCAL PRESS SAY.

The "Murray Pioneer" of January 20, 1922, dealing with the half-yearly report ending December 31, shows the balance sheet. The figures should interest the settlers of Griffith and other districts that may be thinking of community hotels:

Total turnover for half-year ending December 21, £21,415; taken over the bar, £16,623; house takings, beds and meals, £4611.

The percentage of profit on turnover was 21½ per cent., as against 15½ per cent. for previous year. The profit easily is a record.

These figures are quoted from the "Murray Pioneer," and they show that £181 is not accounted for. Perhaps this amount came through billiards.

The "Murray Pioneer" of 25/11/21, dealing with the quarter's balance sheet ending September, 1921, shows that the income was £9830/15/9. Out of this sum the bar takings were £7490.

APPROXIMATELY £100 A DAY.

One hundred pounds a day in liquor! And the community hotel was to check excessive drinking!

Mr. J. M. Brand is reported to have offered congratulations to the manager, Mr. Rugless,

for the able manner in which he had looked after the interests of the hotel, and mentioned "that the profits were especially pleasing." The heaviest drinking record in the history of the hotel, and Mr. Brand rejoices!

The South Australian paper, "The Patriot," in commenting on the above, says:

"If the £16,623 spent in booze in Renmark in six months had been spent upon the wives and children of the town, what an immense amount of good things of life they could all have had!"

Congratulations? No! To the thoughtful and drink-hating citizens of Renmark we offer our sincere commiserations.

Some remarks of those attending the committee meeting of Renmark hotel:

"HUMS" HANGING AROUND THE PREMISES.

The hours of opening had been altered to 9 a.m., and much discussion took place. Much evidence came forward, and perhaps the best was the following statement of the chairman:

"All the members of the committee had been unanimous on the question of not opening the bar doors until 9 a.m. Before that had been done there had generally been a LOT OF 'HUMS' hanging around the premises, which was regarded as undesirable."

In spite of the chairman's remarks the hotel hour of opening will be 7, not 9.

Mr. Brand said ("Murray Pioneer," August 11):

"There were a lot of workers who went to the hotel on Saturday and cashed cheques, with the result that the wives and families did not get their proportion of money."

SAFETY FIRST.

Griffith wives and mothers should take heed of the above statements, especially the last. If you want your proper proportion of money for the upkeep of your home, just keep the drink shop out.

All families may not be affected, but the law of self-preservation must not be flouted; also the spirit of safety first should be followed.

"POLICE KEPT BUSY AT RENMARK."

The following cutting from the local paper shows more evidence as to the failure of community hotels to stop drunkenness and crime:

"A CROP OF DRUNKS.

"Seven men were arraigned at the Renmark Police Court on Monday before Mr. J. O. J. Kohnke. Most of them were charged with drunkenness. Albert Thomas Beaglehole was ordered to forfeit £2/5/- or go to jail for six days for having been drunk and behaving indecently. William John Saxby, who had been arrested on three consecutive days for insobriety, was found guilty of being an habitual drunkard and sentenced to seven days' imprisonment. Three other men, two of whom had been arrested on Sunday morning, acknowledged charges of drunkenness and were ordered to pay fines varying from 10/- to £1. Sgt. Lyons prosecuted on behalf of the police."—"Pioneer," 22/9/22.

The same old story. Community liquor makes the community drunk. Then the community policeman gets busy, so does the magistrate, then the State community lock-up holds some of the community, because the community permits a pub to come in.

The "Temperance Leader" of September 15, 1921, printed the following about the Carlisle State Control Board District, England:

"GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

"A Delusion and a Snare.

"Official statistics show that drunkenness in Carlisle, a State-controlled area of the Liquor Control Board, is still increasing. During July there have been seventeen convictions, as against eighteen in July last year, but, taking the seven completed months of the present year, the total convictions have been ninety-four, compared with seventy during the same period last year, and thirty-six in the first seven months of 1919."

Settlers of Griffith, use every effort to keep out a substance that always did, and always will, degrade a district.

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The Odd-Job Man's Diary.



A FOOLISH STATEMENT BY LIQUOR IMPORTER.—STUFF CALLED WINE.—A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

A LIQUOR IMPORTER'S TALL STORY.

A copy of the San Francisco "Chronicle," dated March 15, 1923, contains the report of an interview with a gentleman named Sutherland. I have not the pleasure of knowing who Mr. Sutherland is, but that does not matter. Mr. Sutherland told the reporter just who he was, and according to the man himself he is "the largest liquor importer of Australia." So there you are. You now know who Mr. Sutherland is, and I am sure you will be duly impressed.

To the 'Frisco reporter Mr. Sutherland said, among other things: "There is little or no drunkenness among the people of Australia!" As this statement was printed in good faith and read by thousands of Americans, we are prompted to again draw attention to the appalling state of affairs as regards drunkenness in this State.

FIGURES WHICH SHAME US.

No man likes to speak ill of his own country. Indeed, no decent man will publish the bad facts about his country except the publication be in the best interest of the community. We continually draw attention to the ravages of alcohol solely because drunkenness is a preventable thing, and more, it is an evil which can be prevented by action taken by the people.

FACTS TO REMEMBER.

Convictions for drunkenness in N.S.W., with a population of just over two million people, for the last four years were 106,159.

Here are the details:

1919	19,546
1920	25,843
1921	29,047
1922	30,723

These figures are for N.S.W. only, and according to statements by the police only represent one-tenth of the actual amount of drunkenness in the State.

In the face of these figures I wonder what sort of an imagination Mr. Sutherland has to lead him to say there is little or no drunkenness in Australia.

THE WINE SELLERS ARE CONFOUNDED.

Some weeks ago a deputation of ladies waited on the Minister for Justice (Hon. T. J. Ley) and placed before him certain facts about the conduct of wine saloons, and one lady, Mrs. Margaret Fell, stated that at one wine shop she purchased a small quantity of wine, and after drinking it she almost collapsed. As a result of that statement certain people rushed into print with letters of protest against such statements being made, and the public were asked to believe that Mrs. Fell was unfair in her comments. Now comes the sequel. Mrs. Fell, with witnesses, went to certain wine saloons and bought samples of the wine which was being sold to the public. These samples were submitted to one of the best known Sydney public analysts, and the results, which can only be termed startling, are found in the statement by Mrs. Fell, which is given below.

"QUITE UNFIT FOR USE AS A BEVERAGE."

What a Public Analyst Discovered in "Wine."

A good deal has been written for and against the wine bars since the deputation of women waited on the Minister for Justice, putting before him certain evidence, the outcome of personal visits of the women of the deputation. The women stand by their statements and go a step farther.

In a letter to the press, Mr. C. S. Pantou, Secretary of the New South Wales Wine Association, said: "The wines put on the market are sound and wholesome and have to comply with the requirements of one of the most stringent Acts as regards purity." When I saw these words, I went to three wine bars, with witnesses, and bought three glasses of wine, Muscat, Sherry, and Port, a different wine from each bar.

I took the wines to a public analyst of high standing, and the result is now to hand.

