

Grit.

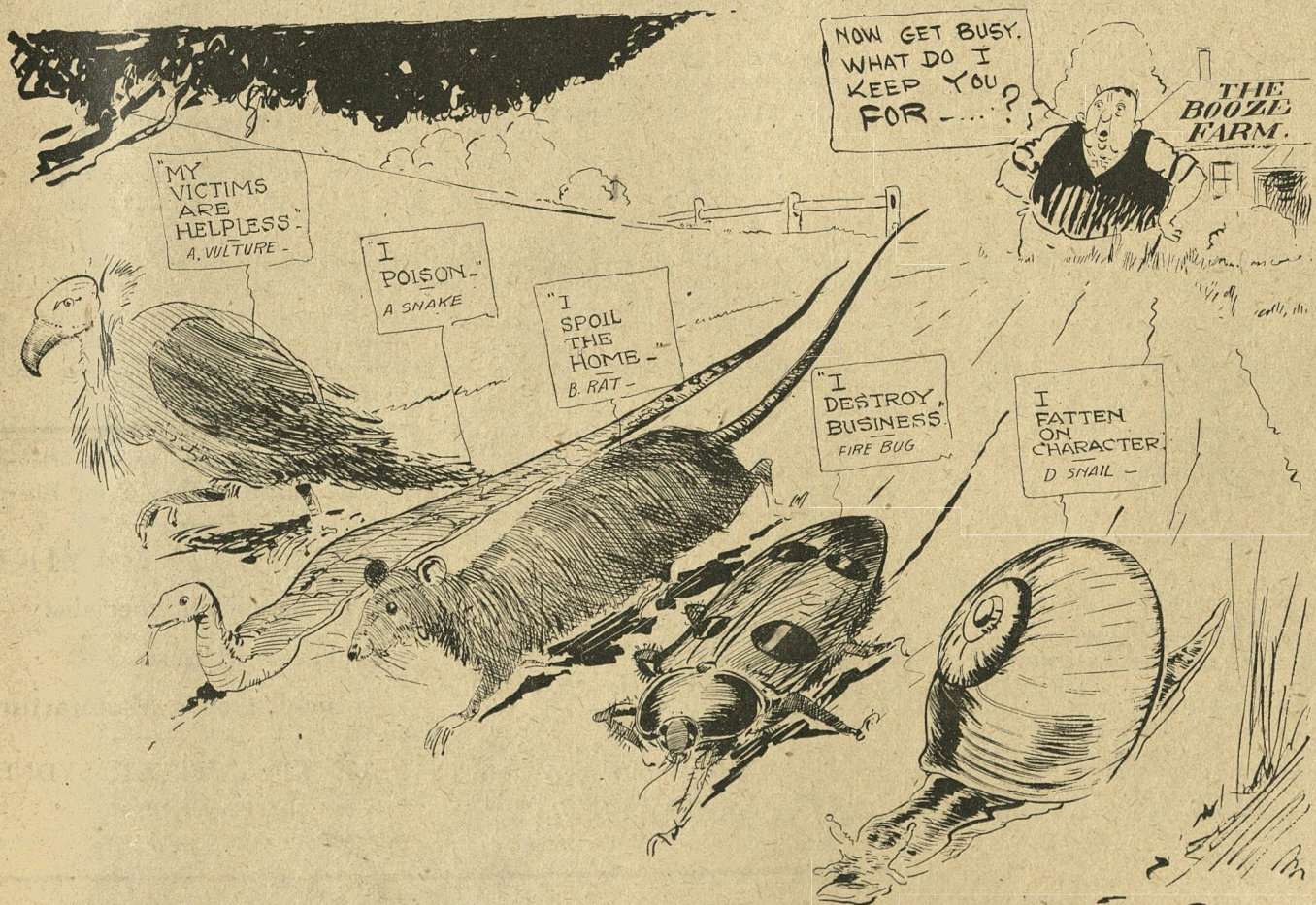
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

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LESSUP FOR GRIT -

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EVERY DAY AND ALL DAY.

SAMPLES OF THE LIQUOR EVIL.

Very few people trace the liquor evil from page to page in the daily papers, but it is always there. No day but it leaves fresh evidence of its damaging influence.

Here are some samples:

YOUTHS CHARGED. ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Lancelot MacGregor Saidler, 19, laborer, and Cyril Leslie Williams, 18, clerk, were charged before Mr. McDougal, S.M., at the Paddington Police Court with assaulting Allan Dixon, a mechanic, of William-street, Sydney, at Bondi, on December 26, and robbing him of a gold wristlet watch, a wallet, and £13.

Dixon's story was that he met a friend named Mason at Bondi on Sunday, December 26, and walking along the street they met the defendants with three other men, who offered to take them to a party. One of the men, named Solomon, suggested going around to a lane for a drink. They consumed two bottles of beer, and then the men proposed that they should "throw in" for the purpose of obtaining more beer to take to the party. Dixon said he gave 6/- and Mason 4/- to the fund, the money being handed to Williams, who went away but returned shortly afterwards, saying that the woman would not let them take the beer out. He suggested that Dixon should go with them; he agreed, and when they came to a vacant allotment opposite the Hotel Bondi, Saidler hit him in the stomach, which made him collapse. As he was rising Williams struck him on the right side of the jaw; Solomon also struck him. He was dazed with the blows, and while in that condition he remembered someone going through his pockets. He then became unconscious, and when he recovered he went to the police station. He could not open his mouth wide, and his jaw had been X-rayed. On January 4 he spoke to Saidler at the Children's Court, and the defendant wanted him to withdraw the charge, offering to pay so much a week; he also gave him back his watch.

Both of the accused were committed for trial, bail in £100 each being allowed.

ROUND THE CORNER. WHEN BOTTLE SWUNG.

Romance always lingers round the corner in a big city, according to O. Henry. Somebody may drop a handkerchief to you or a brick on you.

Both are romantic in their way. Both indicate that at least somebody in the vast jungle of the city shows a little interest in a lonely soul.

Alex. Callaghan, of Underwood-street, Paddington, found it so last night. But it was the too ardent sort of romance that hit him.

He turned the corner of Campbell and Riley streets. Round that corner was romance, adventure—someone took enough interest in Callaghan to swing a bottle at him. It crashed on his head. He was taken to the Sydney Hospital, where Dr. Colvin inserted four stitches in the wound inflicted.

Callaghan was unable to give a description of his assailants. He saw two men, one of whom suddenly produced a bottle, and, swinging it, struck him over the left eye.

MOTORIST FINED. LICENSE SUSPENDED.

"You ought not to be allowed to drive a car. You took no notice of a previous warning!"

Thus spoke Mr. Gates, C.S.M., to Andrew Dennis Foley, aged 41, produce merchant, who was charged, at the Central Police Court, with having driven a motor car while under the influence of drink, on Bayswater-road, on January 18.

The police evidence was that Foley was observed standing alongside his motor car, which had just collided with a tram. He was drunk, and smelt very strongly of liquor.

Sergeant Dennis, police prosecutor, in reply to the magistrate, said that Foley previously had been convicted of a similar offence.

A fine of £10, in default two months' imprisonment, was inflicted, and defendant's license, which was only renewed this morning for 12 months, was suspended for the remainder of its term.

On a charge of having driven a motor car when not in the possession of a license, the defendant was fined 10/-; in default, three days' imprisonment.

ESTATE AGENT CHARGED. MISAPPROPRIATION ALLEGED.

At the Central Police Court, Patrick William Kenna, aged 46 years, described as an estate agent, was charged with having fraudulently omitted to pay £15 to John Sarsfield, between August 26 and November 26 last.

Sarsfield, in evidence, said that he loaned £50 to Dennis Lynch, who required the money for the purpose of paying a deposit on a house. Lynch agreed to pay back the money, through Kenna's agency, at the rate of £1 a week. Lynch kept up the payments, but witness did not receive £15 of the money from Kenna, in spite of the fact that he called on him many times. Kenna told him that he was busy, and at last Sarsfield took legal action. Witness denied that he had gone to Kenna's office in a drunken condition.

Detective-sergeant Comans said that when he arrested Kenna at his office in Albion-street, Surry Hills, defendant produced a roll of notes, and offered to pay the money back immediately. Witness said that it was impossible. "Sarsfield called in here several times," said Kenna, "but he was drunk, and kicked up a row."

Kenna was committed for trial, bail being allowed in £40.

BEER STOLEN. ON THE JERVIS BAY.

Charged with having stolen about 50 bottles of stout, valued at £2/7/-, the property of the Australian Commonwealth

Shipping Board, on the high seas, between Adelaide and Fremantle, between December 24 and 26 last, Edward Surry, aged 26 years, fireman, and Harry Sparks, aged 43 years, greaser, appeared before Mr. McMahon, S.M., at the Central Police Court. Both men pleaded not guilty.

Harold Green, storekeeper on the liner Jervis Bay, on which the defendants were employed, said that while the boat was in London he lost a duplicate key of the bar storeroom. Later the boat came to Australia, leaving Fremantle the day before Christmas Eve, in continuation of her voyage. After closing the bar at midnight, witness passed through the galley on his usual rounds, and saw the two defendants hauling up a rope from the bar-room on the lower deck. To the lower end of the rope was attached a mattress cover containing some heavy load. Sparks then carried this load into the messroom. Witness, following, opened the mattress cover, and found that it contained a large number of bottles of stout.

The magistrate dismissed the charge against Surry, remarking that the fact that Surry helped Sparks haul up the stout implicated him in the theft. Sparks, however, was convicted and fined £5, with £2/14/- costs, in default 14 days' imprisonment.

PROHIBITIONISTS!

TAKE NO RISKS REGARDING THE STATE ELECTIONS.

See that the right candidate is **SELECTED** for your constituency.

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A CALL TO ARMS.

LIQUOR DOMINATES POLITICS.

SIX O'CLOCK CLOSING.—CANBERRA AND EVERY DECENT SUBURB.

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

The Prohibition forces of this State must face the unpleasant facts.

We must not merely face some of the facts; we must review all the facts.

They will assume the proportion of a veritable Goliath, but he was defeated.

There will be many to report as did Joshua's companions, on the formidable size of the enemy, but Joshua won.

