

Spirit.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1926.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a newspaper.



Back Row (standing): H. Macourt, V. Stanton, —. Chester, —. Tate, Rev. E. Hughes.

Third Row (standing): Rev. H. Worrall, Miss Andrews, Miss Creeth, —. Weir, Rev. McCue, A. Keeling, W. Finlayson, Lt.-Col. Smeaton, A. Toombes.

Second Row (sitting): H. C. Stitt, Rev. G. Tulloch, Rev. H. C. Foreman, H. M. Hawkins, A. E. Nicholson (Mayor, Ballarat), Rev. R. B. S. Hammond (President), The Dean (Ballarat), R. T. Chenoweth, Mrs. Barton, S. King.

Front Row (sitting): Rev. A. Roberts, —. Osborn, H. R. Francis.

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DRIEST, MOST ORDERLY NEW YEARS IN HISTORY

Press Reports from Big Cities Say Little Drunkenness and Few Fatalities; Crowds Sober and Orderly but Have Joyous Time.

The most orderly and most sober New Year's celebration in the history of the country is the characterisation, by the press, of festivities greeting the arrival of 1926.

Go back in memory ten years, eight years, and recall the accounts carried in the press the "morning after" New Year revellers had had their fling. Display heads recorded the millions spent in booze in the cafes and hotels of the big cities. Stories of tragedies, drunken brawls, alcoholic deaths were features of every city's report.

To-day, with Prohibition six years old, the emphasis of every report is laid on the orderliness and sobriety of the revellers.

Following are some of the reports as carried by the press of January 2:

ONLY FIVE DRUNKS IN NEW YORK'S NIGHT COURT.

January 1.—New York's casualties comprised two persons shot to death and four others wounded by stray bullets. Not one death from alcoholism was reported, and officials declared that fact to be a record under Prohibition. Thirty-nine cases of alcoholism were admitted to the four hospitals which bore the brunt of the New Year liquor poisoning, but none was serious.

One of the men shot to death was found in a boarding house room and had not been identified to-night. The other, Edward Van Dohlen, a chauffeur, was killed while standing beside his taxi-cab.

Only five men charged with drunkenness were brought into night court during the celebration, and magistrates' courts this morning were almost free of liquor cases. Prohibition headquarters was closed to-day and it was impossible to determine the number of arrests made by the 150 agents mingling with the celebrating crowds.

DRINKING LESS THAN LAST YEAR, CHICAGO REPORTS.

Chicago, January 1.—The infant 1926 was greeted by a cheery and somewhat damp revel here despite the efforts of 100 Federal Prohibition agents, posted in night life centres with instructions to arrest any men or women caught drinking in public.

No arrests were made and no violations of the Volstead Act were observed, the enforcement squads reported early to-day.

E. C. Yellowley, Prohibition administrator, augmented his force of 75 agents with men drafted from Federal clerical forces. Undisguised, they sat in the corners and watched. No hip-pockets or packages were searched. No intoxicated persons were interfered with by the Federal men.

Uniformed police arrested some two-score inebriated revellers, but released those who had never been arrested before.

Federal and police authorities admitted that some drinking was done, but said it was much less than last New Year's.

One person killed and ten injured by stray bullets of celebrants was the New Year's Eve toll. A five-year-old negro girl died of a wound in the head sustained while leaning out of a window listening to the midnight cacophony.

MILWAUKEE DRIEST IN YEARS.

Reports to Prohibition agents were that Milwaukee observed the driest New Year's Eve in its history. More than 200 hotels, cafes and dance halls were visited by the Government men and not an arrest was made,

and after three hours of intensive work the dry squad was called in.

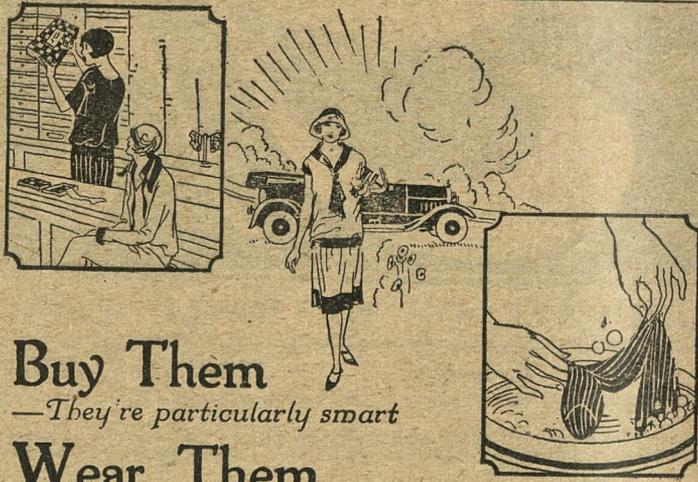
ONE ARREST IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, January 1.—Although 18 Federal Prohibition agents co-operated with 60 city detectives in watching celebrators, only one Volstead Act arrest was made here.

FEW CASUALTIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, January 1 (A.P.).—Five persons, including an 11-year-old boy, were wounded by pistols in New Year's celebrations to-day. Four were struck by stray bullets.

(Continued on page 16.)



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AUSTRALIAN PROHIBITION COUNCIL.

REV. R. B. S. HAMMOND RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

THE SINISTER INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR IN POLITICS.

(By HENRY MACCOURT, N.S.W. Alliance.)

Unity and hopefulness were the dominant features of the annual meetings of the Australian Prohibition Council, just held in Ballarat. Delegates appeared to recognise the difficulties of the campaign, discussed them freely, looked keenly at new methods, and through all the proceedings showed themselves to be as those who knew victory was only delayed.

Each State of the Commonwealth was represented by its full quota of delegates. Rev. R. B. S. Hammond (N.S.W.) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. H. R. Francis (Victoria), Hon. Secretary, and R. T. Chenowith (Victoria), Hon. Treasurer. Representatives were: Victoria, Hon. W. F. Finlayson, Revs. Ambrose Roberts and J. R. McCue; New South Wales, Rev. H. C. Foreman, Messrs. H. C. Stitt and H. M. Hawkins; Queensland, Messrs. Arthur Toombes, V. Stanton and H. Macourt; South Australia, Lt.-Col. T. H. Smeaton, Rev. Estcourt Hughes and Mr. A. Keeling; West Australia, Rev. G. Tulloch, Miss Creeth, Mr. Hart; Tasmania, Miss Andrews, Messrs. W. Weir and W. W. Osborne.

LIQUOR IN POLITICS.

The President, who was given a most cordial reception when he rose to deliver his annual address, welcomed the delegates, expressing the hope that the Conference would be of especial value to them in relation to their problems in their various States. He then went on to speak of the difficult features of the campaign for Prohibition. He had been struck, he said, by three factors in the late war which were not in the South African conflict. These were the submarine, the aeroplane, wireless and gas. The nature of the warfare against drink, he was convinced, was changing in the same way. New factors were arising, necessitating new tactics. Some of them could go back to the earliest days when the important thing was the temperance pledge. Then local option became the matter of the moment, until encouraged by a vision of something bigger they leaped further ahead—some thought a little too far ahead when not ready for it—and brought Prohibition into the campaign. One thing standing out was that the liquor interests had evacuated the position where they fought temperance advocates in the minds of the public, and were active in other directions. They had adopted submarine methods, or were digging themselves in behind the politicians. Prohibitionists had to face the fact that as a result of these new methods they were outvoted in every Parliament of the Commonwealth. Whilst they had good friends in Parliament, there was not representation in keeping with the sup-

port they might expect from the people. It was quite reasonable to say that normally in Australia there was an even distribution of votes upon the liquor question, yet they had nothing like a half representation in Parliament. Liquor was beaten by facts and argument, and liquor advocates no longer made it their first business to condemn Prohibition to the public. Prohibitionists must continue to educate the public. But their first work was to become a factor in politics. Delay was the chief objective of liquor so far as legislation was concerned, together with the placing of handicaps upon any reference to be made to the people. There was not a State in which there was not a handicap upon legislation. In Victoria and West Australia they were fighting the three-fifths majority; in New South Wales they were fighting compensation; in Queensland and elsewhere there were other difficulties. Unless means could be devised for making themselves a political factor they would not see Prohibition in their lifetime. All their money and machinery would be wasted unless they became a force in the legislature that would be a protest against the dominance of liquor in politics. Work among young people should be fostered and accelerated. The inspiration of Prohibitionists was necessary, and the appeal to specific sections of the community had to be made, yet they were not properly equipped for the campaign unless they were in a position to take up and carry through this political work.

A vote of thanks was given the President for his address, and subsequently the following resolutions, relating to the political situation, were carried:

"That the attention of the various State Leagues be called to the increasing activity of the liquor interests in threatening and influencing the various Parliaments in their favor, and they be urged to take a more active interest in thwarting the liquor efforts in every way possible."

"That this Conference, representing all the States of the Commonwealth, affirms its definite convictions that Prohibition by means of Local and State Option is the only effective remedy for the drink evil."

"That we protest against the imposition of a three-fifths majority or other proportionate handicap, these being regarded as unreasonable, unfair and in distinct opposition to the accepted democratic principle of majority rule."

"That this Conference approve of the principle of the initiative and referendum as a means of obtaining the Prohibition objective."

ALL-AUSTRALIA CONVENTION.