"Port."—Alcoholic strength 14.75 per cent., absolute alcohol by weight equal to 31.99 per cent. proof spirit by volume. The wine is a young, raw wine, fortified with spirit, and consists apparently of a poor wine sweetened. This wine, in my opinion, is quite unfit for use as a beverage.

"Muscat."—Alcoholic strength, 15.38 per cent., absolute alcohol by weight, equal to 33.78 per cent. proof spirit by volume. The wine is a young, raw wine, fortified with spirit, and consists apparently of a poor wine sweetened. In my opinion it is quite unfit for use as a beverage.

"Sherry."—Alcoholic strength, 17.25 per cent., absolute alcohol by weight, equal to 37.13 per cent. proof spirit by volume. The wine is a young, raw wine, fortified with spirit, apparently consists of a coarse wine sweetened, and in my opinion is quite unfit for use as a beverage.

I would like to point out that the three wines are of great alcoholic strength. They were all made from lees, not grape juice, with alcohol added. The Sherry carries over 2 per cent. more than the Act allows. It is quite possible for a person to get a small quantity of fusil oil from any of the above wines and immediately be overcome by same.

Surely the degradation, and even death, following on the use of alcoholic liquors demands that women should do something.

The women are protecting the morals, character, and lives of the people, also putting money into the grape-growers' pockets.

MARGARET FELL.

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A PROHIBITION HOLIDAY.

PORT SAID—COLOMBO AND ISLAM.

By THE WANDERING EDITOR.

MOHAMMEDANISM.

The Mediterranean Sea is of uncertain behaviour, but the four days from Naples to Port Said was like a trip on Sydney Harbor at its best. The Straits of Messina were both interesting and beautiful, Mount Etna being very grand and impressive in its snow mantle; it looked like some huge monster at rest, the steam rising from the crater resembling such an animal's breath on a cold morning.

At Port Said we took on a great quantity of coal, and the passengers made a beeline for the shore.

The port has been transformed by British control, and there is a measure of cleanliness and decency about the place that astonished those who had been there 20 years ago.

The would-be guides and the traders are a pest, and have become impudent to the point of needing attention. One addressed me as Lloyd George and my friend as Harrington. The ladies are given titles. They stick to you with a persistence that would shame a Bathurst hurr.

When they offer anything for 10/- it is a safe thing to offer them 2/-. It was, to me, unattractive in its dirt and impudence, and I was glad to get away from the place.

The Suez Canal takes anything from 13 to 15 hours to pass through, and is a dreary, desolate picture to those who only see the sand and the plains, but to those who can call up the past and people it again with the Israelites and Egyptians, or those who know the story of its engineering triumphs, or who may know how England gained control, and what that control has meant, then it is full of interest.

The sunset was wonderful in the softness of the merging greys and pinks. I wonder if anyone had ever gone to a fancy dress ball as a sunset. Filmy grey over yellow, crimson and pink, behind which they would have the soft glow of electric light fed from a pocket outfit, and the hair crowned with the evening star, that will win a prize some day.

THE RED SEA.

We spent some three days in the Red Sea, and all the time it was calm and kind. We could see in the distance long caravans toiling slowly towards Mecca. This famous place is some 50 miles back of the hills. I heard on every hand the question, "Why do they make a pilgrimage to Mecca?" and smiled to hear the vague and sometimes absurd answers given by people whose ignorance only differed from that of their listeners, in that they were audaciously ignorant; the others were humbly so.

It is a wonder to me that the company or someone does not bring out a small book on the historic associations of the voyage and sell a few hundred on every voyage. When Prohibition comes and my congregation tires of me and stays away as a regular thing instead of only twice out of three times, I may do this to earn a few shillings.

It was General Gordon who said, "I love the Moslems because they are not ashamed of God."

For over 12 centuries the Moslems have been in constant relations with the Christians of Europe, and yet even travelled and reading people are profoundly ignorant of them. Casual travellers, who are great purveyors of false ideas, insist upon classing all the colored people of Port Said or other such places as Mohammedans, and judge the faith of the Prophet by the scum of the streets, which applied to us, means judging Christianity by the people of the slums.

I am more and more convinced that the world is indolently willing to be deceived and is governed by preconceived opinions. Surely there must be some truth, some unusual power in a man, who in little more than a century after his death had founded an Empire which extended from Tigris to the Guadalupe, and from Yemen to Turkestan, and now numbers over 250 million followers.

The five duties of Islam, which means resignation to the will of God, as declared by Mohammed, are as follows:

1. Bearing witness that there is but one God;
2. Reciting daily prayers;
3. Giving legal alms;
4. Observing the Ramazan, or month's fast;
5. Making the pilgrimage to Mecca once in a lifetime.

"When Mohammed began his career of religious reform, the Arabs were as deeply sunk in vice as the most debased tribes of Central Africa," so says the Rev. J. A. Zahm, whose interesting travel books prove him to be a widely-read, far-travelled man.

Idolatry, absurd fetishism, blood feuds, sensuality unnatural and of the vilest kind, and drunkenness were the ruling commonplace. These people had rejected offers of the Christian faith, and his project seemed foredoomed, and yet his success was astonishing.

A man who could not read or write, after 20 years, extirpated idolatry and substituted the worship of God, whom he taught was eternal, omnipotent, merciful. This unlettered camel driver of Mecca never pretended to introduce anything new. He simply proclaimed a faith such as Abraham and Moses taught, and J. Barthelmy Saint-Hilaire, in his work, "Mahomet et le Coran," says:

"With the exception, therefore, of Christianity, there is no religion in the world which can justly be compared with Islam."

Like Quakers and the Brethren, the Mohammedan has no "set-apart ministry." It is a lay religion par excellence. The Khatib—preacher, the main leader in prayer—are selected as are the Brethren leaders by virtue of their spiritual right to lead and edify. But I must not wander along this track or

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1923.

I will want pages and then more pages to inform you on this vast question of which so many of us know so little.

SOMETHING TO HUMBLE OUR PRIDE.

I must refer to the prayers of the Mohammedan. We are a praying people, if truly Christian, and I know of nothing more rebuking, more humbling than the praying follower of Islam, whom we in our ignorance and contempt so often despise. Prayer five times a day, at dawn, at midday, in the afternoon, evening and at night, is faithfully, courageously engaged in:

"God is Great. I bear witness that there is no god but God. I bear witness that Mohammed is the Apostle of God. Come to prayers! Come to salvation!"

Prayer may be said only when the clothes and body of the worshipper, as well as the place of prayer, are free from all impurity.

Here is another common prayer:

"Holiness to Thee, O God! And praise be to Thee! Great is Thy Name! Great is Thy Greatness! There is no deity but Thee!"

The first sura of the Koran, called the Fatihah reads:

"Praise be to God, Lord of all the worlds, The compassionate, the merciful. King of the day of reckoning!

Thee only do we worship, and to Thee only do we cry for help.

Guide Thou us in the straight path, The path of those to whom Thou hast been gracious,

With whom Thou are not angry,

And who go not astray. Amen."