There will be croakers, cowards, skinflints, shirkers, heartless, soulless nominal Prohibitionists who will declare that "the time is not opportune," that "there is no money," that "we must hasten slowly," that "we must not offend our political friends," that "they don't like the way we do it," and much else that such folk have sheltered behind through all the ages; but all armies have had such camp followers. The situation has nothing new, nothing abnormal about it.

After 100 years of fighting alcohol all over the world we may assume that there is sufficient data upon which to pass judgment on the methods of our opponents, and that every variety of trick and treachery has been faced somewhere at some time, and the way of its defeat is knowable to us.

ENCOURAGING FACTS.

1. The harmfulness of alcohol is no longer disputed.
2. The right of the people to decide the alcohol question is generally accepted.
3. The United States of America, after 100 years of agitation, education, and every conceivable experiment in legislation, seven years ago by the vote of 45 States to 3 wrote Prohibition into their constitution.
4. After seven years of National Prohibition in U.S.A. there are more substantial benefits, and there is more determination to effectively enforce it than was the case when slavery was abolished.
5. England imposed her ideas of liberty on America in the matter of black slavery, and U.S.A. has quite as much right to impose her idea of liberty on the rest of the world in the matter of drink slaves.

SOME MORE FACTS.

That the drink evil in the Commonwealth of Australia in its cost of about £30,000,000 p.a. and 60,000 convicted drunks per annum has assumed such proportions as to justify its being called a national menace and to warrant all lovers of their country uniting to overthrow it.

While doctors, athletes, explorers, industrial experts and insurance investigators have ranged themselves theoretically against the beverage use of alcohol, there remains one realm in which it is still defiant and undefeated. The liquor business is the soil in which the crooked politician flourishes.

It is the source from which corruption white-ants political parties.

It is the sinister menace that threatens where it cannot bribe, and even places the interest of the least respected business in the world before the highest ideals of the State and the general welfare of its people.

Liquor money corrupts all it touches.

Liquor organisation defeats every ideal of the State.

Liquor pursues its way unblushingly, since it is protected by law and holds sufficient law-makers in the hollow of its hand to go grimly on its ruthless way.

THE SUPREME FACT.

In Tasmania, South Australia and West Australia the liquor-dominated legislatures have so far refused to permit the people to fairly and freely express themselves in a democratic way on the liquor question. In Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland liquor-protecting politicians have withdrawn the right of the people to vote every three years on this question. In every State the liquor-dominated politicians have imposed handicaps, confused the issue, and combined to defeat the evident will of the people. On the facts we win. Among the people we win. Only in the Legislature are we defeated. This is the supreme fact.

We must fight our Waterloo in the Parliamentary elections. Here we face the fact that a man may be personally right and politically wrong, or be may be personally wrong and politically right, and the only fact to influence us is his political worth.

Here we face the fact that we must politically shoot all traitors to Prohibition of the kind that sat cheek by jowl with the liquor gang and imposed upon this State the worst liquor law in the Commonwealth.

Until we do we can command no political respect, and are of no political importance and must sadly face the fact that our impotence is entirely our own fault.

OUR IMMEDIATE DANGER.

The liquor gang in politics are now laughing contemptuously at the Prohibition forces of this State, and in spite of the fact that 347,494 voted in 1916 for six o'clock closing against 178,842 who voted for nine o'clock, Mr. McKell, with deep contempt for Prohibitionists, now proposes to bludgeon a bill through Parliament giving the people nine o'clock closing, which they emphatically said they did not want. Thanks to our "friends," Messrs. Ley, Bruntnell, Lee and Co., every decent suburb of Sydney is having liquor shops imposed upon them, and we continue to retreat fighting and defeated week after week, and Local Option is indefinitely postponed.

Canberra is "dry"; but while the Prohibition "children" pass resolutions, the liquor "giants" are spending money like water and have drawn a "wet" cordon round the "dry" capital, and confidently declare its days are numbered.

THE REMEDY.

First we must have leadership. It is over two years since there was a Campaign Director in N.S.W.

It is over six months since our forces had even a State Superintendent. We must have a leader. We must trust our leader.

If England, America, Italy and innumerable Allies loyally accept the French leadership that finally brought about the defeat of Germany, so must the forces of the Alliance, I.O.G.T., W.C.T.U., Rechabites, business men and business women accept loyally leadership and respond to the call to arms to grapple with the strongest, most unscrupulous, most callous enemy the community has.

"If the liquor were to be given away free instead of sold for a profit, the backers of the movement to modify or repeal the Volstead Act would disappear overnight."—Evangeline Booth in "Christian Advocate" of New York.

Trousers AND Shirts

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

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

THEY HAVE NOT ENOUGH SHIRT TO MAKE A THUMB BANDAGE.

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FINLAND.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland, Prof. Voionmaa, is one of the leaders of the movement against alcoholism in his country. Of late years he has sought to bring about a beginning of international collaboration between Governments in the fight against alcoholism. It is to him that we are in great measure indebted for the International Convention of Helsingfors for the repression of alcohol smuggling. As Finnish delegate to the seventh assembly of the League of Nations last September, he endeavored, with success, to induce his Government, with those of Sweden and Poland, to submit a draft resolution on the alcohol question to the Assembly.

Two of Mr. Voionmaa's foreign colleagues, the Foreign Ministers of Belgium (Mr. Vandervelde) and of Czecho-Slovakia (Mr. Benesch), have been active temperance workers, and continue to follow with the keenest interest the question. The same is the case for the President of the Austrian Republic (Mr. Hainisch) and of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic (Mr. Mazaryk). The President of the present Swedish Government (Mr. Ekman) is the chief of the Swedish temperance reformers. In Holland the Minister of Labor, Prof. Slotemaker de Bruine, is president of the Protestant abstainers, whilst the former President of the Council, now President of the second Chamber of the States General, Jonkheer Ruys de Beerenbrouck, is the leader of the Catholic temperance movement.

Many a man pulls down his character in an effort to build up his reputation.

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ATTACK ON SIX O'CLOCK CLOSING.

REMARKABLE ACTION BY LABOR GOVERNMENT.

It had been known for some time that efforts were being made to destroy the six o'clock closing of liquor bars. Many people were, however, surprised to find that the move to effect this was made by a Labor Government. Why they chose to legislate for the interests of a big vested interest and the greatest monopoly in the community, and against the expressed will of the people, will be difficult to explain. There has not been any public demand for an alteration of the law; no representative deputation has waited upon the Premier or Minister administering the Liquor Act; there has been no agitation in the public press.

What, then, has influenced the Government and politicians in the matter? That they should be concerned about the aggrandisement of brewery companies controlling 90 per cent. of the hotels, as well as their brewery business, does not square with Labor's declared opposition to combines and monopolies. It is even more mysterious why a Labor Government should legislate to destroy what the people have emphatically demanded by referendum, which is part of the Labor platform.

This concession to the liquor trade will be mainly in the interests only of a privileged few who dine at hotels of a certain class, which are not usually patronised by Labor men. This again adds to the mystery of the whole matter. The fact that some hotel-keepers and a few of the public are prepared to break the law is no reason for granting the proposed concession. If it were then every law ought to be amended or repealed. Law usually represents the progress of civilisation and the attempt to inculcate the spirit of citizenship, and when people break the law approved by the people or their representatives they should be punished rather than be given valuable concessions.

Labor has surprised its friends often; this new move caps its record.

That this amendment will destroy six o'clock closing of liquor bars goes without saying, for the meal will be in most instances only a subterfuge, and the innovation will make it more than doubly difficult for the police to enforce the law.

In this incident we have another reason for the demand for the complete abolition of the liquor bar and everything connected with it.

CANBERRA IS A SHINING EXAMPLE.

"Exaggeration is the keynote to liquor propaganda, and one looks in vain in Canberra for the empty bottles which are supposed to line the roads to the Federal Capital," said Mr. Crawford Vaughan, speaking in the Town Hall, Goulburn, on Monday evening. Alderman Furner presided in the unavoidable absence of the Mayor, who is in full sympathy with Prohibition.

A policeman, who for two years was stationed at Queanbeyan, confirmed the opinion gathered from his recent visit that drunkenness in Canberra was noticeable for its absence, and he further said that there was practically no sly-grog dealing worth mentioning there.

The difference in respect to liquor between Queanbeyan and Canberra was akin to that of Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained. Some two thousand men were let loose on the former town every Saturday, and many of them wandered like lost souls from one drinking bar to another. It was not, however, a saturnalia. Most construction camps presented much the same problem, only in Queanbeyan it was aggravated by the fact that men did not work on Saturday morning, and a number of undesirables came from Sydney—often straight from the Drunks' Courts. But Queanbeyan did not create the thirst it sought to assuage. That was the product of our licensing system. Queanbeyan reflected as in a mirror the fruits of license. To open liquor bars in Canberra must intensify, not reduce, the evil, and would transfer into Federal Territory, now free from any visible evidence of drunkenness, something of the conditions of the wet town outside. It would be sheer lunacy for Canberra to take this serpent to its bosom for all time simply because it was biting a number of nomads in a neighboring town.

Then, again, one or two licensed bars would not serve Canberra. The group settlements were four and five miles apart, and the construction camps were that distance from each other, and were in places as far away from the hostels. He could not imagine that anyone would want to see those splendid hostels converted into inebriate homes.

Drink was taken into Canberra, more especially into the concentration camps. There certainly should be a definite restriction on the amount of alcoholic beverage which any person could import into the Federal Territory. This principle worked quite satisfactorily in the New Zealand No-License areas. There was at present no limit to what a man could take to Canberra, and he urged the passing of another ordinance to check this. At the same time the real reason for liquor's agitation was because, despite the defect mentioned, Canberra presented a shining example of what No-License could accomplish, and pointed a moral and adorned a tale in a way fatal to John Barleycorn and all his works. People could not help contrasting Queanbeyan under license with Canberra under No-License, but all Queanbeyan did was to isolate and concentrate the evil which otherwise would be more widely spread. The best remedy, of course, was to make Queanbeyan dry, and this could be done when Local Option was restored.

THE RIVERINA CAMPAIGN.