There was hearty approval of a recommendation from the Staff Officers' Association that an All-Australia Convention be held in association with next annual gathering of the Australian Prohibition Council.

Later, the invitation of the South Australian Prohibition League, that the Council should meet in Adelaide, was accepted, and it was resolved that the date be March, 1927.

OTHER DECISIONS.

At several Conferences there has been discussion upon the appointment of a Federal organiser. This was taken nearer finalising by a decision to offer the position to Hon. W. F. Finlayson, the Victorian State Director, duties to be entered upon in six months' time. Mr. Finlayson is discussing the proposition with his Executive.

Rev. Ambrose Roberts (Victoria) introduced the question of young peoples' work, stressing it as of vital importance to the success of the campaign. It was resolved to urge all State organisations to immediately focus attention upon a progressive educational and inspirational campaign among young people.

A communication is to be sent to Rev. R. Paterson, of the "Catch My Pal" Movement, respecting a visit to Australia at an early date.

On the motion of Hon. W. F. Finlayson (Victoria), it was resolved "that the facilities for obtaining intoxicating liquor on board passenger steamships constitute a grave danger to the safety of the travelling public, and are also an unwarranted interference with the comfort of the passengers generally."

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond and Mr. R. T. Chenowith were appointed representatives to the conference of the World's League Against Alcoholism.

A motion to alter the basis of membership of the A.P.C., making it proportionate to population, was defeated.

LIQUOR IN MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Hon. W. F. Finlayson called attention to what he considered was a grave scandal in connection with liquor trading with natives in mandated territories. It was decided to make representations to the Prime Minister by deputation with a view to the matter being brought under the notice of the League of Nations.

LIQUOR AT CANBERRA.

Further consideration was given to the situation in relation to the Federal Territory, and the President and Hon. W. F. Finlayson were requested to interview persons specially interested and then recommend action to the States.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond was unanimously re-elected President, on the motion of Mr. H. M. Hawkins (N.S.W.), seconded by Rev. G. Tulloch (W.A.). This is his ninth term in the Presidential chair, and the election was a recognition of the big place he fills in the Australian Prohibition Movement.

(Continued on page 12.)

NEW SOUTH WALES PROHIBITION ALLIANCE.

Headquarters: 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Our Objective: The Abolition of the Liquor Traffic.

Our Weapons: Education and Legislative Action.

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

ROUND-A-BOUT NOTES.

(By THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.)

The recent conference held by the A.P.C. at Ballarat, which was representative of all the States comprising the Commonwealth, could not be otherwise than an inspiration to delegates. Determination to grapple with the political obstacles was an outstanding feature of the deliberations.

* * *

Probably the largest Prohibition field drive ever undertaken in Australia was carried out at Ballarat during the week-end following the A.P.C. Conference. Our delegates, together with others from all the States, participated in the special church services. Hearty and unanimous co-operation of the ministers by placing their pulpits at the disposal of the Prohibition Movement, proclaims a noteworthy testimony that Ballarat stands four-square for Prohibition, and a witness for other towns to go and do likewise.

* * *

Keen disappointment has been expressed owing to the oversight of the solicitor to the Queanbeyan Objectors' Committee in not lodging the appeal in time against the granting of the application for the transfer of a license to a site adjacent to the Canberra border. Committees will be well advised in future to make "certain doubly sure" by ascertaining if their instructions are carried out before the expiration of the time limit.

* * *

Quite a number of important applications for new licenses are pending, mostly in the chain of favorite seaside resorts. Residents will do well to watch this movement, as usually an influx of undesirables follows increased drinking facilities.

* * *

The concluding lecture of the series by broadcasting was "put over the air" by the Honorable Simon Hickey, M.L.C., who took for his subject "The National Waste of an Unregulated Thirst." We feel confident that these lectures have reached a very wide constituency of people that would otherwise have been impossible.

* * *

Arrangements are being made by the Alliance to hold a Prohibition Conference at Newcastle towards the end of April. The President (Rev. H. C. Foreman) and Mr. H. C. Stitt will represent the Campaign Committee. A meeting where ministers and representatives of temperance bodies are combined for a business chat should eventuate in much good for the advancement of Prohibition. Public meetings will also be arranged to coincide with the Conference.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN'S AUXILIARY.

(By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN, Secretary.)

The formation of the above auxiliary is being warmly welcomed by leading business men of Sydney. The auxiliary will enable professional and business men to emphasise the economic and moral necessity for immediate temperance reform.

The cost of liquor to Australia may be realised by the following comparisons:

Strikes—Wages lost, 1918-22 ..	£7,959,693
Liquor (1918-22) cost	£150,000,000
Interest on Commonwealth debt	20,000,000
Liquor cost	30,000,000
Army and navy—one year	3,785,582
Liquor cost	30,000,000
Hospitals—one year	2,498,000
Liquor cost	30,000,000

Australia cannot continue to pay the heavy taxation required to fulfil its national obligations, and to waste £30,000,000 a year on liquor as well. The taxation burden on industry and labor is admittedly becoming intolerable for this young country.

The abolition of liquor will automatically add £20,000,000 a year net to the purchasing power of the Australian people, and if American experience goes for anything, will increase the efficiency of labor by 17 per cent. General business, and Australia generally, will correspondingly benefit.

Business and professional men who heard Dr. John R. Mott's forceful address during the week must have been impressed by his plea for recognising the rights of the coming generations. The present generation involved Australia in a debt of £400,000,000 through war. It is obviously unfair to pass on this colossal burden to posterity if it be humanly possible for the present generation to shoulder its own war obligations. If capitalised at 5 per cent., Australia's liquor bill, after deducting taxation received from liquor, would amount to £400,000,000, the exact total of our war debt. By following America's lead and sweeping away the liquor bar, the present generation of Australia could at one stroke relieve themselves and future generations of a financial burden equal to our total Federal war indebtedness.

Were Australia and New Zealand to take this important step, Great Britain would doubtless follow our example. The annual liquor bill of Britain is £316,000,000, while her interest charge total £300,000,000. By following the example of her great commer-

During the week well attended open-air meetings were held at Campsie and Wollongong, and services were conducted at Wollongong, Balgownie, Woonoona, Austinmer, Clifton and Thirroul.

cial rival and adopting Prohibition, Great Britain could, in effect, extinguish her war indebtedness. She would add £200,000,000 net per annum to the purchasing power of the Empire, thereby stimulating trade, increasing the demand for Empire goods, and affording employment to the 1,250,000 English workers whose independence is at present being undermined by doles.

The opportunity presents itself here and now to business and professional men to lead the Empire out of bondage. Will you be responsive in the calls of peace as you were to the calls of war?

The immediate objective of the auxiliary will be the enforcement of the six o'clock closing law as applied to liquor bars. This law has been riddled through and through by legal decisions. The latest decision is that a bona fide lodger may provide liquor in the bar for bona fide guests during the hours in which the bar is closed.

All funds contributed to the auxiliary will be earmarked for this and similar special purposes, and will not be used for the ordinary upkeep of the Alliance.

You are earnestly requested to forward to this office as generous a subscription as you can give in order that this important national work may be carried on.

LATE MR. FITZSIMONS, M.L.A.

There has been universal regret as regards the untimely death of Mr. W. F. Fitzsimons, member for Cumberland in the State Parliament. A man of high character, unusual personal charm and with a reputation for work well done in local and State politics, his death is a great loss. He stood four-square upon the question of Prohibition, as upon all moral issues, and never hesitated to allow his opinions to be known.

The Executive of the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance passed a resolution of sympathy to be forwarded to Mrs. Fitzsimons and family.

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, APRIL 11—

11 a.m.: Haberfield Presbyterian Church

7 p.m.: Epping Congregational Church.

Mr. H. C. Stitt.

11 a.m.: Stanmore Baptist Church.

7.15 p.m.: Hornsby Presbyterian Church.

Rev. H. Putland.

11 a.m.: Bexley Anglican Church.

7.15 p.m.: Stanmore Anglican Church.

Mr. C. E. Still.

7.15 p.m.: West Kogarah Anglican

Church. Mr. C. W. Chandler.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13—

8 p.m.: Stanmore Baptist Church.

Rev. H. Putland.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14—

8 p.m.: Roseville Methodist Church.

Rev. H. C. Foreman, B.A.

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ALL AUSTRALIAN CONVENTION.

ADELAIDE, 1927, TO BE HISTORIC.

One of the resolutions of the Australian Prohibition Council at its meetings in Bal-larat is to hold an All-Australia Convention in Adelaide in March of next year. It is many years since a similar gathering was held, the last being in March, 1914, and in Adelaide. This was attended by delegates from all of the States and from New Zealand, and out of it emerged the Australian Prohibition Council.

The first Australian Conference of which there appears to be any record took place in 1895 at Hobart, the delegates there also coming from the other States and New Zealand.

Particularly instructive are the business papers of these two gatherings, for they reveal the development of thought and activity in the fight against the liquor traffic. The first was entirely "Temperance," while the second was definitely associated with restrictive legislation, leading up to the later stage, where Prohibition occupies the central place in the field of campaign.

It is intended that the Convention in Adelaide, 1927, shall be on a much larger scale than its predecessors. All temperance organisations and church temperance committees will be invited to send delegates, travelling expenses to be met by the organisation or the individual. Adelaide will provide the hospitality, and are anticipating the number from the other States to run into three figures. "The Convention City" is the title given to Adelaide, which is likely on this occasion to equal its reputation.