(Continued on page 15.)

WHAT I SAW AND WHAT I HEARD AT THE LIQUOR DEPUTATION.

(By THOS. E. SHONK.)

I felt out of place, and probably looked out of place, among the members of the Liquor deputation which recently waited upon Mr. T. J. Ley, Minister for Justice.

Mr. Coates, the Secretary of the Citizens' Rights and Liquor Reform Association, took great pains to impress upon Mr. Ley that his Association, under whose auspices the deputation was organised, was not a liquor trade association. "No; they were out to reform the trade," he emphasised. But he went to a lot of trouble to prevent Mr. Hardy and I gaining admission to the room. He might have saved himself the trouble. We saw that we were admitted.

Of course he was no friend of the devil's, but he doesn't like the devil's enemies.

I expected to hear the best paid brains of the liquor trade make out a cunningly clever and devastating case against Prohibition and Prohibitionists. I was disappointed. For one and a half hours I was doomed to listen to mediocre speakers and feeble statements, enlivened occasionally by contemplation of the anger ill-concealed by Mr. Coates, when various members of the deputation clumsily or blandly contradicted each other, or "let the Association down."

Mr. J. Birt, M.L.A., introduced the deputation, and was extremely cocksure that if a referendum were taken on a day other than an election day it would only be a small minority of the people who would vote. "Unless we have the referendum on the same day as an election, I am sure that not more than 25 per cent. of the electors will trouble to vote," he said.

I don't know what he said (under his breath) when Mr. Ley remarked that his statement did not exactly harmonise with facts. New Zealand polled 77 per cent. of the voters on a separate referendum day; Queensland's poll was 78 per cent.; and Victoria's was 62 per cent.; whereas the average political election vote was 55 per cent.

I did not think that the deputation would take up much time, for it was comprised of only fourteen people, but most of them seemed anxious to speak.

But some were not!

Mr. H. S. Peisley, Secretary of the Commercial Travellers' Association, let it be known that he was not a member of the Citizens' Rights, etc., Association, and he was emphatic that the reduction in the number of hotels had not improved the accommodation for commercials at the remaining places. Which statement showed that the hotelkeeper doesn't trouble his head much about the accommodation side of the business—and the statement did not please Mr. Coates.

Nor did Dr. Grace Boelke help the deputation to any great extent. She quoted one of her own sex, stating that Mrs. Asquith

thought badly of Prohibition in U.S.A. Dr. Grace withheld the fact that Mrs. Asquith altered her first opinion of Prohibition in U.S.A., and later came out as a Prohibitionist.

So Dr. Grace gave way to Professor Chapman. The professor made a magnificent appeal for tightening up the present liquor laws, promising the Association's wholehearted support of such a much-needed reform. It was a pity he accidentally admitted that he knew personally that, despite the law, liquor could be obtained with meals at most restaurants in the city. Mr. Ley saw the anomaly, and let the professor know that he saw it.

To have a minister of the gospel on his side, even though it be but one against a thousand, must have cheered the heart of Mr. Coates. So he smiled as the Rev. A. H. Garnsey, the warden of St. Paul's, took the floor.

Mr. Coates's smile did not last long. Mr. Garnsey emphasised that it was shameful that publicans and brewers should be allowed to make a profit from perverting men's appetites for drink. "It should not be allowed to continue a minute longer than necessary," emphasised Mr. Garnsey. Nor did Mr. Garnsey give the liquor people present any grains of comfort. "I simply believe that men must be turned from their vices by personal appeal," he said, and left it at that.

Now a professor should be a logical sort of man, whether his logic be of the zoological, anthropological, or verballogical type. Therefore I looked for logic from Professor Warren when he rose to speak. Perhaps it was logic, for he said. "It is not an opportune time now to take a referendum; the expense would be too great"—(Would it be less at any other time?)—"and, besides, on such a debatable question such as the liquor question is, a referendum should not be taken!" I longed to say, "Hear, hear! Let us have a referendum only on such questions as 'Do men die?' or 'Are children necessary in the world?'"

Dr. Molesworth was a good speaker—for the Prohibition cause. I think Mr. Coates must have had a doctor-y and professor-y nightmare that night, while I could easily be convinced that really white wings are sprouting from the shoulder blades of these would-be anti-Prohibitionists. They all came ostensibly as advocates of moderation, of reform by inches. Almost without exception they showed that they were hard and fast anti-referendum, anti-Prohibitionists, and because most of them said what their palates urged them to say, and not what came from their souls, they made out a case for reform which was more nearly a case for Prohibition.

Mr. Ley gave them cold comfort.

He did not believe in having the referendum on an election day.

He did not believe that the referendum should be postponed.

He did believe that until Prohibition was carried the liquor laws should be more strictly enforced.

He did believe that compensation should be paid, but was personally prepared to favor all alcoholic drinks being reduced in strength till they resembled water.

Silently we filed out of the Minister's room.

Some of the deputation went back to ponder over wine and brewery shares.

Some went to ponder over the numerical weakness and the financial strength of the Citizens' Rights, etc., Association.

Some of the reporters went back to the editors of their papers, knowing that the most interesting facts of the deputation would not appear in print.

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NO CONNECTION BETWEEN DRUGS AND ALCOHOL.

The menace of the habit-forming drug traffic is attracting wide public attention. Newspapers and magazines are sounding the alarm by featuring stories telling of the wide-spread activities of the dope traffickers. Advocates for the restoration of the liquor traffic have taken advantage of this publicity by citing it as evidence that Prohibition of the liquor traffic has resulted in increased use of habit-forming drugs.

They have no facts, however, to support their claim. The most eminent specialists in the treatment of drug addiction are positive in their declaration that Prohibition of the liquor traffic has not resulted in an increase in the use of narcotic drugs. The latest pronouncement of this kind comes from Dr. Alexander Lambert, of the Bellevue Hospital, New York City. Dr. Lambert last week appeared before the House Foreign Relations Committee in behalf of a resolution offered by Congressman Porter requesting the President to ask the Governments of India, Persia, and Turkey to reduce the production of opium to the lowest amount considered necessary for medicinal purposes.

The purpose of the resolution is to strike at the root of the drug evil—production. Dr. Lambert told the Committee that he had made a study of the narcotic problem for many years, that he had come in contact with many users, and that he found absolutely no connection between drug addiction and alcoholism.

Intelligent people will give expert testimony of this character more weight than the mere statement of a publicity agent of the brewers.

OHIO AND LIQUOR REVENUE.

The liquor interests are making a strong drive for a modification of the Volstead law on the basis of Federal revenue needs, and point out what a tremendous help it would be to the Government if there could be a restoration of the liquor tax. This plea has been very skilfully linked up with proposed bonus legislation.

The Governor of Ohio recently made public a report of that State's financial condition which shows that from an overdraft of 109,538 dollars in September, 1920, it now has a cash balance of 15,000,000 dollars!