"The Riverina may have been suffering from an attack of sleeping sickness in regard to Temperance reform, but there are signs that the malady is passing," said Mr. Crawford Vaughan, speaking at Juncos on Wednesday last. History showed that just as a lull usually preceded a storm, so great movements reached a stage of quietude, or even of reaction, before the pent-up forces of righteousness swept all before them. It had been so with the abolition of slavery, and great leaders like Senator Douglas had so misread the public mind as to support the introduction of slavery into Nebraska, a former free State, almost immediately preceding the advent of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War. In the Great War the last victorious sweep of the Allies was almost immediately preceded by what looked like an irresistible German push across the Western front. It was well for them to remember that great movements—and Prohi-

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

bition was probably the greatest since the Reformation—came not out of a sudden rush of emotional enthusiasm, but out of the slow and often unseen changes in public opinion, arising out of deep moral and spiritual convictions. Their appeal, to have permanent results, must be to reason, not to emotion.

Those who were inclined to believe that the long night of liquor evil would never pass should for a moment try to look at the situation from the liquor interests' point of view. The liquor forces knew that the existence of their predatory monopoly was out of keeping with the democratic spirit of our times. They knew that the inexorable economic pressure brought to bear upon the rest of the world by Prohibition America was the writing on the wall for liquor in all parts of the world. They realised that while a lying cable campaign of liquor propaganda may deceive some of the people some of the time it couldn't deceive all the people all the time. A big awakening as to the real results of Prohibition was beginning to become evident amongst the more thoughtful section of the workers of Australia. Labor men were asking themselves how it was that American workers were able to share in the luxuries of life. The American workers, generally speaking, owned their own motor cars, had their own savings bank accounts, were buying their own homes and obtaining a share of the profits of industry. The whole Labor outlook had been revolutionised in U.S.A. by the coming of Prohibition. Labor was becoming a capitalist through the ownership of shares in industries and through the chain of successful Labor Banks which had been established by savings which formerly went over the liquor bar. In the increased production due to increased efficiency arising out of the abolition of the saloon Labor shared both directly in higher wages and indirectly by the general decrease in the cost of living and the widening of opportunities. The strike had almost become obsolete in the greatest industrial nation in the world. Though it would take some time for these great truths to percolate into the mind of the Australian worker, there was not the slightest doubt that this process was already working. The Australian worker was living in a fool's paradise for the increase in nominal wage awards was swallowed up in the increased cost of living. Industrial efficiency was at a discount here, whereas it was at a premium in U.S.A., and out of the hard-won earnings of the wage-earners here not less than £20,000,000 a year was extracted by the liquor interests. However, it was comforting to remember that all the liquor propaganda, all the lying cable service, all the accumulated wealth of a great predatory monopoly; all their contributions to party funds, though they might delay, could not for long stem the flowing tide of the new Idealism now sweeping across the world from Prohibition America.

I have seen something of your fine town and of the surrounding country. I congratulate the civic fathers of Goulburn upon the evident awakening of a civic pride as re-

(Continued on next page.)

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Our Weapons: Education and Legislative Action.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE TO PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Sunshine Fair was held to receive the final report in connection with last year's big effort. Madame Wolfcarius presided, and there were present representatives from each of the committees which had worked so successfully.

It was reported by the secretaries that there had been a net result from the Sunshine Fair of £845. Subsequent sales and the fete at Mrs. McKern's at Mosman had added another £30 to this.

The thanks of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition Alliance were again expressed. The proceeds of the Fair had enabled them to enter with confidence upon extended operations for 1927.

Consideration was given to a suggestion that the committee might remain as a permanent auxiliary of the Prohibition Alliance. This was very cordially received and unanimously approved. Madame Wolfcarius consented to continue to act as President, with Miss Arscott as Hon. Treasurer. Regret was expressed that Miss Andrews had found it impossible to continue to act as Secretary. Miss Ashwood will be asked to undertake this position in association with Mr. Henry Macourt.

The committee then decided that the next Sunshine Fair would be held in the early part of 1928, the proper date to be fixed subsequently. During this year some small efforts would be made in a few centres, mainly for the purpose of disposing of the goods in hand.

A very interested spirit was displayed throughout the meeting, with an eagerness to continue to assist in any effective work for the strengthening of the Prohibition campaign.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Mr. O. A. Piggott took up work with the Prohibition Alliance on Sunday last, when he was the special preacher at the Kiama Anglican and Methodist Churches. He gave his lantern lecture on Monday night and again at Gerrigong on Wednesday night.

Rev. H. Putland was the preacher at Haberfield and Five Dock Methodist Churches, and spoke at the Brotherhood in the afternoon. Mr. Still gave an address at the Hornsby Anglican Church, and Mr. Richards at the Mascot Methodist.

Rev. H. C. Foreman, who had been spending a holiday at Terrigal, took up his task for the Prohibition Movement immediately on his return to town, visiting Stanmore Methodist Church on Sunday morning.

There has been special activity in licensing matters. Meetings were held at North Auburn, Cullora and Rose Bay in connection with applications for new licenses. Mr. Richards, our licensing representative, is having a particularly busy time in this connection.

Mr. Crawford Vaughan's trip to Wagga, Junee, Goulburn, Queanbeyan and Canberra has had valuable results, chiefly in relation to district organisation and the Federal

Capital. Proposals have been made for united action against the move of liquor agents to secure the subversion of the dry ordinance.

Special services and meetings will be held on the Mountains during the next fortnight.

Next Sunday a united demonstration is to be held in the Picture Theatre at Lakemba in protest against the granting of a publican's license for that suburb. All organisations there are combining, and there is strong indignation to be voiced. An open-air meeting will be held on Friday.

We have already received many offers in connection with the literature distribution campaign. This is encouraging. More are, however, needed, for to be effective this distribution must be widespread. Let us know that you will be able to help.

ORGANISING ON THE NORTH COAST.

Mr. Crawford Vaughan will visit the North Coast next week, chiefly in connection with the organising campaign as regards the next election and the 1928 referendum.

Conferences have been arranged with local workers, whose counsel is desired regarding the local campaign. These conferences will be held as follows:

Monday, Feb. 7: Presbyterian Hall, Kempsey.

Tuesday, Feb. 8: School of Arts, Wauchope.

Wednesday, Feb. 9: Methodist Hall, Taree.

Thursday, Feb. 10: Wingham.

On Friday night, February 11, Mr. Vaughan is to address an open-air meeting in Taree.

Churches and Temperance Societies have been asked to send representatives to the conferences; invitations have been sent also to leading workers. The success of our political campaign depends upon the co-operation of Prohibitionists in every centre, and it is hoped they will make a point of attending the conference in their town.

ENGLAND'S DRINK BILL.

In the year 1884 the amount spent in strong drink in the United Kingdom was £144,734,214, an average per head of £4/1/0; in 1922 the total was £354,000,000 working out at £7/9/- per individual. In 1925, however, the situation is slightly better, the figures being £315,261,000, the average being £7/4/- per head.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO "GRIT" IS 11/-.

Received to 28/1/27, and where not mentioned the amount received is 11/-: N. Adams, 3/-, 16/1/27; Mrs. Walker, 1/3/28; Miss Evans, 7/3/28; Dr. J. A. J. Murray, 15/-, 14/5/28; P. Findlay, £1 30/11/26.

The following are paid to 30/12/27: John Clout, Mrs. Illsley, Mrs. L. Regan, A. E. Holley, Mr. J. E. Hellawell, A. S. Wheatley, A. W. Gee, Miss E. A. Mayson, Jas. Trounson (12/6), N.Z., W. Robinson (11/6), Miss Berry.

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

The Riverina Campaign—

(Continued from page 4.)

vealed in the colorful improvements in your streets and lovely town garden. I should imagine that your city aldermen will not have to lament as Alexander did that there are no more worlds to conquer, for I'm sure they realise better than I could do how barren, treeless streets can be made shady and lovely by the planting of ornamental trees along the sidewalks. Your fine memorial tower, which I had the privilege of seeing to-day, is next to that of Ballarat, the best memorial I have seen in any town in Australia. It presents a perpetual reminder of the truth that no nation is built without service and sacrifice. It will constantly call to your mind how much you owe of the peace and security in which you live your lives in this sunny land to those who lived and died for something greater than their own individual welfare. Surely you owe something more to them than you have yet given; something more to your city, to your State, to your nation, to your Empire, to your fellow-men—some contribution of civic, national and humanitarian service by which you can add to the heritage of the next generation, as the past generation added to your heritage. What better could you do for Goulburn and N.S.W. than to prevent the wastage of £75,000 a year on liquor, and the wreck of Goulburn lives and homes as a result of the liquor traffic?



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VOTE PROHIBITION BEFORE PARTY

LAW-BREAKING BEFORE AND SINCE PROHIBITION.

By MARK SULLIVAN.

In the hearings about Prohibition and enforcement, and what to do about both, which have been a major centre of interest in Washington for the two weeks just closing, the strongest and most essential emphasis was laid on the fact, as alleged, that there is more law-breaking now under Federal Prohibition than there was before—more law-breaking under the nation-wide Prohibition law than in the old days when the liquor traffic was regulated by the States, each according to its taste.

Along with this went the implication that not only in this respect, but in all respects, the old way was better.

That, indeed, is the central thesis of one whole school of the opponents of national Prohibition. They want some change made, either in the Eighteenth Amendment or in the Volstead Act, or both, or in the judicial interpretation of them, which will permit each State to be its own judge of what to do about liquor within its own borders.

In this comparison of the present with the past there is, as it seems to the writer, at least one fallacy of a familiar sort—a fallacy that is so frequent as to be almost universal in all the fields of human thought.

To think that something different would be more agreeable than what is, is one of the commonest human traits. Especially to think the past was golden is one of the most familiar sentiments of human nature.

The figures that rained upon the Senate committee during the last two weeks seem to say there is more law-breaking now than there was before the Eighteenth Amendment brought Uncle Sam into the business of preventing the manufacture and sale of liquor.

Undoubtedly the figures, as figures, are correct. No one questions the figures which come mainly from the records of the Federal Courts; and no one questions the good faith of those who brought the figures forward.

But two things must be remembered. One is that there is a higher standard of law now than there was before. The present law forbids all liquor at all times and in all places.

Naturally that increases the number of violations and attempted violations and prosecutions for violations. In short, a very much smaller quantity of liquor making and liquor selling might produce a very much greater quantity of statistics about law-breaking.

Under the old regime there was prevention and attempted prevention only of some liquor selling, in some places and at some times. Only some of the States attempted complete Prohibition; and even those States did not attempt, or could not legally attempt, to stop the shipment of liquor from other States to individual consumers within the States.