The A.P.C. Executive has appointed Messrs. W. F. Finlayson (Victoria), A. Toombes (Queensland) and A. Keeling (S.A.) as a Sub-Committee to deal with preliminaries. It is likely also that sub-committees or representatives will be asked to act in each State.

There has been a definite feeling for some time that such a conference as is being planned was very necessary for the invigorating of our campaign. Its success will depend, of course, upon the nature of the arrangements and the contents of the programme, and, after that, upon the whole-hearted support of temperance bodies. The early intimation should give ample time for these to act and for probable delegates to make their arrangements for making the trip.

To visit Adelaide at any time would be a trip of pleasure; it will be made doubly worth while by being associated with a gathering of representative Prohibitionists

100 YEARS AGO.

WHEN THE MOVEMENT FOR PROHI- BITION FIRST STARTED.

February 13 last was the hundredth anniversary of the beginning in America of the movement which culminated in National Prohibition six years ago. This is interesting in view of the statements often made here that Prohibition was hurriedly brought about and without the necessary preliminary education.

The American Temperance Society was founded on February 13, 1826, and this was followed by Lyman Beecher's six famous temperance sermons, first preached in Litchfield, Connecticut. The movement quickly spread through the New England States, assuming national proportions. Connecticut was identified in an important manner with the initiation of this campaign, but later generations have not followed the splendid lead of Lyman Beecher, for it is one of the two States which has yet refused to ratify the National Prohibition amendment.

No question of national importance has been so thoroughly discussed over so long a period of time as has the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic. It is not a proposition that was foisted upon the people by a "small group of fanatics" who took advantage of war conditions, as the wets would have the world believe. Prohibition in U.S.A. is the result of 100 years of organised educational effort.

from all over Australia, and from New Zealand and overseas.

Several world-known personalities, keenly interested in Prohibition, are to be invited to visit Australia at that time, and the presence of even two of these would focus Australia's attention upon the convention.

Get "Adelaide—All-Australia Convention" into your mind for March, 1927, and begin getting ready to join in the big procession to the Convention City.

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

WET PROPAGANDA.

NEWSPAPER SEARCH FOR SENSATION UNFAIR TO PROHIBITION.

In the most prominent position of the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" appears the statement of Senator Bruce, of Maryland, made in the United States Senate, that with a few more years of Prohibition "half the people of the United States would be in a penitentiary and the other half drunk, with no one to look after the Commonwealth."

To treat a great national movement in that manner reveals an extraordinary journalistic cast of mind. It is on a par with the cable announcement that at the opening of Congress 2565 bills were introduced, and then referring in lengthy terms to the bill to repeal the Volstead Act, and even giving the "wet" arguments to be used in support of this bill.

Quite recently a cable was published emphasising "the great crime wave" in America, but the cable man missed the report of the Bureau of Census, which showed that the prison population had gone down from 121.2 to 99.7 per 100,000; that drunkenness had decreased 55.3 per cent., disorderly conduct 51.5 per cent., and vagrancy 53.1 per cent.

What is wrong with the cable man? Perhaps he, too, has had a vision of the United States "half drunk and half in jail," and has become seriously rattled.

STAFF OFFICERS CONFER.

PROMINENT WORKERS FROM ALL STATES DISCUSS CAMPAIGN PLANS.

One of the features of the annual gatherings in connection with the Australian Prohibition Council is the conference of staff officers. They met last week in Melbourne, and were from every State except West Australia, Mr. H. Macourt (N.S.W.) being in the chair.

There was a variety of subjects on the agenda, almost entirely associated with the problems of campaigning. These were recognised as increasing in their difficulties, requiring closer co-operation among workers in the various State and overseas. In the conference, as at the meeting of the A.P.C., special attention was given to the political situation and the attitude of newspapers towards the Prohibition campaign generally. A very definite note of optimism was in evidence throughout.

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THE MOST WONDERFUL MEETING IN AUSTRALIA.

WHY PEOPLE PRAY, AND WHAT ENCOURAGES THEM.

(By ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.)

In this sad, perplexing old world, with so much to try one's faith in both God and man, there is at least a clear beaten prayer track to God. Millions have trod this path, and those who have gone along it most often are the ones who most readily go again.

As surely as a fish has an instinct to swim and the bird an instinct to fly, so equally natural is it for mankind to pray.

Fish and birds vary in the pace and distance they can go, but there are no exceptions—the fish can swim, the bird can fly, though both alike can refuse to do so, and thereby cease to live.

What we don't use we will eventually lose.

There has never been a time nor a people that has not provided evidence of this instinct to pray. Neglect it, fail to exercise yourself in prayer, and like the blind fish in the dark caves of Kentucky, whose optic nerve died for want of use, you too will cease to have an instinct to pray.

A TRANSFORMING HOUR.

Lord, what a change within one short hour Spent in Thy presence will prevail to make! What heavy burdens from our bosoms take! What parched grounds refresh, as with a shower!

We riseth when all around us seems to lower, We rise, and all the distant and the near Stand out in sunny outline, brave and clear.

We kneel, how weak! We rise so full of power.

Why, therefore, should we do ourselves this wrong,

Or others, that we are not always strong, That we are ever overborne with care, That we should ever weak or helpless be, Anxious or troubled, when with us is prayer And joy and strength and courage are with Thee.

Many millions have found the truth of these lines, and so mankind goes on praying. Childlike we ask for things that would not be good for us, and Shakespeare very rightly says:

"We, ignorant of ourselves, beg often our own harms,

Which the wise powers deny us for our good, So find we profit in loosing of our prayers."

DEFINITE THANKS.

Here are some of the many notes of thanks: "I want you to join me in praising God for prayers answered after 17 years of daily remembrance for two young people's salvation."

Another says: "I want to thank God for answered prayer on behalf of one prayed for by you, and now wonderfully well."

And this: "Please thank God for prayer answered, which was offered here last Wed-

nesday. Humanly speaking, the matter was utterly impossible."

And this: "Please give thanks to the dear Lord, who answered our prayers, and three fatherless children have been splendidly cared for."

And this: "Give thanks for my sister, who received clear and definite answer to her prayer request recently."

THERE ARE DEEP SORROWS.

We remember the lines of Eliza Cook, who wrote:

"There are times when the storm gusts may rattle around;

There are spots where the poison shrub grows;

Yet are there not hours when naught else can be found

But the south wind, the sunshine, the rose?"

"Some months ago I asked for prayers for my husband, that after being brought to the foot of the Cross there would be opened a way for him to get back in the work for Christ. I want you to know that prayer was answered."

ONLY PRAYER CAN HELP.

A young married woman whose husband left her two and a half years ago. He deserted her three months after their marriage; never cared for her or her unborn child; and now he wants to come back to her on the pretence of caring for her. He never supported her or her child. He has two aliases to his name, and has embezzled several sums of money, and is hiding from the police. She has a warrant out for his arrest, and he just wants to avoid it. He is such a bad man—a gambler, drunkard and a waster. She wants to get a divorce for desertion. May the Lord overrule Satan in this matter."

You take a case like this, in which we are asked to return thanks:

"Return thanks for answered prayer for my daughter. The doctor said she had a diphtheric throat and was probably developing diphtheria, and that he would call later in the day and inject antitoxin. He called later, after we had prayed, and said she was so much better that she didn't need the antitoxin. Next day he said there was no need for him to call again."

INDUSTRY AND PRAYER.

The Press Service, International Federation of Trade Unions, sends out the following statement:

Union miners in some parts of the coal-fields of the United States are trying the efficacy of prayer in stopping the lowering of wages and reclaiming week-kneed miners who have strayed from Union paths.

In some parts of district 21 the forceful prayers were evidently having their effect, for in Oklahoma a court granted an injunction against the praying women at coal mines, on the grounds that they were inter-

fering with the work at the mines.

Down in Arkansas, at Greenwood, more than 300 women, wives and sympathisers of Union miners who have been on strike, assembled on the court-house lawn to invoke Divine guidance to "show non-Union miners the right way, and direct them to work Union" and "unite us all." The meeting lasted an hour, and then the women formed in line again, and, led by Gomer Jones, Vice-President of the district, marched to the Greenwood Coal Company's mines. When informed that their advancement on the company's property would be in violation of an injunction granted to the company by the courts, the women dispersed as quietly as they came, and started for their homes. En route they were met by delegations of women from surrounding towns, who accompanied them back to the court-house square, where prayer was said, one woman praying that the non-unionist miners be led back to the paths of right and "that no harm come to anyone."

It is said that almost 90 per cent. of the miners in the Henryetta, Okla., field are Union miners as compared with 20 per cent. a month previously.

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THE WINE BUSINESS.

PITIABLE PLIGHT OF MISLED GROWERS.

The designing wine industry stimulated the Government and backed them to encourage returned soldiers to grow grapes, especially Doradillos. This useless grape is suitable for spirit-making only.

The wine manufacturers got the returned soldier where the wool was very short. If they grew lots of grapes there was a glut and the price came down, and the soldier starves. If the wretched business was threatened, then the wine manufacturer took shelter behind the "poor soldier," and with a nauseating squeal declared that an ungrateful people were destroying his living.