In pre-Prohibition days the Ohio saloons did an annual business of 110,000,000 dollars and returned to the State in taxes 6,000,000 dollars, which was more than eaten up by the expenses of police protection and maintenance of institutions whose inmates were largely the victims of alcohol.

Is it any wonder that Ohio returned a "dry" majority in the November election of 186,000?

Bricklayers' weekly wages in America are £12, compared with £2/18/8 in Scotland. A hundred bricklayers have sailed from the Clyde for the States.—"Christian World."

BEER AND LIGHT WINES.

By A COUNTRY BANKER.

Observations of a country banker who reads the wet city papers discriminatingly, and concludes that they show distinct bias by reporting only one side of the story.

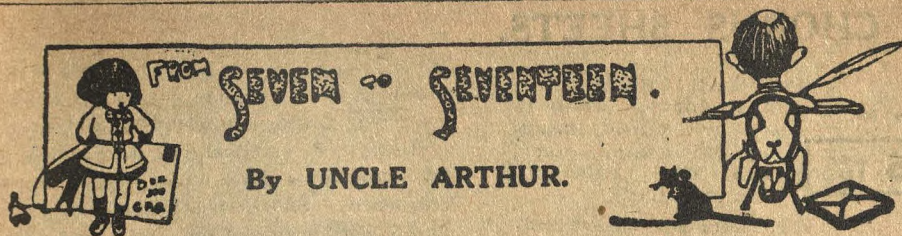
"If there is held a conference of Governors to consider the enforcement of wet and dry laws and the Governor of Maryland is strongly opposed to the laws now existing, the views of the Governor of Maryland appear in detail, while those of his associates are left to our conjecture. If a reporter grows humorous, his humor is always directed at the law's minions, and never by any chance is such as to offend the sensitive feelings of the bootlegger."

He remembers the lawlessness of the liquor business when it had a legal footing. "Law demanded Sunday closing, and, with one possible exception, every saloon ran wide open. How could they close? It was their best day. The law forbade sales to habitual drunkards, and our habitués kept on habituating. The law forbade sales to minors, and any known child could bring home the family beer pail."

And now the contrast in terms of human welfare when compared with pre-Prohibition condition is striking. "When, in terms of individuals, I size up our community, I realize that the dry amendment has changed it, and that the changes are for the better." . . . "Man after man, once judgment proof and a dead beat, now has his savings account. One or two such have gone into business and are doing well. Some have acquired homes, and to not a few such we have made loans and had them promptly paid. . . . I find it hard to believe that a piece of legislation which has done so much good here should elsewhere have proved so harmful."

Few people in this banker's vicinity express any demand for wine and beer. "What has all this to do with beer and light wines? This at least, that for their return there is, I have satisfied myself, no insistent local demand, though I am not sure that we might not be stampeded by outside influence. . . . The cry for beer and light wines is a city-made cry, megaphoned across the land by a few great metropolitan newspapers."—"The Outlook," March 14, 1923.

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WHO IS UNCLE A ?



He is the leader of a large family of children, aged 7 to 17, who write to this page. There is no fee to pay. Write on one side of the paper in ink. Send your age and date of birthday. All who do not write for three months are "scallywags." After 17 you become an "Hon." Ne or Ni, and write either at Christmas or your birthday. Grand Uncle B.'s birthday is celebrated by a picnic for all Ne's and Ni's. Address letters to Uncle A., 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.



HAVE YOU WRITTEN TO UNCLE A ?

OUR HONOR LETTER.

Each week we give pride of place to one letter. It may be the shortest or the longest, the best written or the funniest, the most interesting, or most newsy. Write what you wish in the best way you can. Try for this honor and become a good letter-writer.

UNCLE A.

* * *

OUR HONOR LETTER FROM A NEW NI.
Gwenyth Hall, The Rectory, Mulgoa, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—I would like to become one of your Ni's. I am 8½ years old. My birthday is on the 21st of November. I always like reading Pages 11 and 12 in "Grit." We have three cows, four calves, one pig, one horse, and some hens and six ducks. I do my lesson at home.

(Dear Gwenyth,—Welcome. I think you are fortunate to be living in such a lovely spot as Mulgoa. What a fine lot of animals you have! I am sure you must be fond of them all.—Uncle A.)

* * *

A NEW NE.

Ronald Parker, Lindsay-street, East Maitland, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—This is my first letter to you, and I hope you will accept me as one of your Ne's. I am 11; my birthday is on the 29th of June. We have removed from West to East Maitland. I go to West Maitland school, which I reach by tram. I am in sixth class at school, and I am going for the Q.C. exam, this year. We have had some lovely rains, and the country round Maitland is beautiful and green. My two sisters go to West Maitland Girls' High School. I have several pets, a magpie, two opossums, red tip and a cockatoo, which talks very well. We are soon celebrating Empire Day. Our

school is having a picnic and sports and I am hoping to have a good time.

(Dear Ronald,—We are glad to have your first letter. Send your second soon, and keep off the scallywag list. Tell me more about your fine lot of pets.—Uncle A.)

A VISIT FROM THE DOCTOR.

Nancy Dunlop, George's River Road, Croydon Park, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I was very glad to find my letter in "Grit." I have found my new teacher nicer than I expected, and I am getting into her ways. We have had such a lot of rain lately, as I suppose you know already; the roads are so muddy that you can hardly get across them. The lady doctors have been examining at our school and things are getting all muddled up. Miss Sutherland said that the girls who are going to be school teachers could teach 3B class while their teacher was giving one of the other classes a singing lesson.

(Dear Nancy,—Did you have the doctor attend to you? I'm glad you like your new teacher. What did you do on Empire Day?—Uncle A.)

BANG GO THE CRACKERS.

Percy Hawke, "Lynton," Gunningbland, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—It is still very dry and warm. Last Thursday we got five points of rain, and we thought we were going to get a good drop of rain. It is Empire Day on May 24, and we have some crackers to let go. We sowed some seeds and planted some plants up at school last week, and now we are waiting for rain to help them grow. We make cane baskets at school, and last week I sold one. In the bush and on the roads are a number of horses going about because they cannot get grass and water. On May 18 Mr. Wilson spoke at Gunningbland on Prohibition, and we went to hear him. I liked him very much.

(Dear Percy,—What fun boys have with crackers. I should like to see the cane baskets you make. Will you make one and send it in for a Prohibition Fete?—Uncle A.)

LOTS OF RACES.

Ella Henry, "Bona Vista," Bolong, writes:

Dear Uncle A.,—It is a long time since I wrote to you, but I don't think I am a scallywag yet. We are having some windy weather here. We are going to have a picnic here on Empire Day, and there are going to be races for the children. These are some of the races: Novelty race, obstacle race, skipping race, three-legged race, and sack race. I went to church this morning, but we did not have any Sunday school because it was too windy. The west wind is knocking the flowers and ferns about here, and it is so dry that some of them won't

grow. Last Sunday Mr. Bensley preached a nice sermon about Mother and Mothers' Day.

(Dear Ella,—I've been waiting for a letter from you for a long time. Tell me soon how your Empire Day sports passed off. Which races did you go in?—Uncle A.)