Other States, including all the larger ones, refrained from any attempt whatever at general Prohibition. Such States as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and many others merely placed limits on the places and times when liquor could be sold.

Naturally under any attempt at complete Prohibition there is more law-breaking and attempts at law-breaking than under the old conditions are partial and often very mild limitations on the sale of liquor.

To-day every person who attempts to supply liquor to another, at any time or place or under any circumstances, is a potential law-breaker.

As such he is subject to the attention of the Federal Government, and gets into the statistics. In the old days only a mere fraction of such attempts came under the notice of the law. Naturally the statistics show an increase.

The second thing to remember is that Uncle Sam really attempts enforcement. The Federal Government makes no exception, never undertakes the policy of winking at violation. That, also, swells the statistics of law-breaking.

Under the old regime comparatively few States or communities really tried to enforce the law in all places at all times. To wink at much of the violation was a policy that attended liquor regulation in nearly every State. Some States contentedly permitted the liquor regulations laws to be dead letters as respects the major portion of their population.

In 1904 the legislature of New York State was about to consider changes in its liquor-regulation laws. The New York "Tribune," January 6, 1904, just as the legislative session was beginning, got together a summary of the liquor laws, and of the conditions attending their enforcement, in all States situated like New York—in all the States, that is, in which there were large cities.

The brief extracts reproduced here are taken from the reports—which were a majority of the whole—about cities in which enforcement was attempted only partially or not at all. Several cities, including Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, and some others, reported adequate living up to the law.

The "Tribune" began its summary with a brief editorial note:

"The question of Sunday liquor selling in New York threatens to loom largely in the legislative session which opens at Albany to-day. . . . By way of furnishing to our law-makers and to the public generally information as to the experience, custom and laws of other States and municipalities, the 'Tribune' herewith supplies reports from the principal cities of this country."

From St. Louis the "Tribune's" observer reported: "The law as to Sunday closing is clear and explicit, but is treated as a dead letter. Even the formality of a closed front door has long since been abandoned. The saloons are as wide open as are the churches, and the aggregate attendance therein is much greater."

The St. Louis law provided that any saloon-keeper "who shall open such dramshop, or shall sell, give away or otherwise dispose of or suffer the same to be done upon or about his premises, any intoxicating liquors in any quantity on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than 50dol. nor more than 200dol., shall forfeit such license, and shall not again be allowed to keep a dramshop for the term of two years next thereafter."

The "Tribune's" observer in St. Louis reported: "There is no case on record where this action by the police or by the prosecuting attorney to enforce the law has been done."

The St. Louis report of conditions in 1904 has several lessons for the present generation. It is the case of a city which, just like many cities to-day, resisted the enforcement of Prohibition.

The difference is that in the old days a State was willing to let its large cities resist the State's Prohibition law. The States let the cities get away with it. That was common under the old regime of regulation by the State Governments.

But the Federal Government has a larger sense of its dignity and responsibility than a State Government. Uncle Sam is not disposed to make exceptions.

If Uncle Sam were willing to do what the State Government of Missouri was complacently willing to do, and what other States did, roamey, permit the big cities to ignore

the law—in that event probably we should have much less commotion about the Eighteenth Amendment.

We shall see this Missouri and St. Louis situation as it was under the old regime duplicated in several other States with large cities in the same period.

In another respect the Missouri situation was analogous to the present. It was the case of a majority residing in the rural districts passing a liquor regulation law—and a minority in the cities resisting it.

The same observer of the "Tribune" in St. Louis reported a familiar phase of the liquor problem interesting to recall to-day: "A majority of the saloons, while operated under the name of individuals, are owned by brewing companies. They are the rallying point for ward workers and political strikers. Saloons are made up in their back rooms, instructions given to the 'Indians,' and primaries carried in the way customary in all large cities."

That was the thing more than any other one aspect of the liquor business that brought the Eighteenth Amendment. The recollection of that is the chief obstacle to any step that looks like going back.

The drys are so moved by fear of the return of that sort of thing that they are unable to examine with calm any of the present proposals for modification. Whatever old evils of the liquor traffic still survive, whatever new evils may have arisen the saloon as the centre of corrupt politics no longer exists.

From Chicago the "Tribune's" observer reported: "There is a State law in force which requires that all saloons in Illinois shall be kept closed on Sundays. This Act on the Statute Books applies with as much force to Chicago as to any other town in the State. But no provision has ever been made by the City Council for its enforcement."

The "Tribune's" observer from Chicago further reported: "As in other large cities, the saloon is a big factor and an important influence in politics in Chicago, and the powers that be, whether a partisan or reform administration in municipal affairs, evade by indifference or a fixed attitude in the matter any drastic action."

"Politics is so mixed up in the business affairs of all classes of people that there is little disposition to antagonise the saloon men by too severe control of their trade."

"To-day there are enough State laws and city ordinances in force in Chicago to satisfy the most ardent Prohibitionist, if carried out even in a literal sense, but public officials don't see the matter in that light."

From Cincinnati the "Tribune's" observer reported thus: "There are a number of liquor laws on the Statute Books here. One provides that all saloons, bar rooms, etc., shall be closed all day Sundays. Another provides that all shall be closed on week days between midnight and 6 p.m. . . ."

"These laws have become practically dead-letter laws so far as their enforcement is concerned."

"The liquor sellers are nearly all allied with the party in power and often, it is asserted, are able to control the local elections and dictate where their interests are concerned."

"The party boss in this city is a former saloonkeeper, and the mayor is one of the largest wholesale liquor dealers in the West. . . ."

From Milwaukee: "There is no city ordinance regarding closing of saloons on Sunday, but there is a State law forbidding the sale of liquor on that day. That law is a dead letter, however, and even the ministers have made no attempt to enforce it for the last thirteen years."

(Continued on page 10).

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**ANDREWS SAYS NATIONAL RUM DAM
NEARLY BUILT.**

*Tells Malt Brewers States Soon Will Be Able to Handle Liquor
Traffic on Local Scale.*

Chicago, December 20.—Within a few months the Government will have stopped the operations of bootleg rings on a national or Interstate scale, and when that time arrives Prohibition will become a local problem with each community virtually able to determine how stringently it wants the Volstead Act enforced, Lincoln C. Andrews, Federal Prohibition Enforcement chief, told 300 manufacturers of malt beverages here to-day.

The Government, Andrews said, has three immediate objectives: To stop the smuggling of liquor into the United States from abroad; to halt diversion of commercial alcohol to the beverage trade, and to close old-time breweries still manufacturing real beer.

"We have not done all that yet," he said, "but we are doing it, and can see our way to a successful finish.

"When these things are accomplished, individual States and communities can tackle their local bootleg problem without finding that they have seized one tentacle of an octopus. The illicit-liquor business will be so broken up that it can be dealt with on a local scale by the local officials.

LAW CONSTRUED.

"There will always be an effort to sell liquor. But we can stop it on an Interstate or intercommunity scale by damming the known sources of supply and annihilating them."

As Andrews construes the law, Congress never intended the national Prohibition unit to do more than dry up the national and regional channels of the bootleg flow.

"The Federal Government isn't going to handle the problems of every municipality," he asserted. "It is not supposed to deprive any community of self-government. Now those who want the law enforced to prevent sale of liquor are returning to self-government after having said, when the Volstead Act was passed: 'Now the Federal Government will take the problem off our hands.' And I am preaching to these people that after we have done our full part in national Prohibition enforcement, we shall have made local enforcement possible and shall have enabled every community which wants Prohibition to deal easily and effectively with violations of the law."

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2/6, Posted 2/9.

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Pat saw a man shoot an eagle and as it dropped to the ground said: "Why waste the ammunition? The fall would have killed it, anyway."

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A Personal Chat with my readers

EMBARRASSING WILLS.

Lately a liquor magazine in Canada left brewery shares to a Prohibition leader, and generally sought to involve in his wealth those who by emphatically declared conviction could only be embarrassed by his gifts and the terms of his gifts.

This has attracted some public attention.

There has, however, always been a fair proportion of embarrassing wills—sardonic humor, freakish conditions, inexplicable omissions, and attempts to control the bequest. I wonder that those who want a post-mortem control do not dispense their gifts in their lifetime and have the satisfaction of knowing their wishes were fully complied with. There is no single document for which we are entirely responsible that has such possibilities of good or evil as our will. Some godly people are obsessed with the claims of their relatives, irrespective of their need or their disposition to use the money in the way the donor has always endeavored to do. There seems to me to be two fatal objections to the just claims of our relatives. If they have sufficient then we only endanger them with more.

If they are not like-minded and of like habits with ourselves, then we endanger all those undertakings that we have in our lifetime delighted to foster.

If we feel called upon to impose exacting conditions, we may tarnish the memory of our name and burden those we sought to help. If we accept as a minimum the religious standard of one-tenth due to God, we should not forget that our will is our last gift, our final expenditure, and to omit God from it, the God whom we are about to see face to face, is surely a pathetic mistake.

* * *

A small illustrated book **PATHFINDERS.** of 120 pages, with the title "Golden Records," of whom Mrs. Jamieson Williams and Mrs. Andrew Holliday (Ellen Graham) are the joint editors, has come to me of their courtesy. It is a brief—perhaps too brief—record of the pioneers of the W.C.T.U. Movement in New South Wales.

It is worthily introduced by the Ven. Archdeacon Boyce. Few things appeal to me more than the effort to give honor to whom honor is due. We all too easily forget the difficult, discouraging days when pioneers launched out on noble crusades in grim silence, broken only by the mocking of the unseeing.

This record is too modest; there has not been sufficient emphasis placed upon the undoubted courage and the evident self-

sacrifice of the W.C.T.U. pioneers. Their monument should be a place in the memory and the affection of all those who build on the foundations they so truly laid and follow the example they so worthily set.

This little book should be purchased, not only for itself, but as a small mark of respect and gratitude to these noble pioneers, who played a difficult and important part in the bringing of Prohibition to Australia.

* * *

OUR GREAT NEED. We have become almost an unshockable people, passing unmoved among disasters and gazing with unseeing eyes upon all kinds of tragedies. It is a promise of God to bestow upon us a heart of flesh in place of the heart of stone, to give to us the vision that will melt us and the spirit that will stir us to great longings and high hopes.