They then got behind the Government, and a bounty was bestowed, presumably to save the soldier, but of course primarily to save the manufacturer, who got the lion share of the benefit.

It is a pitiable, shocking, sickening record of self-interest, humbug and political wire-pulling.

A DEPUTATION.

Introduced by Mr. Parsons (S.A.) and supported by Senator Andrew and Messrs. Stewart, Foster, M. Cameron and Cook, Ms.H.R., a deputation waited on the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce), and requested that the Ministry should continue the export bounty of 4/- a gallon paid on wines exported from Australia. Mr. Parsons reminded Mr. Bruce that 1600 of the grape-growers of Australia had forwarded a petition to the Ministry on the subject, and explained that the deputation represented various viticultural interests who desired to support the request made in the petition. The demand for wine had created a demand for grapes, the result being that the grower had been able to dispose of his grapes to the wine maker at higher prices. The point of view which the deputation desired to emphasise was that the industry regarded the export bounty as a repayment of portion of the money taken from it by the Ministry through the excise duty levied on the spirit for fortifying wine.

Mr. Bruce reminded the deputation that under the law as it stood at present the Ministry could not decide the matter without reference to the Tariff Board. That would be done, and after the Board had made a report on the subject the Ministry would come to a decision. At that stage he would, however, impress on the deputation the view that if the industry wished to commend its case to the Ministry a great deal would depend upon the manner in which the producers were treated by the industry.

The Wine Export Bounty Act, which gave the bounty of 4/- a gallon, came into force on September 17, 1924, and will expire on September 3 next year.

STARVATION FOR GROWERS.

Last year growers of Doradillo grapes were unable to find a market at a reasonable price for their grapes. In many cases only £3 a ton was offered (equal to 3lb. for a penny). As a last resource the State Ministry, through the Water Supply Commission, agreed to arrange for the distillation of about 1500 tons. In this way not only was the fruit utilised, but it is estimated that the final return to the growers will be more than £5 a ton (less than 2lb. for a penny). Since then a demand has arisen for fortifying spirit as the result of the wine bounty, and as the Doradillo grape is used practically solely for making this spirit the growers naturally expected this year a reasonable price for their grapes.

The Chairman of the Water Commission (Mr. Cattnach) said that the distillers had not so far made anything like a reasonable offer for the purchase of the Doradillo grapes, and the growers intended to ask the Ministry again to assist them by distilling practically the whole harvest, about 4000 to 5000 tons (a penny a lb. equals £9/6/8 a ton). The growers had no desire to check or cramp wine production, but they were satisfied that the wine demand that had been created by the Federal bounty should result in a more reasonable price being paid for Doradillo grapes, from which the fortifying spirit was obtained. The growers were also gratified that the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) was taking the same view, having publicly said that the interests of the grape-producer would have to be closely considered when the continuance of the wine bounty was dealt with.

beer, or a wineglass of claret, when given on an empty stomach occasionally produce an effect in diminishing powers of muscular co-ordination and other complex neutral processes."

If taken with a meal, and if the alcohol is well diluted, it requires three times that amount to produce the interference with the muscular co-ordination. If the dose is increased beyond this the effect becomes rapidly more marked. This retarding action of alcohol in small doses lasts for from 3½ to 5 hours, according to Professor Starling.

The bearing of these scientific conclusions on the consumption of alcohol by persons driving motor vehicles is very important. However desirable alcohol may be at other times the motor driver, both for his own sake and the sake of others, should avoid taking any for some hours before he starts driving, and during all the time he is driving.

Whatever the other persons in the car may do, the driver should make total abstinence during these periods a rigid rule. The Automobile Club would do well to disseminate this information among their members, and any employee of a taxi or bus company or any private driver should be at once dismissed, if they are found taking intoxicating liquors while on duty or immediately before going on. This regulation should be extended also to tram and train drivers in State employment.

Were this insisted on a check would be placed on the ever-increasing number of serious and fatal accidents in the community.

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ALCOHOL AND MOTOR DRIVING.

By RICHARD ARTHUR, M.D., M.L.A.

It is recognised that on occasions the control of a motor car calls for the utmost vigilance, and almost instantaneous response of the muscular system to nerve impulses from the brain. Any increase in the time needed for this response often leads to serious accident. It is urgent therefore that the action of alcohol which has an appreciable effect upon the nervous system should be carefully investigated, because it is a drug in almost general use. Now, to obtain accurate information as to this action, it is necessary to go to the scientists who, entirely free from personal bias, have carried out numerous ex-

periments on the human subject and have determined the effect of alcohol in varying doses.

And to be on the safe side in such an important matter, it will be expedient to select the authority who is the most distinguished advocate of "moderate drinking," E. H. Starling, Professor of Physiology, University College, London, and author of "The Action of Alcohol on Man," 1923. His views sum up those of other investigators.

Professor Starling states (page 174): "Twelve per cent. of alcohol, equivalent to two tablespoonsful of whisky or a glass of

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A personal chat with my readers

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

A CHRIST-LIKE SERVICE.

There are many big Government institutions, like Newington, Lidcombe and Parramatta, containing about 4000 people, either old or sick. They are mostly lonely, often very sad, and always responsive to anyone taking a little interest in them. They are so truly out of sight and out of mind that few people acknowledge their existence.

For many years Mr. W. E. Wilson has, week after week, all the year round, taken a little party of cheerful Christians each Saturday to visit one or other of these great places.

They read a little, sing a little, leave a flower or give something to read, and their visit leaves a gentle fragrance behind.

I wonder if someone reading this will volunteer to devote a Saturday a month, or even more, to this work of mercy.

This Christ-like service makes demands that are sometimes irksome and involves sacrifices, but they are always worth while.

To cheer the old who sit and wait and wait, oftentimes without any hope; to break in on the monotony of the bed-ridden, lonely ones; to take them out of themselves, and, by a little human love, make it easier for them to trust the Divine love, this indeed is a Christ-like service.

M. C. Waugh writes:
"It's not so much what you've battled and fought,

As how you have built the thing which you wrought.

You may be a prince in some distant clime,
Or merely a fool who figures out rhyme;

But whether you wield the sceptre of power,
Or whether you nurture only a flower,

The thing which counts most when dust turns to dust,

Is whether you're toil worn or covered with rust."

* * *

DO REVIVALS DO ANY LASTING GOOD?

he says:

"Whatever may be the objective really of the altered relations which I then recognised as existing between my soul and my Maker, there is absolutely no question as to the abiding change it affected in my life . . . that was the conscious starting point in my life of good or of service for my fellow-men."

Following Mr. Stead's example, the Rev. P. Ramsay, in an article in the "Outlook," harks back to his boyhood, relating his recol-

lections of a revival and recording some of its abiding results:

"We saw men, women and young people in hundreds testifying to the power of the truth in Christ. Drunkards were made sober, wasters were made useful, blasphemers got clean lips, the dumb were made to speak, and the hater was made to love. No one could remain indifferent, and there was ultimately a strong spirit of opposition, supported strongly by the hotelkeepers. The results of the revival, so far as I can now recall them, were that I became one of the ministers' class of over sixty young men, gathered to study 'Outlines of Theology,' by Dr. A. A. Hodge—not much emotion there—and out of that class ten, if not more, entered the ministry of the United Free Church. This revival led three of our own family to give themselves to the service of the Gospel. There was a marked intellectual awakening. Six young men, of whom I was the youngest, the ages ranging from fifteen to twenty, clubbed together to pay one of the school teachers to teach grammar, algebra and Latin. Five of us are still in the ministry, one became a civil engineer. Our example prompted others along similar lines, and all the years I was a student they kept on coming up to the university.

"As the fruits of that work, not far short of twenty young men (all of them working lads) entered into Christian work. Take the group I first spoke of—three of them were sons of widowed mothers and were the main breadwinners of the house, and yet they managed to rise to the ministry, so deep-reaching was the work in their lives. When I hear of hysteria and emotion as the prevailing effects of revival conversion I recall these earnest, awakened comrades of old. They were new men in every way."

* * *

KUBELIK ON DANCING.

A cable informed us the other day that the great violinist, Kubelik, has returned to London after an absence of five years, with 25 Australian parrots, most of which talked so much, he said, that he handed them to his mother-in-law for the sake of peace. He declares that the sight of men dancing saddened him. Dancing was not suited to man or woman. Nobody would agree with him, but he was convinced that dancing detracted from seriousness in human beings.

He might have quoted St. Paul: "When I was a child I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things."

We are most of us handicapped by having the body of an adult with the mind of a child.

* * *

THE INSULTING POTATO.

An old Maori woman won the name of "Warrior Brown" by her fighting qualities when in drink or enraged. She was converted and gave her testimony

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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at an open-air meeting. whereupon some foolish person hit her with a potato, a nasty blow. A week before the cowardly insulter would have needed to make himself scarce for his bad action; but what a change! "Warrior" picked up the potato without a word and put it in her pocket. No more was heard of the incident until the harvest festival came round, and then "Warrior" brought a little sack of potatoes, and explained that she had cut up and planted the insulting potato, and was now presenting to the Lord the increase.

This is an inspiration to use the insults we all get to the glory of God.

* * *

GOD'S GREAT GIFT.

We so often long for things that are not worth longing for. The world's greatest need is kindness—which is just love in action—and we all, the least gifted, can be kind.