AN HON. NI WRITES TO GRAND-UNCLE.

Elsie Strike, Grose-street, Leura, writes:—

Dear Grand-Uncle B.,—Many times since you were up at St. Alban's Hall I have told myself how good it was to see you, and I was so glad of such an opportunity, but it is no use me telling myself it any longer as I have told you now. Each week as I opened "Grit," after looking at Page 11, I turned to the Field Day list to see if anyone was coming up here or to Katoomba. So you can imagine my delight when I heard you were coming, and saw your advertisements. Thank you for coming, Uncle. I hope the financial results of the meeting were a success.

(Dear Elsie,—It is good of you to write such an encouraging letter. That's the sort of "cheero" one appreciates. Your "Grit" sub. has been paid in.—Uncle A.)

SHORT BUT SPLENDID.

Lily Lamb, 480 Blende-street, Broken Hill, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—I thought I sent you a letter before, but it seems as if I haven't because I have not seen it in "Grit." I am rather late sending my "mile of pennies book" in, but I was late getting them sold. I suppose my name is on the scallywag list, but if it is please cross it off.

(Dear Lily,—Short letters are always welcome, especially when they come from such a loyal helper. Your "Young Folk" will be sent in due course.—Uncle A.)

PLENTY OF MILK.

Gordon Evans, Balmoral Avenue, Croydon Park, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—It is so long since I wrote to you. We have moved since I last wrote. We are living on a dairy now. My father has 80 cows and five horses and five carts. I have a new little sister; her name is Ethel Mary. Our school plays football, and I play in the team. We have had one win and one defeat, and a draw with Summer Hill. I was the first one to get ten pounds for the mission in our Sunday school. In the Burwood Park they have made an archway, and it has all the soldiers' names on it. On the top it has the words, "Thanks be unto God Who gave us the victory." Thank you for remembering my birthday. With lots of love to all my cousins and yourself.

(Dear Gordon,—Are you fond of milk-shakes? I am. You should have plenty of milk from all those cows. Write soon and tell me how your team gets on.—Uncle A.)

NO LONGER A SCALLYWAG.

Cyril Dunkley, "Hope Farm," Terra Bella, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.,—It is such a long time since I wrote to you. I hope you are getting along well with your temperance work. It is getting very cold up here now. Father is going to feed his horses when it rains enough to do his ploughing. Two weeks ago we had

(Continued on next page.)

PROHIBITION SONG AND CHORUS SHEETS.

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Write for Samples, Hints, &c., to N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

A UNIQUE OFFER TO "GRIT" READERS.

A certain person (who wishes to remain anonymous), who is deeply interested in young people and business education, has made arrangements with Mr. E. S. Sayer, as a public accountant and business consultant, for a number of his Postal Tuition Courses to be given away free to those who are ambitious and enterprising and any individuals who have not had an opportunity so far of equipping themselves with technical and specialised knowledge to improve their positions in commercial life.

The person concerned has been very liberal in times past with gifts and help to missionary societies, church activities, hospitals, etc., but for 1923 the benefits are to go in an educational direction, and it is fully expected that practical, good and material results will follow this policy, through helping to make more successful those already engaged in business and equipping the young boys and girls to start off right.

During the past three weeks 26 scholarships have been issued free to grateful young people in the subjects listed above, and as there are only a limited number available early application must be made.

The courses require from one to one and a half hours spare time study, or, say, eight hours a week average. The course of postal tuition requires from six months to eighteen months study, according to the subject selected.

It does not matter if the student lives 30, 300 or 3000 miles from Melbourne. They are open for all young people, and the student living 3000 miles away has his exercises checked in the same way, and the same care is received in instruction, as the student living 30 miles from Melbourne.

At the end of the study period an examination is held in the town in which the student resides, and in the presence of a special representative from Mr. Sayer's office, or else in the presence of a responsible person from the town, who sees that it is properly conducted.

If a pass is secured (85 marks) a diploma is issued to the student, and if over 85 is secured Mr. Sayer gives in addition a personal letter of recommendation.

These will prove to be of wonderful help in assisting a beginner to secure a good position, and those already engaged in commercial life will find these an excellent asset in helping to a higher-paid position. They are proof positive that you have properly studied and know your work. As soon as the student is enrolled he or she will receive an acknowledgment that their fees have been settled for (£10/10/- to £18/18/-) under the scholarship.

The tuition by post is under Mr. Sayer's personal care. Mr. Sayer is a Fellow and Member of various Institutes and Associations in England, America and Australia, and is in every way highly qualified. The instruction is backed by over twenty years practical experience in the various departments of commerce on Mr. Sayer's part, therefore a successful applicant under these scholarships will receive thorough postal tuition.

As it is in the student's interests generally that the fact he received the scholarship free be kept confidential, it is guaranteed that no publicity will be made which would allow anyone to know who received the scholarships.

From the time the first lesson is started to the time the student receives diploma the only expense will be all postages (a few pence fortnightly) on the exercises and correspondence; and also the student is asked to pay for text and reference books, bookkeeping, accountancy and typewriter forms or charts, exercise books, etc., which, according to subject taken, are as follows, post free:—

Bookkeeping, 20 lessons, 14/9; accountancy, 40 lessons, 26/6; auditing, 15 lessons, 15/6; company incorporation, 25 lessons, 18/9; commercial and company law, 36 lessons, 33/6; cost accountancy, 20 lessons, 24/-; salesmanship and sales management, 35 lessons, 23/-; economics, 30 lessons, 28/6; business management, 40 lessons, 34/6.

There is also a special course: Shorthand (Pitman's commercial), complete, and typewriting principles, with machine keyboard chart instruction; 30 lessons (£15/15/- fee), cost as above 19/6.

The scholarships which are being most applied for are bookkeeping, accountancy, and shorthand and typewriting, but any subject mentioned may be taken.

The sums are remitted by cheque or postal note.

A reference as to character must accompany application, and age must be stated.

If this interests you send at once for an application form to E. S. Sayer, 345 Flinders-street, Melbourne.

35. points of rain. I expect you are looking for a letter from me. Next time I go to Sydney I hope to go and see you. I hope all my "Grit" cousin are well, also yourself.

(Dear Cyril,—At last you have sent a letter. Now be a good fellow and write more frequently. Short, sweet and swift is the motto for letters from Ne's and N's.—Uncle A.)

TAXIS AND PROHIBITION.

Albert Cassidy, "Glen Hope," Owra-road, via Wagga Wagga, writes:—

Dear Uncle A.—Will you please cross my name off that dreadful scallywag list? Our school teacher told us never to touch intoxicating drink. Empire Day will be soon here, and we are going to make a bonfire and let off some crackers. All the farmers are ploughing because the rain has softened the ground. There are no snakes about now. Our teacher has left and is taking on a motor business. If you don't want to have a drunken motor driver get Mr. Connolly. The grown-ups have a tennis court out here.