Bessie Porter Head has written some lines suggested by the marginal reading of the Revised Version of the Second Epistle to Timothy, chapter one, verse six:

Stir me, oh! stir me, Lord—I care not how,
But stir my heart in passion for the world;
Stir me to give, to go, but most to pray,
Stir, till the blood-red banner be unfurled
O'er lands that still in heathen darkness lie,
O'er deserts where no cross is lifted high.

Stir me, oh! stir me, Lord, till prayer is pain,
Till prayer is joy—till prayer turns into praise:

Stir me till heart and will and mind, yea, all
Is wholly Thine to use through all the days;
Stir, till I learn to pray "exceedingly,"
Stir, till I learn to wait expectantly.
Stir me, oh! stir me, Lord! Thy heart was stirred

By love's intensest fire, till Thou didst give
Thine only Son, Thy best-beloved One,
E'en to the dreadful Cross, that I might live;
Stir me to give myself so back to Thee,
That Thou canst give Thyself again thro' me.

* * *

THE THINGS THAT OFFEND. You can call a man a liar with less offence than to tell him he is dirty.

Dean Inge points out that even a Bishop would be more angry if you told him he wasn't a gentleman than if you told him he wasn't a Christian.

This suggests to me that it is significant and of value to discover the things that most deeply offend us.

In Mexico it is said that if you call a man an offensive name he will shoot you; if you do so in England he will punch you; if you do so among the truly cultured he will say, "I am sorry for your ignorance."

Why should we mind the hasty judgment of those who don't know all the facts?

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

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

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

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1927.

There is a famous old saying carved in Latin over an English castle, and it may be translated in this way: "They say. What do they say? Let them say." St. Paul faced this once and said, "With me it is a very small thing that I should be judged of you, or of man's judgment: yea, I judge not my ownself. For I know nothing by myself; yet am I not hereby justified; but he that judgeth me is the Lord."

* * *

WE ARE GROWING. At the end of 1926 the population of this State was set down at 2,333,579, as compared with 1,360,305 in 1900. At that stage Victoria mustered 1,196,213, whilst at the end of 1926 the population of that State stood at 1,703,277. It is interesting to note from the published figures that back in 1887, when both colonies, as they then were called, had just cleared the million mark, Victoria had about 11,000 more people than N.S.W. The first big check to them was the exodus of so many thousands to the W.A. goldfields.

THE EDITOR.

The Editor

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HONEST VALUE SPEAKS SEVERAL LANGUAGES.

By JOE LONGTON, for "Grit," Special Representative in America for the Sydney "Sportsman."

Montague Grover leaned his bat square on the nose of the little pill and knocked it for a sixer when he wrote: "Prohibition was won and holds its position to-day by reason that it is not a 'wowser' movement. If it had been America would still be wet."

It is not my desire to pitch the great American Prohibition victory into another "who won the war imbroglio." I wish to say, though, that "wowserism"—as he calls it—contributed 50 per cent. towards the victory; the other 50 per cent. was provided by industry and sport. Had it not been picked up and groomed for the race by those that knew what a good proposition the "wow-sers" were racing as a "grass-fed," there is a probability that only 36 States would now be dry instead of the United States. But since Big Business has had a taste of Prohibition and its ensuing prosperity and progress, it is like giving blood to a tiger—he wants more.

Boiling the situation down, "wowserism" really won the American Prohibition war. The rest of us came in on the heels of the hunt. It was just another instance of Wellington at Waterloo when Napoleon refused him a 24-hour armistice to bury his dead; and our great general said, "Two things only can save me—Night or Blucher." Both came along at the critical moment.

While the "wowzers," after so many lean, lank and hungry years of knock-down, drag-out Donegal tactics were doubled up like boomerangs nursing their stomachs, industry and sport came along, with the result that all they left of J. B. Korn was a fragrance offensive to the olfactory organs. That eulogy belongs to the "wowzers," but I too wish to remind them of the fate of the Sheik that died from thirst in the desert along with one hundred camels that carried the keys to his enormous treasure chests; and that if all Prohibitionists in Australia do not leave the axes they have to grind outside, and forget the meaning of tightwad selfishness and aggrandisement, our name is Dennis Q. Mud.

When the shrewd English firm of Benton and Brown realised that a remarkable young man named Jenkins was about to become a competitor, they invited him to a dinner that changed his mind and the name of the firm to Benton, Brown and Jenkins. That is English. England never kills a goose that looks like a layer of golden eggs. England says, "Never kill a clever competitor off, and never give him a chance to bump you off; make him a partner in the firm." Wowzers! Don't forget that; and remember that every convert you get from the ranks of industry and sport is as good as a "double-header," as it sends Prohibition up one and the Battalion of Death back one.

In the copy of "Grit" that reached me today in Los Angeles I noticed three very wonderful advertisements. One advertised an Australian-made product made entirely of Australian products—Granose Biscuits. Another was Bond's Sylk-Arto Hose. The other was a couple of cuts portraying two Australian-made gowns designed by Winn's Limited. Mrs. Longton took the cuts over to the Metro-Goldwyn Studio, where she met Mary Pickford, a Canadian girl, and Laura La Plante. She showed both cuts to the famous moving picture stars, and on their way down town they went into Antoinette Hagan's with "Grit" and ordered two duplicates. The cuts amazed Mrs. Longton, who is one of America's leading gown designers. She has never been in Australia; and I was

very much elated over the fact that our Australian girls are so modish.

The "Made in Australia by the employees of Geo. A. Bond and Co., Ltd." sign made me very proud. The papers I have been accustomed to getting from Australia advertise various brands of beer and whisky, and rubber boots from Canada, and clothes, etc., from England. Bully for "Grit"; it is 100 per cent. Australian.

Re the boycott bogey. I have a brother-in-law in Trenton, New Jersey. When I go to Trenton I stay at an hotel directly opposite. We are the best of friends. The reason is that the hotel where I stay has better rooms, better rates, and is more modern. Friendship and relationship are about as effective as boycott with the fellow that gives honest value. It amounts to nothing. Honest value speaks several languages.

Many of America's squabblers, ducklets, drakelets, marshmallow men and fledglings fresh from the nest, some beautiful and some as homely as slippails, some black, some white, some brindle—a mottled bunch of youth of to-day—think it clever to carry a synthetic flask that vies with the soldier that never smelt gunpowder. You in Australia hear of this terrific drunkard ilk and no doubt shudder with the horror that your press agencies desire. Do you ever stop long enough to view your own real surroundings and ascertain whether your own halos are on straight? The American pimps and parasites that constitute wet propaganda are playing youthful drunkenness up strong. Object: 1928 election.

I have recently returned from a three-thousand-mile trip of California for "Grit." 2995 miles I covered in a gasoline burner; the other five I drove a spavin'd hay-burner. It was the first time I'd milked a lazy-'un in ages; minus whip, I stretched the reins at least a foot urging him onward towards Colusa. After I'd driven him a mile my assistant inquired "if I was training for an Oxford and Cambridge boat race."

However, I noticed the the Liberty Bar in Sacramento is an employment agency, and that the fixtures from the Modesto Bar in Modesto, California, are now functioning in the State grill, where with my feet on the third rail I rested, those old dogs of mine while I ate an order of "hog's hip and cackle-berries" (ham and eggs) that nestled lovingly together on a platter that reclined on the old bar. The Modesto Bar is the People's Finance and Trust Co., paying 6 per cent. interest on savings; and around the corner the Valley Brewery, after a busy fruit-packing season, was packed to the "gunnels" with seven thousand thanksgiving turkeys, many of which were destined to decorate the tables of old former drunkards that—before Prohibition—never ate anything better than a hunk of chuck steak or a "Scotch watch and chain" (sheep's head and pluck). Pavement pups and older rum hounds no longer decorate Modesto's street corners and hold chewing tobacco tournaments to see who can spit straightest through a fence knot-hole.

Cornelius Duffy, the president of the Boyle Heights Scanenger Association, abandoned the Teddy Bear Saloon in Bakersfield to the On Lee Chinese Herb Co. Jess Moore's Bay-street Bar in San Francisco is a 35-cent dinner joint, and the rat hole opposite Claus Wreden's old brewery site is "The Friendly Centre," a community house. Other changes in San Francisco are Red Kelly's old dive, the Tivoli, which is Bacigalupi's battery service station, and "Cowboy Mag's" old brothel,

which is the Ideal Dairy Lunch. These two dives were the toughest on the Barbary Coast.

The Acme Brewery is a beer and cheese foundry; it makes near-beer, the fangless beverage, and Phoenix cheese. The Claus Wreden Brewing Co. has been pulled down, and the Crystal hot salt water baths—the greatest of its kind in America—went up on the old murderous site. The pool, Life Savers and other conveniences cater to thousands where previously the old joint created naught but misery and destitution. Spider Kelly's old "poodle dog" brothel and dive is an Owl Drug store. The winery of Spiegel and Co. in Gilroy is a fruit-packing plant and cannery. The saloon of Murphy and Hogan in Los Angeles is a baby's outfitting shop. The winery in Morgan Hill is a garlic and onion storehouse. (The Editor of "Grit" has pictures of all these places I mentioned, and will be most willing to show them to any doubting Thomas.)

I recently received a letter from Mr. H. C. Stitt, now the pastor of the Church of Christ. He humorously refers to my cane walking stick, saying "that I am still associated with the old joints, but they are in the stick."

Last evening I went down to the Palais de Stoush and saw De Hate, the tenth-rater that knocked out Paul Dempsey, get knocked out in exactly one minute and thirty-five seconds by "Mushy" Callahan, one of our sober boys that has risen to affluence from a poor little newsboy. "Mushy" is as tough as his name, but ask him to have a drink and you'll get a better line on his finer qualities. Minus education, plus ability and confidence, he is about to enter a law college. Prohibition is certainly working wonders with America's rising generation.

The difference between a pessimist and an optimist is the same as that existing between high and low Dutch—one wears a high hat, calls a vase a varse, talks of his money held in Chancery, and wears an altogether gloomy view and expression. The other wears an old slouch hat, calls a vase a vawse; tells you he is broke but has prospects, wears a smile and an air of cheerfulness, and condescends to talk to the humblest swagman on the common.