Edgar Daniel Kramer says:
He has neither gold nor silver,
He possesses little land,
But he has God-given riches,
The wise heart to understand.
When a weaker brother falters
In the fight with right and wrong,
"Let us share his loaf," he murmurs,
"That is why God made us strong."

As he walks the fragrant furrow,
As he reaps that which he sows,
He is but a humble toiler
Facing winds and rains and snows,
But men measure with false standards
And with eyes forever blind
To the wealth that he possesses,
God's great gift of being kind.

The Editor

THE FAIRY WAND OF PROHIBITION.

THE BAD BECOMES GOOD, AND THE GOOD IS BETTER.

(By JOE LONGTON, for "Grit.")

Being in the coal region where, in "wet" days, the misery caused by drunkenness kept the boozier, his family and the business men poor, I am pleased to tell my readers that in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, Flanagan's bar is Flanagan's Meat Market; the Columbia Bar is the Columbia Barber Shop and Nash Auto Agency; the West Side Bar is the Nu Cord Tyre Agency and Federal Truck Garage; the Dunbar Bar is a millinery shop, the York is a shoe, barber and fruit shop, the Wye is a bakery and restaurant, the Smith is a chemist and barber shop (six chairs), the Kelly House Bar is a Hungarian restaurant.

The Broadford Distillery is being remodelled for industry, the Ruffsdale Distillery is a factory owned and controlled by the Satisfaction Co., making Satisfaction Coffee.

The Spelker House Bar in Mt. Pleasant, Pa., is a fine restaurant, and the bar of the Donnelly House is a piano, radio and phonograph store.

The Tarr Brewery at Tarr, Pa., is now the Irwin Ice and Ice Cream Co., with half of it rented to a condensed milk factory.

In Scottdale, Pa., the Hill House Bar is an insurance company and hardware store; the Kromer House Bar is Ridgeway's Restaurant and the Studebaker Auto Agency; the Central is a "hot dog" stand; the Scottdale Saloon was torn down for the Scottdale House, a hotel containing the Nifty Shop, Corner Drug, Maum Acheff Lunch, Red's Restaurant, Hale Electric Co. and Alpern's Billiard Hall.

The Scottdale Brewery burned to the ground, and amidst the ruins, under the charred brick walls that rise ghostly into the sky, the pretty little Afro-American Catholic Church is all that remains on the old brewery grounds. The congregation had an eye to business, as there is enough splendid brick in the massive stack alone to build a huge church. It is a negro church and a credit to Pennsylvania.

In Greensburg, Pa., the Rialto Bar is the Rialto Movie Theatre; the Rappe Bar is the United Clothing Store; the Penn. Albert Bar is a coffee shop; the Keystone Bar is Findlay's Restaurant; the fourteen-storey Penn. Albert Hotel grew since Prohibition, where two filthy dirty bar-rooms stood; the Star

Brewery and Greensburg Brewery are ice plants.

In Johnstown, Pa., Emmerling's Brewery is a candy factory; the Germania Brewery is now the pork, veal and meat plant and abattoirs of the Ferguson Packing Co.; the Cambria and Conemaugh Breweries make ice and non-alcoholic soft drinks.

In Carlisle, Pa., the Carlisle Brewery makes ice, ice cream and soft drinks; the National Liquor House is an apartment house; the Farmers' Hotel is an apartment house, with the Moon, Star and Durant Auto Agency in the bar-room.

The Cumberland Hotel is an apartment house, with the Nash Auto Agency in the bar and a repair garage in the stable; the Argonne Bar is the Weitz Pharmacy; Eckert's Saloon is George James's Fish Market, and Doctor Guy Coulton Lee has taken over the old Washington House Liquor Store and Barrel House and converted it into the National Society for Broader Education.

Apropos the Central City Brewery in Huntington, West Virginia, it has been converted into a cork factory that makes cork soles, corks, and cork supplies.

The Parkersburg Brewery, W.Va., is the city fruit, meat, cold storage and ice plant.

In Parkersburg the Busy Bee Bar is a restaurant, and other bars are the N. C. Jones' pharmacy, Strand Theatre, Behler's restaurant; Smoot's bar is Healy's bakery, and Hobsoll's bar is Miller's restaurant.

Hobsoll runs the Regent Shoe Store on 6th and Market; Smoot is a salesman for the Morning Glory Packing Co., and sells hams to Miller, who, the State Board of Health says, "has converted Hobsoll's white front saloon into the most sanitary restaurant in the city."

The Duquesne is a billiard saloon; the Johnson bar is the Rep's furniture store, and Rosenberg's bar is a shoe store.

The State of West Virginia does not permit near beer; it prohibits the brewing of any beverage whatsoever.

Clarksburg, W.Va., bars, such as the Recreation, is a restaurant, shoe shine stand (12 chairs), pool parlor, and barber's shop (20 chairs); the H.-K. is an eating house; the Manhattan has jewellery, shoe and photographer's stores; Burke's is a drug store; the Monongah is a United Cigar Store; Hall's

is a cigar store and chemist's; the Clarksburg Soda Fountain and Hotel Supply Co. is in the bar of the Annex; Friend and Berkley have a men's clothing store in the bar of the fashionable Waldorf Hotel; the Bijou Dairy Lunch was the Bijou bar; the Shamrock bar is the office of the W.Va. Woolen Mills, and the largest saloon of them all is now Crawford's fruit, vegetable and meat market. The Clarksburg Brewery is crumbling to pieces. Being to windward I discovered it occupied by nanny goats and billies! The place must have been full of 'em, each suffering from halitosis (bad breath).

In Uniontown, Pennsylvania, the Brunswick bar is a coffee house, as is the St. Charles bar; the West-end is a candy store; the Getlow is a clothing store and auto show room; the Moran house, once famous for its liquor, is the Red Men's Lodge Fraternal Home; the bar is the Uniontown Paint and Glass Co.

The Johnson Distillery is an apartment house, as is the Arch Distillery.

The Fayette Brewery has been taken over by the Region Electric Machine, Motor Repairing and Armature Winding Co., the Fayette Auto Wash Co., and the Geo. Foster grocery and meat market; while the stables are the horse and cattle saleyards of David Cummins and Co.; the extra grounds are the Fayette gasoline station and auto parking space.

The Johnson Brewery in New Salem, Pa., is a huge garage and apartment house rented to coal miners.

In Brownsville, Pa., the Sam Thompson Distillery is being converted into a woollen mill, and the Atwood bar is a cleaning and dyeing shop; the Alexander bar is a butcher's shop; the Republic bar is a grocery and restaurant (it was the largest bar in Fayette County).

The Old Farm Distillery in West Overton, Pa., has been purchased by Miss Helen Frick, the daughter of Henry Clay Frick, multimillionaire coal and coke operator of the region where I write this epistle; she has a staff of men at work tearing it down and grading the property. It is to be an orphan asylum and infants' home for the little folk that lose their parents in the coal and coke region.

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DID YOU NOTICE ?

THE DRUNKEN DRIVER.—MOB BRUTALITY.—A TERRIFIED WOMAN.

"CARS LIKE WILD ANIMALS."

—Crown Prosecutor.

IF DRUNKARDS DRIVE. CARRIER ON TRIAL.

("News," 16/3/26.)

"A motor car, when driven by a drunkard or a fool, is like a wild animal," said the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Coyle, in outlining a Crown case at the Central Criminal Court to-day.

Archibald John Sivyver, 40, carrier, pleaded not guilty to a charge of having feloniously slain John Fox, at Redfern, on February 2.

Mr. Coyle said evidence would be given that about 6.30 p.m. on February 2, Sivyver, who had another man with him, was driving a motor lorry along Abererombie-street, toward Cleveland-street.

John Fox, 64 years of age, was standing on the north-east corner of Cleveland-street. The old man, according to an eye-witness, stepped from the footpath, and then moved back again to allow a motor car to pass.

"HIT BY LORRY."

A few minutes later, said Mr. Coyle, while Fox was standing on the edge of the footway, near a telegraph pole, he was struck by the lorry driven by accused. He was badly injured, and died in hospital a couple of hours later.

The lorry, according to an eye-witness, stopped with one wheel on the footpath, and the driving wheel and radiator were smashed.

A policeman spoke to accused after the smash, continued Mr. Coyle, and he seemed dazed, and was unable to give the police his license.

"It will be shown by the evidence of a doctor," continued Mr. Coyle, "that accused was drunk, and the Crown allege that he was incapable of driving the lorry."

Dr. Benjamin, of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, described certain tests he applied to Sivyver, whose breath, he said, smelt of liquor. He might have suffered from shock through the smash, but shock would not affect his walk nor cause the pupils of his eyes to react slowly to light.

STEERING WHEEL BROKE.

Sivyver went into the witness box and said he was quite sober at the time of the smash. He saw deceased step from the footway to cross the street.

Witness swung the lorry in an attempt to avoid him, but the steering wheel broke in his hands, and the man was crushed. Witness was dazed by the accident.

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MOB VIOLENCE.

ATTACK ON POLICE. ARRESTED MAN'S ESCAPE.

Melbourne.

Surrounded by more than 300 people, many of whom threatened personal violence, five policemen had a handcuffed prisoner dragged from their grasp at Fitzroy late on Saturday afternoon.