(Dear Albert,—Show this information to your past teacher. It will encourage him:

P. W. Wilson, an English journalist, says that one in every three homes of America has a motor. In six years, during which an essential factor was the spread of Prohibition, the number of cars increased sixfold. Isn't that fine?

UNCLE A.



WHAT SHALL I RECITE

THE HAPPIEST LAND.

There sat one day at leisure
By an alehouse on the Rhine,
Four hale and hearty fellows
And drank the ruby wine.

The landlord often filled their cups,
Around the rustic board;
Then sat they all so calm and still,
And spake not one rude word.

But when a maiden entered,
A Swabian raised his hand,
And cried, all hot and flushed with wine,
"Long live the Swabian land."

"The greatest kingdom upon earth
Cannot with that compare
With all the stout and hardy men
And the nut-brown maidens there."

"Ha!" cried a Saxon, fiercely,
And dashed his beard with wine,
"I had rather lived in Lapland,
Than that Swabian land of thine."

"The goodliest land on all this earth,
It is the Saxon land;
There have I as many maidens
As fingers on this hand."

"Hold your tongues, both Swabian and Saxon."

A bold Bohemian cries;
"If there's a Heaven upon this earth
In Bohemia it lies.

"There the tailor blows the flute,
And the cobbler blows the horn,
And the miner blows the bugle,
Over mountain gorge and bourn."

Then stood the gentle maiden,
Up to Heaven raised her hand
And said, "Ye may no more contend—
There lies the happiest land."

—Sent by Edith Newman.



SAFETY FIRST.

There was a man in Texas who went to a revival meeting and was pressed to repent. He wavered for a time and finally arose and said: "Friends, I want to repent and tell how bad I have been, but I don't do it when the grand jury is in session."

"The Lord will forgive," the revivalist shouted.

"Probably he will," answered the sinner, "but he ain't on that grand jury."

REASSURING.

Miss Turista: "Darn it all, I can't go to the American Club dance. My trunks haven't come."

Alleyn: "But it isn't that kind of a dance."

ANYTHING IS POSSIBLE.

A little boy in a city school refused to sew, thinking it beneath the dignity of a ten-year-old man.

"George Washington sewed," said the principal, taking it for granted that a soldier must; "and do you consider yourself better than George Washington?"

"I don't know; time will tell," said the boy seriously.

FAIR ENOUGH.

The goose had been carved, and everybody had tasted it. It was excellent. The negro minister, who was the guest of honor, could not restrain his enthusiasm.

"Dat's as fine a goose as I ever set ma teeth in, Brudder Williams," he said to his host. "Whar did you git such a fine goose?"

"Well, now parson," replied the carver of the goose, exhibiting great dignity and reluctance, "when you preaches a speshul good sermon, I never axes you whar you got it. I hopes you will show de same consideration."

WORSE.

"How's your wife, Blinks?" asked Jinks. "Her head troubles her a good deal," confessed Blinks.

"Neuralgia?" queried Jinks.

"No," answered Blinks sadly. "She wants a new hat."

SAFER.

"Jim," she said, as he settled down for a comfortable smoke, "I've got a lot of things I want to talk to you about."

"Good," said her husband, "I'm glad to hear it. Usually you want to talk to me about a lot of things you haven't got!"

FUR AND LONG.

A stranger strolled up to a colored prisoner, who was taking a long interval of rest between two heaves of a pick. "Well, Sam, what crime did you commit to be put in overalls and under guard?"

"Ah went on a furlong, sah."

"You mean you went on a furlough."

"No, boss, it was a sho-nuff furlong. Ah went too fur, and Ah stayed too long."

SOME MISTAKE.

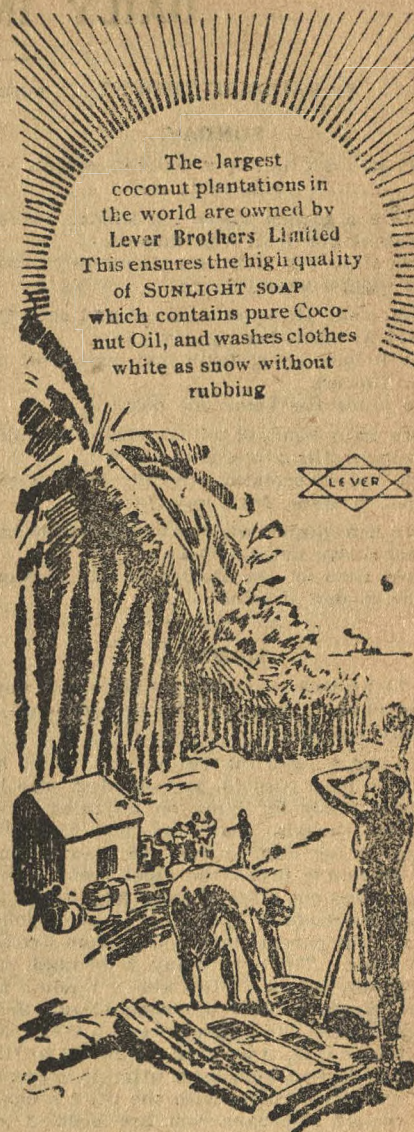
The telephone in a well-known surgeon's office rang and the doctor answered it. A voice inquired, "Who is this?"

The doctor readily recognised the voice of his seven-year-old son. Although an exceedingly busy man, he was always ready for a bit of fun, so he replied:

"The smartest man in the world."

"I beg your pardon," said the boy, "I have the wrong number."

The movement for world-wide Prohibition and International Brotherhood has suffered a serious loss by the death of Dr. Wilbur Crafts, King Khama, Mrs. Vigil Hinghow, and Mrs. Ormiston Chant.



The largest coconut plantations in the world are owned by Lever Brothers Limited. This ensures the high quality of **SUNLIGHT SOAP** which contains pure Coconut Oil, and washes clothes white as snow without rubbing.



SAVE THE CHILD.

If we save the child, we shall save the man.

If we save the men, we shall save the women and children and the nation.

If this strikes YOU, then send along to

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Splendid for Dyspeptics and Invalids. N.B.—One grain of pepsin-Malt will digest two thousand grains of any ordinary Farinaceous Food.

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PASS "GRIT" ON



DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON, author of "Soul Rest," "The Other Side," Etc.

SUNDAY.

"Thou shalt be like a watered garden."—
Isa., lviii., 11.

There is a garden where the Master walketh,
Seeking for fruit and flowers,
There often with His own He sweetly talketh
At quiet evening hours.

There sends He wind, and sun and showers,
And watches day by day,
That it may bring forth bud, and fruit and
flowers

To grace His home one day.

There many hours of toil the Master spendeth,
Pruning His vines with care;
Each bud of promise carefully He tendeth,
That it some fruit may bear.

There is a garden where the soil will harden,
And thorns and thistles start,
Unless thou let the Master in that garden—
The garden of thine heart.

MONDAY.

"A bruised reed shall He not break, and
the smoking flax shall He not quench."—
Matt. xii., 20.