Canada's failure yesterday to uphold the wet-temperance conditions prevailing in Ontario gave Prohibition a big boost. Ontario has had a "would if I could, but I can't" form of modification that closed the public barrooms, threw open club bars and blind pigs and enabled the toper to purchase nothing else but from one to twelve quarts of whisky or a flood of beer via a system of individual permits. Gradually Prohibition is wearing wet aggression down to a minimum. Read these excerpts from the Los Angeles "Times," 1/11/26:

"Since 1916 Ontario has endeavored to enforce the Ontario Temperance Act which provided stringent fines and imprisonment penalties for selling, purchasing and even having liquor. A flood of liquor nevertheless has penetrated steadily from the Quebec boundary, more latterly from wet Manitoba, from short circuiting of Ontario-made liquors shipped ostensibly for 'export,' home brewing and distilling and alcohol from the United States.

BITTER CAMPAIGN.

"It is over this situation that the wets and dries have been waging the bitterest, and most intemperate of 'temperance' campaigns that it has been Ontario's misfortune to endure. Premier Ferguson denounced the 'pretence of Prohibition' and declared he

(Continued on page 12).

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Law-Breaking Before and Since Prohibition—

(Continued from page 6.)

The Milwaukee observer reported, however: "We believe that the reason why there is so little drunkenness in Milwaukee is because the people, so largely of German descent, prefer beer and ale as a beverage to the brandy and other spirits which are the favorite drink of southern Europeans."

The Louisville observer reported: "The saloons in Kentucky are not supposed to be open on Sunday, but each city observes the law as it deems best. . . . The statute makes it an indictable offence to sell liquor on Sunday . . . but in Louisville and also in Covington and Newport, the Sunday law is not observed. By common consent the doors of all saloons are as wide open on Sunday as any other day, and it has been found that this gives the best results."

From New Orleans the "Tribune's" observer reported: "The Sunday law of Louisiana has been on the statute books since 1884, and it never has been changed in any particular. . . . Its enforcement is a farce so far as the city of New Orleans and large towns are concerned. . . . The well-known contempt of the saloon element for the Sunday law and its general disregard except during spasms of enforcement have led to a sentiment in favor of its repeal on the ground that it cannot be enforced, but, unfortunately, this sentiment is not strong enough to effect any change in the law."

There is much interest and possibly some value in that old symposium. For one thing, it will convey to the newer generation of readers and voters the fact that trouble about liquor is no new thing.

Measured in terms of voters, in interest in public affairs, generations are very short. Some millions of persons are now voting whose memories and whose newspaper reading do not go back of 1918.

Young folks do not begin to read the serious parts of newspapers or to take an interest in public affairs until they are sixteen or eighteen. Doubtless many of these young voters think that before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed, before the year 1918, we never had any trouble about liquor.

Doubtless from reading what is now said they may think that ante-1918 was a time when everybody was satisfied, or at least much more nearly satisfied than now.

Reading these extracts from the New York "Tribune" of January 6th, 1904, will show them another picture. There was at least as much about liquor and law-breaking in the newspapers of ten and twenty and thirty ago as there is now.

There is something to be said for the dry point of view that the liquor interest always oppose all regulation. They oppose total Prohibition now, and they opposed partial Prohibition before.

The dries think there is no kind or degree of regulation that the liquor interests will agree to and obey. They say that what we had before 1918 was a modification of the Volstead Act. The liquor interests didn't approve it or obey it.

Would they, the dries ask, obey some different modification of the Volstead Act that we might adopt now?

One of the advantages of some acquaintance with the past, even the immediate past, is to learn that few political problems are really new.

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JESUS AND WAGES.

By MICHAEL SAWTELL.

For centuries now millions of people have seen the wisdom of knowing that Jesus was the greatest religious teacher who ever led the human race. Lately they have learnt that he was the world's greatest psychologist; they still have to learn that he was the world's greatest economist. In fact we cannot understand the religion of Jesus without we are also prepared to accept his economics. For it seems to me that we cannot fully understand how he made the blind to see and the lame to walk, until we also understand how he fed the multitude or paid his income tax.

Let us first of all notice that Jesus was a practical man. The most practical man who ever lived. If he talked about healing, he healed. If he talked about eternal life, he raised the dead. He was no theoretical visionary. He was able to demonstrate his work. When Jesus spoke to the people he used the simplest terms and illustrated his teaching with the most marvellous parables. He did not beg the issue with ecclesiastism, or with philosophical speculations, for it is recorded that the common folk heard him gladly. He knew the wants and everyday needs of the people, and being by trade a carpenter he knew that all working men are vitally interested in wages.

Therefore in the parable on wages in the 20th chapter of Matthew, Jesus used an economic question to illustrate his teaching upon that high state of consciousness that he continually called the Kingdom of Heaven. At first sight it may seem unfair that the worker who worked only for an hour should receive the same wages as the worker who had borne the heat and burden of the day. However Jesus knew that the man who is unemployed and who stands idling in the market place still has the same physical needs as the worker who was called to labor in the early morning. And you will, I hope, notice how beautifully and subtly Jesus illustrated this point. This wise employer did not rebuke the unemployed. To the men who had stood all day in the market place this wise employer said (to put his words in modern speech): "Go to work now if only for an hour, and I will treat you fairly."

Now to come to the root of the matter. At the close of the day all the workers were paid the same wages. The owner of the vineyard did not consider the worldly wisdom of payment by results; but no, he considered the spirit in which the workers labored and their response to the opportunity to work. The spirit that was displayed by these willing workers, and the understanding that was shown by the owner of the vineyard, Jesus said was like unto the highest wisdom, the Kingdom of Heaven.

And what is this highest wisdom? It is that man is made in the image and likeness of God, and that we are all temples of the living God. Divinity is our real nature. We cannot earn divinity, it was given to us.

We cannot alter our divinity, but we may realise it.

And until our minds are illumined with the knowledge that all men in reality are spiritual, our learning and culture will be so much superstition and rubbish. To-day much high sounding nonsense is called the science of economics. How can any system of economics be scientific that does not recognise the divinity of man, the most tremendous and creative fact in the universe? This dynamic and moving fact is not, I am afraid, considered in the councils of the employers; is not spoken of in Parliament; neither is it heard of in Trade Union circles.

Recently here in New South Wales a commissioner was paid £60 a week to discover that the basic wage for working men should be £4/4/-. The commissioner made no mention of the divinity of man in his report. Some people might consider it irrelevant to do so, but it is the universal testimony of the wisest of the human race (of all different religions) that religion is for every-day use, and that God is in the factory as well as in the church.

Economics is the science of management, and a wise man is a better manager than a foolish man, and the wisest man is he who is filled with the Christ consciousness, and until employers and employees turn towards the Christ consciousness wages will remain an unsolved riddle. The Kingdom of Heaven the Christ consciousness does not wait upon politics or economics, but upon the conversion of private opinion. "Seek ye first," is the religion and economics of Jesus.

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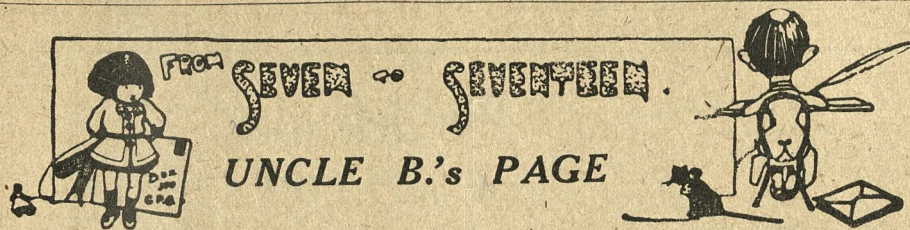
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Address all letters to Uncle B, Box 390F G.P.O., Sydney.

OUR GREATEST NEED.

Thomas A. Edison, whose life has been such a striking defiance of poverty, lack of educational advantages, and deafness, and whose inventive genius has produced so much that is common now throughout the whole world, is reported in an American paper called the "Forum" to have said: "The world's greatest need to-day is common-sense."

Now there are very many young folk who think their greatest need is money or opportunity. But the world's greatest men succeeded without either of these advantages.

Some think the most necessary thing is to have some special gift, but the world has been enriched by many who possessed no brilliant outstanding quality. We strangely despise the quiet enduring qualities without which genius becomes a shipwreck, and if possessed all else does not really matter very much.

"Commonsense," "endurance," "steadfastness of purpose," these three are priceless and yet within the reach of all.

The first is ours by the exercise of thought.

The second is ours by going on after our feelings call out to stop:

The third is ours by making up our mind and sticking to our decisions.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Eric Arnett, Ferndale, Thora, via Bellingen, writes: I hope you will forgive me for not writing sooner to thank you for the stamps you sent me. I wrote nearly two months ago, but it was not posted, but I'll make sure it gets away this time. I have been away from home sometime. I am helping on a dairy farm two and a half miles from home, but I don't get home very often. I was home for Christmas Day, and home two days after that. We had a quiet Xmas. Santa Claus brought me a cricket bat and a tennis ball, and I thought it was very nice. On Boxing Day we all went for a picnic on the river bank, and there were some of our neighbors there. We did not think we would have it as it was wet in the morning, but we did and enjoyed ourselves well. We had games and went for a swim in the afternoon.

I will close now, hoping you and all "Grit" cousins had a merry Christmas and will have a happy New Year.

(Dear Eric,—I am glad to hear from you, and to know you were pleased with the stamps. Too bad that letter was never posted, but then letters neither write themselves nor post themselves, do they? Let me know some of the kind of stamps you want. —Uncle B.)

A PICNIC.

Beryl Arnett, Ferndale, Thora, via Bellingen, writes: I am going to write to you to tell you about the picnic we had on Boxing Day. It was wet in the morning, Uncle, but it fined up about ten or eleven. We were all anxious for it to fine up. My brother said it would not be worth while going now it is so late; but at last we went. My sister and brother and I walked off, and Mum and Dad drove, and took the load, and my other sister and brother rode. When we got to the place where we were to have it I was tired. There were only a few there. After we had lunch we went for a swim. The water was lovely; we had a good time. Then we had lunch again; then we went home. We were all very tired. We had tea and went to bed. Dear Uncle, we had a nice Xmas. We were all home for dinner. In the morning my sister wakened before me, and every time I moved my sister would ask me if I was awake. At last I looked at my stocking and found some nuts and biscuits and a pretty little handbag, Uncle. I think I will stop now. So good-bye. I hope you will enjoy your holiday, Uncle. Good-bye to all your big family.