With their batons drawn and their backs against the wall of an hotel, the police kept the crowd back, but it was not until the arrival of reinforcements from Russell-street headquarters that the crowd dispersed.

The Fitzroy police have issued a warrant for the arrest of the prisoner who was rescued. He is being sought on a charge of assault and robbery. The affair started in the bar of the Rob Roy Hotel, when, it is alleged, Thomas O'Connor, of Ross-street, Port Melbourne was struck and robbed of a watch and chain. His companion, who intervened, was felled with a blow. O'Connor obtained the assistance of two policemen, who arrested a man, and after a struggle handcuffed him.

The crowd, it is stated, incited the man to resist. They closed in on the police, and the arrested man's brother struck them, and the prisoner escaped in the melee. Three other police then arrived, and the former prisoner's brother was arrested and handcuffed. The efforts of the crowd were then redoubled, and the police fought them back with their backs to the wall. They eventually got their prisoner into the hotel, where they held him till assistance arrived.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.

Constable James Taylor, aged 23, was set upon by five men at Prahran on Saturday night while trying to effect the arrest of a drunken man who had been making himself offensive. Taylor was beaten to the ground and kicked almost into unconsciousness. He was later taken to the Alfred Hospital and admitted with body injuries. Douglas Alexander, a cabinetmaker, has been arrested in connection with the affair.

PUSH TACTICS.

MELBOURNE ATTACKS.

Melbourne.

Five young men, alleged to be members of the notorious "Crown" push of Richmond, were concerned in a serious disturbance in the bar of the North Richmond Hotel shortly before closing time yesterday.

Claude Smith, 33, a farrier, of Abbotsford, was seriously injured. He is stated to have been punched, felled and then brutally kicked on the head. He was taken to Melbourne Hospital last night in a critical condition.

LADIES—

The Beautifully Illustrated

"KING" TEA

Catalogue of Free Gifts is Now Obtainable.

Ask your Grocer or Storekeeper.

Russell Lott, 20, a son of the licensee, was knocked down and kicked; Basil Foster was cut about the face and head; Maxwell Foster and Russell Scott received minor injuries. The police have charged Leo Ward, Victor Read and Thomas Hamilton with assault and inflicting grievous bodily harm.

A push, which has been terrorising Fitzroy and neighborhood, assaulted two young men and a girl to-night.

About 8 o'clock, William Hartley, 20, and his brother, Clyde, 21, of Fitzroy, were escorting the girl. Near the corner of Smith-street twelve young men, believed to be members of the "Wanderers" push, made a savage attack. The men were kicked; and the girl was struck almost insensible. After a struggle, in which the brothers were battered badly, the mob ran away, but subsequently made a second attack.

"KNIFE UNDER PILLOW!"

VIOLENT HUSBAND.

WIFE TELLS OF CRUELTY.

Margaret Bailey Brydie (formerly Pedley), of Pitt-street, Redfern, in the Divorce Court, told Mr. Justice Owen a story of her husband's cruelty towards her. He was a cook, and was not only a very intemperate man, but also very violent.

"I'm very afraid of my husband," said Mrs. Brydie. "When we were at Oxford-street, Woollahra, he slept with a knife under his pillow. Whilst under the influence of drink he set fire to a sofa with benzine. He has repeatedly assaulted me. The police were called in on various occasions. He was put in the Reception House and then in Callan Park. Since he has been out he has continued to worry and annoy me.

Mr. Justice Owen granted a decree nisi.

NEW HOTEL.

RYLSTONE, Friday.

An application for a second hotel license at Kandos was granted by the Licensing Bench yesterday. The hotel is to be built on the western side of the railway on the main road between Rylstone and Kandos railway stations.

OLD CLOTHES.

PLEASE SEND THEM JUST BEFORE THEY ARE TOO OLD.

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

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

Thank you.

ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.



OUR LETTER BAG.

A LOVELY HOLIDAY.

Dulcie Button, 32 Condor-street, Burwood, writes: It is a long time since I wrote. I hope I am not on the scallywag list. If I am, please cross me off. We have been away on our holidays. We went to Port Hacking for two weeks, and we had a good time fishing and swimming. I caught a few fish, Hazel liked going in the water, and so did I. I am in third class at school. We have sewing, and I am doing a feeder. We are having an elocution concert in a fortnight's time, and I am saying the piece of poetry about baby in church.

(Dear Dulcie,—It is nice to hear of your lovely holiday. Fancy you catching some fish. Were they big enough and the right kind to eat? Poor little fish. It seems hard on them, but they are very nice when they are just caught.—Uncle B.)



A SPLENDID HELP.

Joyce Button, 32 Condor-street, Burwood, writes: It is a long time since I last wrote to you. I hope I am not on the scallywag list. If I am, please cross me off. We were away at Port Hacking for two weeks. One Thursday we went to Gunnamatta Bay by boat. We went from there over to Cronulla Beach and gathered some very pretty shells. Our little baby was very fond of the water, and would try to copy us when we began to swim or float; she would move her arms and kick her legs in turn. There were a lot of steps up to the house and Hazel used to like climbing them. We had a bazaar. Dorothy Barnwell (one of my school mates) and her brother started it to get a rocking horse for the City Mission Holiday Home at Cronulla. We had a gift evening at Dorothy's home the Tuesday before the bazaar. We got £11. So don't you think we did well, Uncle? Mrs. Barnwell is going to buy two with the money.

(Dear Joyce,—You did wonderfully well to raise all that money, and I am sure it will give a lot of real pleasure to the children who enjoy the seaside home. I hope you will pay the place a visit some day and see them enjoy the rocking horse.—Uncle B.)



POOR WRETCHES!

Isabelle Brown, "Broughton Park," Moss Vale, writes: I really am a scallywag at last, Uncle. Of this I am sure. But I know your kind heart will forgive me. I have not been very well, for I had an abscess in my face. It is sore yet, but will soon be quite better. I had an agreeable holiday, being at the coast for nearly three weeks. I stayed with my aunt at Gerringong, which

is a delightful country town. I suppose you need rain very badly, the same as we do. We have been very lucky so far, and have a good town water supply as yet, but Goulburn's supply is very low. There have been bushfires around here, the closest to our place being our neighbor's, whose farm is beside the railway line. It is the second time it has caught, and he hasn't much water left. We have four dams, but they are getting low. My brother at Ganmain said it rained 40 inches of dust and the men went into the pubs to wash it down. Poor wretches! I do hope Prohibition will soon conquer, although it seems as far away as ever.

(Dear Isabelle,—When you say "poor wretches" you truly describe the drinkers. There were 50 before the court this morning—such misery, dirt, rags and dejection. Oh, it makes me hate the stuff, and I grow so impatient with the stupidity of Governments that protect it and the blindness of those who won't give largely to bring so great a boon as Prohibition.—Uncle B.)



THE COCKCHAFFER.

William Williams, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, writes: I saw your letter in "Grit." I can climb up the swing rope now; so can Rod; but Denzil cannot yet. We bought a new cow, and Eric went for her, but she would not come home. He went before dinner, and never came home until after tea. Uncle Len went out in the morning, and Dad and I went out after breakfast and took the halter with us. We put the halter on the cow and led her up the hill. Dad tied the halter around her neck and let her go, and she walked along all right. Our uncle and aunty came from Colac in a car named a Chenard-Walker. You asked me in my last letter did I know of any good the cockchafter beetles did? No, I don't.

(Dear William,—I believe there is some good in a cockchafer. Let us go after this information. Someone is sure to know, and it will be fine to discover something nice about him.—Uncle B.)



SOME FISHER LADY.

Vera Crawford, Brunswick Heads, writes: I suppose it is time I wrote to you. Will you cross my name off the black list, please? Father, mother, Elsie and I and Muriel are down at Brunswick Heads now. I came down with Uncle Ed before father and mother. I have been down here eleven days. Father and mother have been here seven days. We are going to stay here another week. I can swim, float and nearly dive and swim on my back. We have real good fun jumping out of the boat and going over in the boat to get pippies. Sometimes Elsie and I have to shell the pippies. We were out fishing to-day and I lost my hook and sinker. Bill Blanch and I catch bait in a bottle. We put some bread in the bottle, then fill it with water, put it in the water, then watch it. When you see the bread

(Continued on next page.)

◆◆◆◆◆ All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag."
◆◆◆◆◆ Address all letters to Uncle B, Box 390F G.P.O., Sydney.
◆◆◆◆◆

WHY THE OTHER FELLOW?

Do you notice how ready we all are to say what other fellows ought to do? We can easily find an excuse for ourselves not doing a thing, but very, very seldom do we find any excuse for the other fellow.

The Bible says, "Every way of man is right in his own eyes."

The thing to do is to find some other way of testing our doings than our "own eyes."

I wonder will you look up Hebrews, chapter four, verse thirteen. How do things look in His eyes?

Who's Somebody Else? I should like to know.

Does he live at the North or the South? Or is it a lady fair to see

Whose name is in every mouth? For Meg says, "Somebody Else will sing";

Or, "Somebody Else can play." And Jack says, "Please let Somebody Else

Do some of the errands to-day."

Is there any hard or unpleasant task Or difficult thing to do,

'Tis always offered to Somebody Else—

Now, isn't this very true? But if some fruit or a pleasant trip

Is offered to Dick or Jess, We hear not a word of Somebody Else.