We had a beautiful tree begonia which had not long been planted, and our dog, who has a great fancy for lying on anything newly planted, thought that was just the place prepared for him to rest his weary limbs, and of course broke the chief stem. However, it was not quite severed from the plant, so after carefully tying up it soon joined itself to the parent stem, and became stronger than ever. There is many a bruised reed which only needs a little kindly tending and it will again become a strong plant. Jesus never breaks the bruised reed. Weak and helpless as it is, it may yet be united to Him. Are you feeling your own utter helplessness and sore discouraged with the little progress you make? Perhaps you are bruised and broken in the struggle, and feel you can never be good or do good. All your ideals seem to mock you. You have tried so often, but the storms of life have broken down all your fair promises. Take heart. The Master does not despair of you. He comes to you and with the tenderness of a great physician "He healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds." Again He speaks of the "smoking flax." The light which has gone out, and is only just smouldering, He can fan it again into a flame. "He will not quench the smoking flax." Only "come again to Jesus, come as you came at first. And tell Him all that hinders, and tell Him all the worst." Unlike so many Christians, He will not begin upbraiding you and judging you. "He came not to judge the world, but to save the world." "And He is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by Him." "And take His sweet forgiveness, as you took it once before, and hear His sweet voice saying, 'Peace, go and sin no more.'

TUESDAY.

"Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and He shall strengthen thine heart."—Ps. xxvii., 19, 23.

"Wait on the Lord and weary not,
And He shall strengthen thee,
If thou dost wait and dost not faint
His goodness thou shalt see.

I should have fainted had I not

So oft His goodness seen;

"Wait on the Lord" when sore distressed,
On Him thy weakness lean.

"Wait on the Lord"—thy foes are fierce,
Thine enemies are strong.

But stronger He than all the foes

Which round about thee throng.

The valley may be dark; but keep

Thine eyes toward the light.

The star of hope still shines above

The blackest, dreariest night.

"Wait on the Lord" and keep His way,

Nor ever swerve aside.

Be of good courage, falter not.

Trust thine unerring Guide.

"Wait on the Lord" when sore cast down

And tempted to despair;

Fear not temptation's wilderness,

The Lord Himself is there.

"Wait on the Lord" and thou shalt praise

Him for His wondrous grace,

Though clouds and darkness for awhile

May seem to hide His face.

He is not far, but close at hand.

True, faithful to His word;

Then just believe His promises,

And "wait upon the Lord."

WEDNESDAY.

"Be of good cheer; arise, He calleth thee."—Mark x., 49.

The poor blind man was sitting by the roadside. He knew Jesus would be likely to be passing by that way, and it was his custom to sit by the wayside begging for alms. Poor and helpless and blind, he heard the tumult of the multitude as they neared they place, "and when he heard that it was Jesus of Nazareth he began to cry out and say, 'Jesus, Thou Son of David, have mercy on me.'" You see his faith. The Messiah was to come from David's line, and he having heard of the miracles Jesus had wrought evidently believed this was the very Christ who had power to give sight to the blind. No doubt he persistently called in a loud voice, so that the people told him to "stop his noise," but he cried out the more a great deal. "Thou Son of David, have mercy on me." He was not going to let this opportunity slip by. And Jesus, who never turned away from the importunate cry of faith, stood still amongst the crowd, and commanded that the man should be brought to Him. What joy must have filled his almost despairing heart when the people who had told him to be quiet now told him to "Be of good comfort, arise, He calleth thee." No hesitation then, as he pressed through the crowd, flinging away the garment which would impede his progress, and stood before the Master. "What wilt thou that I shall do for thee?" said Jesus. "Lord, that I might receive my sight," was his confident reply. No doubt in his mind about the Master's power to heal. "And Jesus said unto him, go thy way, thy faith hath made thee whole. And immediately he received his sight, and followed Jesus in the way."

We are all born blind spiritually. "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, because they are spiritually discerned." But Jesus is more willing to give sight than we to receive it. He is ever listening for the cry of faith, though ever so far off it may be. And in response He calls you to come to Him that He may hear your cry as you come into His presence. Are you desponding, poor and helpless? Be of good comfort. He calleth thee. Cast away all that hinders you in your approach to Him; arise, and make the effort to come to Him. No longer sit in darkness and the shadow of death. Let this be your petition, "Lord,

that I may receive my sight." And a flood of light will shine into your dark soul. "The eyes of your understanding shall be opened," and your whole soul be full of light.

THURSDAY.

"Look thou upon me, and be merciful unto me, as thou usest to do unto them that love Thy name."—Ps. cxix., 132.

When Thyself I cannot see,

Then, O Saviour, look on me.

When obscure to me the light,

Lord, may I receive my sight.

For Thy look can make me strong,

Turn my sighing into song.

When I cannot lift mine eyes

Through the fog which round me lies,

When so dark the way appears

Sore beset by doubts and fears,

Touch mine eyes and let me see

Thou art close at hand to me.

FRIDAY.

"Unto the upright there ariseth light in the darkness."—Ps. 112, 4.

Many a time after our eyes have been opened, does our vision become dim. There are many things which may obscure for a time the light. Sometimes it may be sin, when we cannot see afar off, because some old root of bitterness is troubling us. But it is not always so. There are some dispositions which have a tendency always to look on the dark side of things. I knew a poor widow woman once, who always seemed down in the dumps like Mrs. Gummidge, and who, when asked how she was getting on, once said she was "still presing on through this weary wilderness towards the jail." Of course she meant the goal, but it might have been the other place to see how little pleasure she seemed to take in the journey. Let us try to cultivate the joy of the Lord, and look out for the sunny spots. "Walk in the light," not on the shady side of life, and then, even if you should have to pass some valley of shadows, there will arise light in the darkness. Let us pray, "Lord, lift Thou up the light of Thy countenance upon us."

SATURDAY.

"As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing."—
2 Thess., 6, 10.

Smile awhile, 'twill grief beguile,
'Twill shorten many a weary mile,
And lift you over many a stile.

Try a song when things go wrong,
And tiresome duties round you throng,
'Twill make the hours of work less long.

Lift your eyes to yonder skies,
When some fond hope within you dies,
Thou there they hopes shalt realise.

Banish care and dark despair,
The clouds will pass, the skies be fair,
The sun is shining still somewhere.

BABY'S FIRST PORTRAIT.

Let it be worthy of the occasion—a picture to be admired in years to come. We are specially equipped to make happy portraits of children.

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AN AMERICAN HAS A WORD TO THE "SPECTATOR."

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

(To the Editor of the "Spectator.")

Sir,—As a further testimony to the actual state of affairs in the United States on the subject of Prohibition, I should like to call the attention of your readers to a striking leading article which appeared in a Canadian paper the other day, the Toronto "Globe," headed "A Drying United States." I cannot do better than reproduce the first paragraph of this article:—

"All the organised efforts to discredit and misrepresent Prohibition in the United States cannot conceal the fact that the supply and consumption of intoxicants are rapidly decreasing. In 1920 the authorities permitted the withdrawal of 12,500,000 gallons of alcoholic liquor from bonded warehouses. Last year only 3,500,000 gallons were withdrawn. This year, it is estimated, the total will be 4,000,000 gallons, a large part of it for industrial uses. Just before the adoption of the Federal Prohibition amendment the annual consumption was 150,000,000 gallons."