(Dear Beryl,—I like to hear of picnics that end with everyone "tired but happy." I have not managed a holiday yet, but I expect I will get one some day.—Uncle B.)

A KANGAROO.

May Setchell, The Rectory, Main-road, Corrimal, writes: I hope I am not on the black list; if I am will you please cross me off. We have a little pet kangaroo. It is a lovely little thing. It hops around the paddock and follows us everywhere. Dad got it up at Inverell in the Michaelmas holidays. We call her Flossie. I hope you and all "Grit" nephews and nieces spent a very happy Christmas, and I hope you all will spend a happy New Year. Some boy scouts from Sydney are camping with some of the Corrimal scouts down at the beach. We are going over to Richmond for a holiday next week. We are going to stay a few days at my aunt's I think. I hope you and all "Grit" Ne's and Ni's are all quite well. We have had a lovely lot of rain. The rain spoilt the scouts' holiday; they had to camp in the hall for a few days, but they are down

at the beach now. The Sydney scouts are going home to-day.

(Dear May,—We all envy you having a kangaroo for a pet. They are so gentle and kind that they make good pets. I hope the dogs never get your Flossie.—Uncle B.)

A NEW NE.

Raymond Reece, Harrow Road, Lidcombe, writes: This is the first time I have written to you. I hope you will have me in your happy family. I attend the Auburn Baptist Sunday School every Sunday possible. The minister is the Rev. W. Cluegh Black. I go to Berala Public School, and I was in 6b. before the holidays. I was 11 years old on the 5th January. The Christmas holidays will soon be over, and then we will have to go back to school. We went to the Zoo New Year's Day and had a lovely time watching the animals. We saw the giraffe. It was eating out of a box on top of a fence. Then we saw two baby monkeys. One hadn't its eyes open. We are having ten days' swimming lessons in the Lidcombe baths. The ten days are ending Saturday, 15th, and I hope to be able to swim when it is finished.

(Dear Raymond,—You are welcome to my family. I hope you will often write. I wonder how far you can swim now.—Uncle B.)

A NEW NE.

Neil Gerrand, Atbara, Barham, on Murray, writes: I think I will join the "Grit" family. I want to be your Ne. This is the first letter I have written to you. I am nine, and will be in the fifth class at school this year. My brother, sister and I ride to school on two ponies. My brother is Secretary of the Barham Branch of the Prohibition Alliance, and he gets "Grit." I saw a letter of Arnold Passlow's in "Grit." His father used to teach my brothers at school. Wishing you a Happy New Year.

(Dear Neil,—Welcome to my big family. I might as well tell you I have too many scallywags already, so please write again, and so keep off my black list.—Uncle B.)

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(Continued from page 9.)

would sooner go out of office than subscribe to it any longer. He declared that the youth of the province was being debauched in the atmosphere of disrespect for all law.

"If the Ferguson Government is returned to-morrow, Ontario will have Government control of the sale of liquor under a system of individual permits. There will be no beer parlors, and localities which voted conservative dry prior to 1916 will remain dry under the new policy. It is a system of local option Government control that is contemplated."

There is no compromise between right and wrong. Modification is the bunk, and just as soon as a spasm of governmental control is suffered in Ontario it will go bone dry. This is the best thing that has happened Ontario, which is unable to support its population without the aid of dry America. Many thousand Canadians living in Canada are supported by dry America, and a request was recently made to the American Government by the Canadian Government to treble the head tax on the migrants that were leaving Canada in droves for dry America. Canada's great obstacle to Prohibition lies in Roman Catholic Quebec, which not only wants to make booze markets out of the other provinces, but demands the teaching of French in Ontario schools. The victory of Mr. Ferguson's Government should be celebrated by all Prohibitionists, as it is the final rung in the ladder that leads to bone dry Prohibition in Canada.

Economic reform prevails in every phase of life. Commonsense becomes more massive daily as the educational foundries mould youth faster and more completely since Prohibition in America, and it is very common to hear an American child say, "What is a saloon?" "What is a barroom?" "What is whisky?" when listening to olders talking Prohibition—that word Prohibition which is stamped on the mind of every civilised individual in the world to-day. As an instance of reform the following excerpt is from an exchange:

STRANGE SIGHT.

"Oh, mother, guess what! I just saw a lady with great long hair gathered up in a lump on top of her head and held there with pieces of bent wire."

Use is a second nature. Only the grave and commonsense enable so many of us from lugging around the "Old Rag and Stick" (umbrella), that was good enough for grandfather, and should be good enough for us. And so it is with the many other impressions amalgamated with the marrow of the fogey. Each generation is always headed for hades like the devil on horseback; and so it shall always be with the youth of yesterday that have one leg in the grave and the other on a banana peeling to-day.

Apropos the instalment or credit plan. Australian merchants—while the public houses are able to waylay the debtor—cannot extend the credit to working men that America does.

Apropos my earlier reference to "wowserism." I warn Prohibitionists to beware of propaganda that tends to divorce the church from what it is leading up to, i.e., an alliance with industry and sport, and to be very careful about injurious controversies that have to be settled inside the ranks of Prohibition.

Prohibition without the churches to administer it would be like a plum pudding minus suet. In America the churches fought J. B. Korn to a standstill, but were too weak to knock him out. It was then that big interests, big money, the merchant, and the working man came along and stole their thunder.



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Man still gets a rabbit skin to wrap his baby bunting in, but she's a different kind of baby and it is called seal.

A BUSINESS HEAD.

"Is your son growing up mit a good business head?"

"A good business head? My, dot boy could buy every stitch of clothes a customer haf got an' den sell him a suit case."

ALL SET.

"Yes," said Jones, "wireless is a wonderful thing. Only last night I heard the wife singing in New York and mine is only a crystal set."

"Oh, that is nothing. This morning I heard my wife stirring her tea in 'China' and mine is only a teaset."

BIRTH OF A CHATTERBOX.

A sign in a Minnesota hotel runs: "Please refrain from discussing your operations in this dining-room." This is clearly aimed at the ladies, and yet, as our brother the "Arkansas Gazette" points out, probably no woman ever got so much conversation out of a surgical operation as Adam did.

AN ORPHAN.

It was the day before the race, and an inquisitive fan who had been looking over a few of the entries came upon a likely looking little roan being groomed by an old darkey.

"Good horse?" questioned the fan.

"There ain't none bettah, suh," said the darkey.

"Who was he sired by?"

"Well, suh," replied the darkey, aware that the pedigree of his little horse was somewhat shady, "nobody knows that. This colt is so fast he run away from home befoah evah he'd heard his pap's name!"

"Reading maketh a full man." So does a breakfast. But neither is worth a darn unless he can digest it.

AS AN EXAMPLE.

Friend: I hear your wife met with an automobile accident. Was it serious?

Husband: Not very—just a little paint off both.

NOW IT'S ONLY PAINT DEEP.

It was a hippopotamus

Whose heart gave quite a leap

At hearing of a sage declare:

"Beauty is just skin deep."

"If that be true," said Hippo, "gee, I'm about the prettiest thing there be."

HE WOULD BE.

A tall, cadaverous-colored man met another of his race who was short and fat.

"Lawd, but I'se tiah'd!" said the tall one, wearily.

"Whutta you been a-doin' to git so tiah'd?" snorted the fat one.

"I'se been ober to Mistah Johnson's house all day, where dey's a-measurin' for some new cahpets. Dey ain't got no yahdstick, but I'm jes' six feet tall, so, to oblige Mistah Johnson, I'se been a-layin' down an' a-gettin' up all ober dat house."

SUCCESS AT LAST.

"The secret of America's success lies in the fact that it gets what it goes after." The speaker was Charles M. Schwab. "It is the spirit of the American business man and the spirit of the American youth. Indeed, we can all take example from the young lover who was having difficulty with his sweetheart."

"I've told you for the last time," she protested, "that you can't kiss me!"

"I knew you'd weaken eventually," he cried in triumph.

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SUNDAY.

"Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."
—2 Tim., 2, 13.

We all like to be approved. None are entirely independent of the opinion of their fellow men. All need sympathy.

"On through the world we go, an army marching

With listening ears,
Each longing, sighing, for the heavenly music

He never hears,
Each longing, sighing for the heavenly fort,

A word of tender praise,
A word of love to cheer the endless journey
Of earth's hard busy days."

But this desire for approbation may become a snare, and will surely bring heart-ache and bitter disappointment if it looks to any but God for satisfaction. Many good people deceive themselves and say they care nothing for the praise of man so long as they glorify God by the use of their gifts, and then will take the first opportunity to use those gifts merely to gain the notice of man without the slightest reference to God, or possibility of edifying anyone thereby. How necessary is this injunction to all Christian workers: "Study to show thyself approved unto God." It will need much study, much watchfulness. To be approved by God often means to be disapproved by man. The study of the human heart is a study which can only be accomplished by the light and aid of God's Spirit. There is no greater mystery than the deception of the human heart, even the renewed heart. Self-love is so strong in all, that unless one is very watchful it will creep into one's holy things, and the desire for the approval of man is only another name for self-love, when it overrules the desire for the approbation of God.

MONDAY.

"That which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God."—Luke, 16, 15.

Oh, how, petty all will seem—
Things which now so great we deem,
When we face the Great White Throne
Which will make all secrets known.
In that dazzling whiteness seen
Which removes each earthly screen
And reveals in their true light
All the things of this earth's night.
Deeds which here have gained man's praise
Shriveled up in God's pure gaze;
Things which here have gained renown
Will obtain no heavenly crown.
For that perfect light will show
All the motives hid below.

TUESDAY.

"What I say unto you I say unto all, watch."—Mark, 13, 37.

"But as to that day or the exact time no one knows. . . . Take care, be on the alert and pray; for you do not know when it will happen. It is like a man living abroad who has left his house, and given the management to his servants—to each one his special duty—and has ordered the porter to keep awake. Be wakeful, therefore, for you know not when the Master of the house is coming."
—Mark, 13, 34.