Why? I will leave you to guess.

The words of cheer for a stranger lad This Somebody Else will speak,

And the poor and helpless who need a friend Good Somebody Else must seek.

The cup of cold water in Jesus' name, Oh, Somebody Else will offer;

And words of love for a broken heart Brave Somebody Else will proffer.

There are battles in life we only can fight, And victories, too, to win;

And Somebody Else cannot take our place When we shall have "entered in."

But if Somebody Else has done his work While we for ease have striven,

'Twill only be fair if the blessed reward To Somebody Else is given.

UNCLE B.

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Seven to Seventeen—

stirring round in the bottle there are fish in it. One day I caught a little stripy fish in the bottle and kept him in salt water all night, and in the morning he was dead. Yesterday we went up the river fishing. Jessie Blanch caught a great big flathead and nine other ones. She caught a little butterfly, too. I caught a bream. Father caught a bream and a whiting and another little bream.

(Dear Vera,—You are some fisher lady. I wonder what size the bream was, and if you made a meal of it. You must have had lots of fun, and I wish I could have dropped down from the clouds and joined you in the fish hunting.—Uncle B.)

* * *

LOTS OF NICE THINGS.

Mary Williams, T.T. 1249, Forge Creek, via Bairnsdale, writes: I received your letter in "Grit." Ivor went to school last week. Willie and Vivian and Ivor have a little tri-cycle between them. Our aunty and uncle came from Colac in their car, and bought it for them, and aunty bought Amy and Frances and myself a doll each. Frances' is a great big baby doll, and ours are talking ones. There was church on Sunday. Frances, Amy and I went out to Sarsfield for our holidays, and we had a great time there. There have been a lot of bushfires about here. Our aunty got Gertie an armlet, and Dave and Eric a cricket ball between them. We went out in the car and mother went to Bairnsdale in it, and Dad and Gertie too.

(Dear Mary,—It sounds as if you have been enjoying lots of nice things. I have wondered if the dreadful bushfires have harmed you at all. We all hope not.—Uncle B.)

WOMEN AT THE SHOW.

Glorious weather prevailed for the eighteenth annual show of the Tanunda Agricultural Society, South Australia.

The district is one big vineyard and produces a well-advertised brandy. The members of the W.C.T.U. did a splendid piece of work. The Adelaide "Advertiser" says:

"An interesting display by the Gawler branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was a collection of non-alcoholic products of the grape. There were bottles of grape pickle, conserve, marmalade, chutney, vinegar, jam, sauce, and spiced grapes. There was a variety of samples of Californian grape juice, including some de-alcoholised brandy, which was said to have been treated after the advent of Prohibition to reduce the alcoholic content to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There were several local samples as well. Arranged below these was a tempting display of cakes and sweets made from currants and raisins."

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Australian Prohibition Council—

(Continued from page 3.)

The elections to other positions were: Vice-Presidents, Bishop Hay (Tas.), Messrs. S. Mauger (Vic.) and V. Winstanley, M.L.A. (Queensland), Rev. W. G. Clarke (S.A.), Rev. G. Tulloch (W.A.) and Mr. H. M. Hawkins (N.S.W.); Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. B. Francis; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. T. Chenowith; Auditors, Messrs. Shinton and Ashmore.

BALLARAT'S HOSPITALITY.

Mayor, Citizens, Churches, W.C.T.U. and Prohibitionists Unite to Entertain Visitors.

Ballarat has many attractions—its design, its tree-adorned streets, the wonderful begonias, beautiful gardens, magnificent statuary, unique war memorial, civic pride—but most of all is it attractive in the hospitality of its citizens.

The mayor led off by giving a civic welcome to the A.P.C. delegates at the Town Hall. He was cordial and sympathetic and offered good wishes for the success of the Conference. Dean Tucker supported the welcome.

It was a particularly happy gathering at the tea, where the delegates were the guests of the local W.C.T.U. Mrs. Ross (President), Rev. C. C. Duigan and Mr. King voiced hearty greetings, and the ladies were thanked by Mr. H. M. Hawkins and Rev. G. Tulloch.

Friends of the cause graciously received the delegates as guests in their homes, a kindness which will be remembered with the greatest pleasure. Others readily used their motor cars to give the visitors an opportunity of seeing the city and its surroundings.

The churches were no less cordial in placing their pulpits at the disposal of those who had a message to deliver.

A feature of the programme was the business men's lunch. This was attended by a particularly representative gathering, which was most appreciative of Rev. R. B. S. Hammond's address.

Alliance News and Notes—

(Continued from page 5.)

ONE OF THE PIONEERS.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, OF MERRYLANDS.

Many have had the privilege of blazing tracks along which others have walked, or of laying foundations on which others have built. They saw not what would be done after they had labored, and others, entering into their labors, have thanked them for the faithful preparation for those who were to come after them.

When the Local Option League was formed in this State about 45 years ago it had no more earnest nor zealous supporter than Thomas Phillips, who has just died. Closely associated with Archdeacon Boyce (then Rev. F. B. Boyce) in those early days, Mr. Phillips retained through all the intervening years a great admiration for the G.O.M. of the temperance movement.

Mr. Phillips was born in Llanely, Breckonshire, 76 years ago. He was led to join the I.O.G.T. at an early age. Coming to Australia in 1879, he took an active interest in temperance work generally, and exercised a widespread influence wherever he lived and labored. He retained to the last his enthusiasm for the cause which first made its appeal to him more than 50 years ago. Besides being a member and leading worker of his local branch of the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance, he had the distinction of having read practically every issue of "Grit" since it was first published.

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MY FEES ARE VERY FAIR.

DENTIST REANEY

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS.

OPP. GRACE BROS.

M1420



Another paradox is that many climb to considerable heights by remaining on the level.

* * *
ALL LIT UP.

Grocer: "Don't you find that a baby brightens up a household wonderfully?"

Woman Customer: "Yes, we have the electric lights going most of the time now."

* * *
NOT TOO LONG A LOAF.

Bread is the staff of life, but that doesn't justify a man making his life one continuous loaf.

* * *
A SNEAKING DRAFT.

Jack: "You've got a bad cold, Pete."

Pete: "Yeh."

Jack: "How'd you get it?"

Pete: "I slept in a field last night and someone left the gate open."

* * *
A DOUBLE OFFENCE.

Two Scots were discussing the merits of their new M.P. "Man," said one of them, "he's no' a bad chap, the colonel. He sent me an' ma wife a fine turkey."

"Dear, dear!" said the other man, who had not voted for the colonel, "that was bribery."

"But," went on the recipient, "the bird was a wee bit high, and, as we couldna eat it, we had to throw it awa'."

"Worse and worse," said his friend; "bribery and corruption."

* * *
ASK THE BULL.

He was being medically examined preparatory to taking out an insurance policy.

"Ever had a serious illness?" asked the deputy.

"No," was the reply.

"Ever had an accident?"

"No."

"Never had a single accident in your life?"

"Never, except last spring when a bull tossed me over a fence."

"Well, don't you call that an accident?"

"No, sir! He did it on purpose."

LINGUISTIC ITEM.

Teacher: "Willie, what is zinc?"

Willie: "That's the French pronunciation for think."

* * *
FIRST AID.

Sentimental Spinster: "Six times I have advertised that a lonely maiden seeks light and warmth in her life, and at last I have got a reply . . . from the gas company!"

* * *
A MISPLACED LETTER.

Diner: "Waiter, there's a button in my soup."

Waiter (ex-printer): "Typographical error, sir; it should be 'mutton.'"

* * *
DECORATING THE SQUAB.

The youngster who defined "coquette" as "something made out of chicken" wasn't far wrong if we put quotation marks over the "chicken."

* * *
ON THE MEND.

A young French alienist was showing his father through the asylum in which he was employed. Pointing to a solemn looking individual, he said: "That man thinks he is Louis XVI." The young man's father was interested in such cases and he said he would speak to the unfortunate privately; perhaps he could help cure his delusion. He went over and held the man in conversation for fifteen minutes. When he returned he said: "He is getting along much better now; he thinks he's only Louis XIV."

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 26/3/26, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/- or 11/-: W. Muscio, 12/11/26; Miss M. Wilkie, 26/3/27.

The following are paid to 30/12/26: Rev. C. Hain, Rev. J. Bidwell, Rev. A. Graham, Wm. C. Dixon (12s. 6d.), Mrs. J. E. Ward, C. B. Taubman (21s.), Mrs. Elliott (and 9s. educ.), J. N. Mitchell, Archd. Forster, E. A. Murray (£2 9s.), Miss F. Wilson, Mrs. E. J. Stevens (33s.), C. A. Watson.

If your work doesn't talk strongly for you, your tongue won't.

* * *

A man who lives right, and is right, has more power in his silence than another has by his words.—Phillips Brooks.

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TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

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

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

(By FAIRELIE THORNTON)

SUNDAY.

"Having loved His own which were in the world, He loved them unto the end."—John, 13, 1.