The writer goes on to remark that as the private stocks laid in before Prohibition became operative have been depleted the supply available for beverage purposes would probably have run out already but for bootlegging and smuggling, and that so long as Canada and the British West Indies permit the manufacture and export of liquor, rum-running will continue. Yet, as it is well pointed out, the amount illicitly carried into the United States will be small compared with the former consumption. Another paper, an American one, the Buffalo "News," in reply to those who say that there is as much drinking now as there was in the old days, makes the following comment:—

"If this were so—and it is incredible—a large proportion of the drinkers must be content with moonshine and synthetic beverages—the worst liquors ever devised for man. Only 2 per cent. of the liquor seized by Government agents has been high grade; 98 per cent. has been absolutely poisonous. This is a heavy percentage against the average man that tipsples—the man that takes his

liquor wherever he can find it. There is threat of death in the cup for him. The moral of all this is that Prohibition is making progress, and in the not far distant future it is certain to be a downright fact."

Another piece of evidence is the significant fact that Bishop Manning, of New York, who has been an opponent of Prohibition, has frankly recognised the evidence adduced by the facts of the case. He recently told his Annual Convention that he believed from information coming to him from many trustworthy sources that "Prohibition is already resulting in improved conditions, both morally and practically, in the lives of homes of our people." And he also believed, particularly from "observance in the army, that Prohibition, properly enforced, will make us a healthier, stronger and better people." The Convention, with only one dissenting voice, ordered the Bishop's remarks to be printed for circulation. I will just add that, so far from Prohibition being hastily enacted, it is literally true, as an American writer has said, that "no question ever decided upon by the American people was better understood." It is also important to keep in mind the fact that before national Prohibition went into effect 34 States, acting separately, adopted Prohibition for themselves. This means that more than three-fifths of the people and four-fifths of the territory were under Prohibition. When the Amendment was submitted to Congress it was passed by a vote of more than two-thirds of both Houses, and was then ratified by fifteen-sixteenths of the States. The two States which failed to ratify have less than one-twentieth of the population and less than one two-hundredths of the territory of the United States.—I am, sir, etc.,

W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS

(of Philadelphia).

A Prohibition Holiday—

(Continued from Page 8.)

We Christians ought to be in every way superior. Let us face the facts. Do we pray as regularly, as courageously, as exaltedly? If we did we would transform the world in a generation.

WHY ONE IS ENVIED.

My letters often set me thinking. One says: "You will be seeing such wonderful things." Another, "You will be meeting such nice people"; and yet another, "What variety after the humdrum of life in one place!"

All these roses have their thorns.

The constant wear of travel, the never-ending grey of dreary loneliness, the solitary meals, the constantly being thrown among people who look upon one with cold suspicion and who only begin to thaw when your ways part and you are among the new, stolid, uninterested faces of those who don't know you and don't want to know you.

As a matter of fact no one has hit on the best thing of such a journey. It is the suggestiveness of great places; to read about them in the leisure of train and boat travel; to read about them as Heine says:

"Beautiful old stories,
Tales of angels, fairy legends,
Stilly histories of martyrs,
Festal songs and words of wisdom,
Hyperboles, most quaint it may be,
Yet replete with strength and fire,
And faith—how they gleam,
And glow and glitter!"

It is not always easy to be gladly grateful, even when you have as much thank material as I have, and it is not impossible to be grateful even when life is at its most ordinary, for even in the commonest garden wonders of nature, beauty of color, haunting delight of perfume may be found.

LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

"KING" TEA

Catalogue of Free Gifts is Now Obtainable.

Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

FACTS TO REMEMBER.

CONCERNING BOOZE.

(By T. A. CUSACK.)

Many a man wrecks his life on the sea of intemperance through not giving the booze a wide berth.

All Bung's Prohibition statements should be taken with a grain of salt.

It is impossible for a drunkard to go straight on account of his corkscrew associations.

A man makes a song about his profligacy when he starts to hum beer.

When Prohibition is carried there will be a lot of hotels go bung.

Some men drink to drown their sorrow; but sorrow can swim—it is self-respect that gets drowned.

The "wets" declare that Prohibition has increased drinking in U.S.A., and yet the brewers are not satisfied.

Some men are called to the bar—others don't need any calling.

The liquor sellers of U.S.A. are no longer behind bars, but a lot of them ought to be.

When Booze reigned in America a lot of people were wet, and now they are wet because the reign has ceased.

Most of the trouble in U.S.A. used to lie with Bung—the lie is still with it.

Gladness in the bar often means sadness in the home.

"Beer being an alcoholic liquor, is responsible for a greater part of the alcoholism from which the European nations are suffering."—Dr. A. Holitscher, Karlsbad.

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GOMPERS, LABOR AND PROHIBITION.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in an effort to make it appear that he has behind him the undivided sentiment of the wage earners of the United States in his assaults against the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution, has called attention to the action of the conventions of the Federation in 1919 and 1921. He asserts, as the records show, and as it has never been denied, so far as known, that the Federation, at the conventions held in those years, did express its disapproval, first of the proposal to prescribe or limit the alcoholic content of beer as an economic measure, and later to the declared stringent terms of the enforcement code adopted to conform to the organic law. But there is nothing in this interesting exhibit to show that the Federation reflected the sentiment of all those affiliated with the organisation, or of that vast contingent of organised laboring men and women in no way associated with the Unions included in it.

Neither does it appear, even if the action taken in 1919 and in 1921 was fairly expressive of the sentiment of those organisations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the times stated, that it reflects the sentiment of the membership to-day. A great majority of those connected with Labor Unions are no less progressive or less observing than those in other walks of life, and they have seen, perhaps, the unexpected benefits to themselves and their fellows of the destruction of the saloon and even the partial outlawing of the liquor traffic as a whole. It is not believed, no matter what the claim of Mr. Gompers may be, that he is able to state conclusively that the sentiment of Union Labor in the United States favors a return of the saloon, as the authorisation of the manufacture and sale of beer and wines would certainly mean.—"Christian Science Monitor."

THE INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE REVIEW.

The International Bureau has published its report for 1922. It mentions the extension taken by the intelligence department and recalls the fact that it is entirely and gratuitously at the service of all who desire information on any point whatever of the alcohol question. "The International Review Against Alcoholism," of which, since 1922, the Bureau has taken over the publication, has met with a very favorable reception in the different countries. A year book is in preparation and will appear in the beginning of the summer of 1923, as well as a study upon Prohibition in the United States. The library continues to grow richer and renders valuable services to workers, to whom it is always open. In 1923 the Bureau will develop in a new direction, thanks to the creation of a post of head of the scientific

section, to which Dr. A. Koller, Director of the Lunatic Asylum at Herisau, Switzerland, has been appointed.

The Bureau expenditure in 1923 amounted to 53,640 francs, balanced by a corresponding figure of receipts.



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