The ten virgins were all asleep when the Bridegroom came, but some had oil with their vessels, so were able to replenish their

lamps. The oil might represent the faith which saves—the witness with our spirit of the Holy Spirit that we are the sons of God. Many lose this evidence as Christian did when he slept in the arbor of ease. This oil may be extinguished by doubt which has crept in through unwatchfulness. Slumber may steal over the spiritual faculties, and numb the perception; slumber brought on through participation in the world's pleasures, through compromise with sin, through love of ease and the amusements of this life. Deadness to the things eternal, by being too much taken up with the things of Time. Sport is one of the most deadening influences to the spiritual life when carried to excess as it is to-day. Watching does not mean that we are to sit down and study the timetable as to when our Master will be here, nor even to be always thinking about it; but to live as pilgrims and strangers on earth, as citizens of another country, as servants of a Master who will return at any moment to demand an account of our stewardship. To be awake to things which pass not away, and dead to the world and its allurements. How many when our Lord cometh shall he find so doing?

WEDNESDAY.

"Who then is a faithful and wise steward, whom his lord shall make ruler over his household, to give them their portion of meat in due season? Blessed is that servant whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing."
—Luke, 12, 42.

How shall I watch?—Not standing idly at the gate

Wondering why my Master is so late.
Not watching for the sign in yonder sky
To give the warning that He draweth nigh.
Not studying with anxious care the charts
To find the route He takes, or hour He starts;

But just go on with work from day to day
Each in his sphere, in His appointed way;
Serving His servants with what He has given,

Too busy far to watch for signs from heaven.
Then should He come at morn, at noon, or even,

Blessed that servant He shall find so doing,
Thus faithfully His Master's will pursuing.

THURSDAY.

"They loved the praise of men more than the praise of God."—John, 12, 43.

"Among the chief rulers many believed on Him, but because of the Pharisees they did not confess Him, for they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God." Is not that true of many to-day? They have no moral backbone. They quail before their fellow men, lest they should not meet their approval. They like to go with the times, to suit their teaching to the popular taste. How few have the courage of their convictions—if they have any convictions at all. Men lack the grit and stamina of their forefathers. They are even afraid to be dubbed "Puritan"—a name they might well be proud to own. Too many are just out for popularity. And what is it worth? Compromise is their motto. Did they but know it, those whose approbation they seek have far more respect for one who does not pander to them and who has the daring to be above the crowd. "We must keep with the times, swim with the tide," they say. Alas! that tide may carry them down the rapids to destruction. That "new knowledge," they think they have gained which suits the popular taste, may prove a bombshell which shall burst over their heads.

FRIDAY.

"Encourage thou him."—2 Sam., 11, 25.
"Nothing succeeds like success." How ready all are to cheer the man who has won his goal! The successful candidate who won the prize gets all the hurrahs. But what about the one who tried as hard, but just missed it, through no fault of his own? How many cheers does he get? More often plenty of the reverse, or is passed by with silent contempt. But which needs most encouragement? The man who fails may be the better man of the two, but the plaudits of the vulgar crowd are not for him. The multitude are like a flock of sheep or a crowd of children playing "follow my leader." Few have insight enough to give praise where it is most deserved. But one day, "when the shouting and the tumult dies," and all men are gathered together to receive the reward of their doings and to give an account of their stewardship, he who receives the crown that fadeth not away will not be the man who boasted of his physical prowess on earth, not he who was crowned with the laurel wreath of fame for mental achievement; not the man who out-distanced his fellows in some feat of skill or chance, but the least and lowest who followed his Master through obscure ways, and did deeds unnoticed and unknown.

SATURDAY.

"They helped every one his neighbor and every one said to his neighbor be of good cheer."—Isa., 41, 16.

Cheer a brother who is down,
Not when he has gained renown.
He who courage doth impart
Does a faithful brother's part.

Help him when he lieth low,
Not when he has fought his foe.
Often is a cheering word
Stepping stone to hope deferred.

Is he sick, wait not till well
All your sympathy to tell;
Better is a helper near
Than belated words of cheer.

When the storm burst clouds his sky
Be to him a helper nigh.
Little use to give him cheer
When has passed his night of fear.

Leave not all kind words unsaid
Till your friend is with the dead.
Buried ore, is love untold,
Brought to light, is precious gold.
—From "Love."

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EX-GOVERNOR PAT. M. NEFF.

The Prohibition Amendment written by the unerring hand of time into the fundamental law of the land, into the charter of this Republic, prohibiting the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating beverages anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States, in my opinion is the state-liest step of progress ever made by man in the struggle toward civilisation.

That enactment is now the supreme law of the land. It is a part of the charter of this Republic. The Prohibition Amendment is essentially a part of the Constitution of this country, as much so as the paragraph guaranteeing freedom of speech. It is as much a part of the Constitution as the guarantee of a right of trial by jury. We have just one Constitution in this country, and every amendment and every paragraph and every sentence of it is as sacred as another. No man has any more right to destroy one part of the Constitution of this nation than he has to pluck a star from the American flag. Now this Prohibition Amendment written into the Constitution of this country is here to stay.

It is here for as long a time as the negro in the Texas penitentiary told me when I asked him for how long he was in the "pen," and he answered, "From now on." This amendment is in the Constitution "from now on."

The only way to take it out of the Constitution is to have a constitutional amendment adopted as prescribed by the Constitution of this Republic.

There is being waged to-day by the liquor industries, with America for a platform and all the world for an audience, a fraudulent war against the Prohibition Amendment. Their aim is not to repeal and not to modify but to dynamite it, to bring it into disrepute and discredit, to make it a jest in order that its violations may be made easy.

The enemies of Prohibition have gone back and picked up once more that old thread-bare, catch-penny phrase, "personal liberty." In their desperate attempt to deceive and bamboozle the minds of the American people they come with an appeal that the Prohibition law is trespassing upon personal liberty in this country. Personal liberty, as it applies to the liquor traffic in this country, is a dead issue. Personal liberty is never evoked for anything in this world except in the name of the liquor traffic. All our walks and talks and tasks are circumscribed by the law. Many things are circumscribed by law. Nearly every State in the Union has passed a law that two men cannot go out and by their own agreement and with their own two fists engage in a fight. Isn't that a shame? A grown man, with the consent of two women, two grown women, cannot marry both of them.

It has gotten to be in this country that a tax-paying citizen whose forefathers fought and bled and died for this country can't buy an automobile and fill it with gas paid for by his own money and then get into this automobile and run down the street at 50 miles an hour. The law will not let him. The law won't allow a man with a contagious disease to walk down the street. In my State you cannot sell tainted meat; I don't care if it is from your own steer. You cannot sell bad eggs laid by your own hen. Yet in all these advances and developments in behalf of humanity never once have I heard the plea of personal liberty. Only when the liquor interests are involved.

"Thou shalt not kill" was written amid the thunders of Sinai, then for all time in God's Book, and in man's book—the law. Yet there has been violation of the law ever since Cain

killed Abel. The pathway of life has been stained with human blood, and for the past ten years in America there has been an average of 10,000 people killed each year, and only 3 per cent. of those who slay their fellow-men in our country are punished. Ninety-seven per cent. of the murderers in America go free. Why not repeal the law against murder? Every murderer in America advocates it.

"Thou shalt not steal" is older than the Ten Commandments. Yet stealing goes merrily on. Last year 50,000 automobiles in America alone were stolen. Why not repeal the law against stealing? Every thief in the country advocates it and is in favor of it!

Is it any argument for sensible people, for any people to rave that because a law is violated it should be wiped off the books? Rather should the law be strengthened.

It is said that when Napoleon upon one occasion looked out and saw the advancing foe he turned to the drummer boy and said, "Play a retreat." And the drummer boy squared his shoulders and replied, "General, I don't know any retreat, but I can play a battle charge that will rouse our army." And the general said, "Play the battle charge." The drummer boy played a battle charge and the victory was won.

This is no time to beat a retreat; now is the time to play a battle charge.

(Continued on next page.)

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The Supremacy of the Law—

(Continued from page 15.)

The enemies of Prohibition realise full well that if wine and beer are legalised the Prohibition law cannot be enforced in this country. And if the bootleggers and booze-fighters of this country put that proposition over they are going to demonstrate to all this world that Americans are a pack of law-breakers and not a Parliament of law-makers.

The beautiful queen of the Nile quaffed a costly drink—when she poured precious pearls into a cup of wine and drank it, but not nearly so costly was it as that indulged in by those who are willing to put the Constitution of this country into a bottle of beer and drink to the scorn of the American flag.

I tell you the only way to enforce the Prohibition law is to enforce it. By whom should it be enforced? By the Federal Government. By every State in the Union—by every officer in the nation and by every citizen who has the proud privilege of naming himself an American.

Education is one of the strongest factors in the enforcement of Prohibition. That splendid organisation, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which has been on the fighting line for 50 years, has been educating the people of this country against the evils of the liquor traffic. We must continue to teach the younger generation and the rising generation that there is neither wealth, nor happiness nor strength in alcohol. We must teach the rising generation and remind the passing generation that the billions of dollars that went over the bar into the liquor dealer's pocket are now being used for the necessities and conveniences of life. A campaign of education is what we need and must have. We won our victory by education, and we will make America dry by education. We must fall in behind these great organisations, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League and other associations for upholding the law.

The liquor interests are led by a challenging old general that mobilised and organised the drink traffic of old and is gathering his forces for the last stand to undermine the Prohibition law. He will fight one more battle; make one more stand. He is one of the most unscrupulous generals that ever marched under the red banner of evil. He will start east when he really intends to travel west. He will head south when it is his intention to strike north. To-day he may be the honored guest at some banquet. Tomorrow he may be holding secret counsel with those high in authority. To-day he may steal the ballot box of a free people and tomorrow in the open light of day he may trample the Constitution beneath his feet and haul down the flag of his nation. This is the commanding general that the moral forces of this country must meet and rout in the open field of conflict in behalf of the supremacy of law and in behalf of a dry country.

Are we going to admit anywhere at any time that there is not enough strength and authority in the American Republic to uphold the Constitution? Are we going to concede that now, after 150 years, we are incapable of self-government? Are we going to allow it to be said that an outlawed trade can come in and usurp the authority of this Government? What are the red-blooded men of America, the descendants of those who fired the shot heard around the world, going to say? Let the answer come from the schools, the church and the firesides. Let it come from the busy marts of trade, the pulpit, the platform, the press and from the great body of American women who never yet have turned their backs upon a worthy cause.

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"But I never sent for anyone," said the mistress of the house, rather puzzled.

"Oh, then," the boy concluded, "it must have been the folks as was here before you moved in."



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