And that end was endless. "Yea, I have loved THEE with an everlasting love," Jesus says to you. As Miss Havergal says, "Love which is everlasting cannot be ephemeral." Oh, but you say, "That text is not meant for me, my love is so poor and weak that sometimes I wonder if I have any at all." If Christ's love depended on our love it would indeed be a poor thing. But we can each say, "He hath loved, He hath loved me, I cannot tell why." Although your love may be such a tiny spark that you cannot even see it, yet you can say, "The Son of God loved me, and gave HIMSELF for me." Say it until it kindles a response in your heart, and fans that tiny spark to a blaze. Had your sins not helped to weigh Him down, the load would have been lighter. He loves you because He bore YOUR sins in His own body on the Cross. Do not crucify Him afresh by refusing to receive the gifts He died to purchase. It is a free gift—the gift of eternal life. That life once begun is eternal, and it is begun the moment you accept Him as your Saviour from sin. "As many as received Him to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to as many as believe on His name." The way is so plain that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.

MONDAY.

"The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."—Rom., 6, 23.
The gift is free—the gift of life. God gives it without price.
All that He asks is just to TAKE—this will alone suffice.
He gives the pardon which we claim, His spirit, too, to show
The sin before we did not see, the wrong we did not know.
He gives the grace to see the sin, that we may fight its power,
It doth so easily beset, the will until our dying hour.
God does not ask for us to give, but just to take His gifts.
He takes us as we are and then from earth to heaven lifts.
It must be all free grace alone, free grace from first to last—
This is our anchor safe and sure, and we must hold it fast.
But we are told to fight faith's fight, fight to the bitter end,
And "him that overcometh" he shall to heaven ascend.
Nothing have we to give to Him, our all is His alone—
He gives us all that we possess, and makes us all His own.
By this name shall the Lord be called, the Lord our Righteousness,
We are complete in Him alone—clothed in His spotless dress.
—From "Soul Rest."

TUESDAY.

"He died for all that they which live should live henceforth not unto themselves." Alas, how many do just live for themselves, even professing Christians. They take the comfort of the first part of this text, perhaps, and think that is sufficient to land them safely in heaven. But why did Jesus die? That they which live should live henceforth. "NOT UNTO THEMSELVES, but unto Him who died for them and rose again." He who goes on living to himself

has no living faith in Christ. If we really believe He died for us we shall long to do something for Him, not that our doing can save us, but because we are saved we long to serve. Love must find expression. "We love Him because He first loved us." And this love leads to action. It is easy enough to sing "Love so amazing, so divine, demands my life, my soul, my all," and then go forth to spend that all on one's self, one's time, one's strength, one's talents and one's money, with never a thought for the One who left us an example that we should follow in His steps, who gave Himself that He might redeem us from all iniquity—the iniquity of the selfish life included.

WEDNESDAY.

"He has made sin for us who knew no sin."—2 Cor., 5, 2.
It was the weight of sin in One so pure Which made the load so heavy to endure, The world's accumulated load of crime Of every nation and of every clime Which pressed Thee down and hid Thy Father's face
From Thee for one brief agony of space. The sin which separates, from God doth part—
This was the heavy blow which broke Thy heart.
—From "Soul Rest."

THURSDAY.

"If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above."
Are these the things you are seeking? The things that are above? Or are you seeking for treasure on earth, where moth doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal? Remember, "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." You cannot expect to lay up all your treasure here and then find it again in heaven. You will generally find treasure where you hide it. What you seek for you will generally find. If you are risen with Christ you will be ever seeking the highest things. The things which are seen and temporal will seem nothing in comparison with the things that are eternal. You will love to hear and to read of those things. Earth's transient glamor will have lost its glory for you. You will not be asking, "How much of the world can I keep and get to heaven?" but will say:
"Let worldly minds the world pursue,
What are its charms to me?
Once I admired its trifles too,
But grace has set me free."
"Risen with Christ," you will love what He loves. His life in you will destroy the love of sin.
"Buried with Christ and raised with Him, too,
What is there left for me to do?
Simply to walk in newness of life."

Mistress—

Mary, your kitchen is a picture!

However do you get everything so spotlessly clean & bright?



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

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FRIDAY.

"God having raised up His Son Jesus, sent Him to bless you in turning away every one of you from His iniquities."—Acts, 3, 26.
"He gave Himself for us that He might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, jealous of good works."—Tit., 2, 13.

SATURDAY.

Jesus Saviour, Thou hast died
All for love of me.
I with Thee am crucified,
And am risen in Thee.
Not my own, but Thine by right,
Give me power to rise
Out of darkness into light,
My high calling prize.

Lead me forth in Thine own way,
Do what seemeth best,
Let me Thy commands obey
And in Thee find rest.
Ever seeking things on high
Which are out of sight,
Things which cannot fade or die,
Walk in Thy light.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST PLEADS FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

A TEMPERATE, CONVINCING AND EDUCATIONAL ADDRESS.

The forty-second anniversary of the establishment of the Guild of St. John the Baptist Total Abstinence Society at Thebarton, in South Australia, was held last month. There was a large attendance. A feature of the occasion was a guild oration by the Rev. R. P. Denny, parish priest of Hamley Bridge, his theme being "The case for total abstinence." The Rev. Father Smyth, parish priest of Thebarton, and President of the Guild, presided, and was supported by Monsignor Hourigan, Fathers Candler, Farrelly and O'Hara.

Father Denny said his only object in the address was to present a clear, true and temperate statement of the case for total abstinence. His appeal was a personal one to the individual. He hoped to show that it was to every man's advantage to be a total abstainer. Some might consider that a rash statement; but it was in his opinion one that was fully justified. Nothing was to be gained, and much to be lost, by intemperate speech. The case was so strong, and its array of arguments so extensive, as to make it quite unanswerable.

SCIENCE HOSTILE TO BEVERAGE USE OF ALCOHOL.

Public opinion needed education on this vital subject; and when the thoughtful man came to realise that the verdict of science was each year increasingly hostile to alcohol for human use, except as a drug taken medicinally in the smallest doses, and that very rarely, he could come to no other conclusion than that total abstinence was the very best thing for him. Let the facts and authorities speak for themselves. Time was when a total abstainer was looked upon as a crank, but things had changed. Early in the nineteenth century a young abstainer was refused a life policy on account of the dangerous nature of his habits. There were today numerous occupations in which none but abstainers were employed. Perhaps the most remarkable phenomenon was that of publicans who seldom drank intoxicants, an object lesson to which none but a fool would close his eyes. In all the trades and professions abstainers were found, and there would be thousands more, had men the courage of their convictions. (Applause.)

IN PRAISE OF ALCOHOL.

The maxim to give the devil his due might be fairly applied to alcohol, whose claims to utility outside the human body could not be denied. It was a splendid fuel, clean and efficient and cheap; it was a wonderful cleanser; an almost unrivalled preservative, and a nearly universal solvent, thus being of use for a host of chemical purposes. The problems of fuel and power for internal-combustion engines, such as were in use in motor cars, boats and trains, were of vital importance to a modern nation. Australia spent £5,000,000 in petrol last year. Pure alcohol could do the same work very effectively. All this went to show the falsity of the doctrine that alcohol was an intrinsically evil thing. Everything that God had made, directly or indirectly, was good. It was the misuse made of good things that brought trouble. The verdict of science was contained in the words of that noted physician and man of science, Dr. Saleeby. Speaking of alcohol for human consumption, he says: "The broad conclusion beyond question is that there is only one method of absolute safety, and this is not to touch the thing

at all." If people followed that wise counsel there would be no reason at all to revile alcohol. Total abstinence was good for body, mind and soul, good for man's business, for his banking account, for his home, for his wife and family. It brought health, happiness and prosperity, and kept a man fit for his daily work and for the hour of special emergency. (Applause.)

ABSTINENCE A HEALTH ASSET.

First of all, abstinence was good for bodily health. Most conclusive arguments were that life assurance companies make special concessions in favor of abstainers; that vital statistics showed they lived longer, and that annually they had several days' less illness than non-abstainers. Men of unusually strong constitutions might think themselves immune from the ravages of alcohol, because they seemed to be so. A man might get through life using alcohol freely, but he would injure his organs in so doing. In acute disease or sudden injury the steady, constant drinker's chance was diminished 50 per cent. In cases where an operation was to be performed the surgeon was always relieved to be told that the patient was a total abstainer.

ALCOHOL AND CONSUMPTION.

In all disease it was in the power of resistance on the part of the body that mattered most. That was especially true in the case of consumption. Post-mortem examinations had revealed that many people had had incipient consumption, and had been self-cured without being aware of its presence, the tell-tale signs being found in the lungs after death. There were in the blood white cells called leucocytes, whose function was to attack and destroy microbes or germs that entered the blood. If the body's resistance was strong enough the invaders were destroyed and no permanent harm resulted. But alcohol lessened the number of the white cells and paralysed the action of those that remained, and so let in the enemy. At the International Congress on Tuberculosis in Paris in 1905 the following resolution was passed: "In view of the close connection between alcoholism and tuberculosis this Congress strongly emphasises the importance of combining the fight against tuberculosis with the struggle against alcoholism." That resolution had been confirmed at each successive Congress. It was beyond dispute that alcohol predisposed to consumption, and paralysed the defence at the critical moment. Therefore, if they wished to avoid consumption, or, having it, they wished to be cured, they should avoid alcohol.

He would just quote from a general official statement drafted by Professor Debove, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Dr. Faisans, physician to the Hotel Dieu, the principal general hospital in Paris: "Alcoholism causes a great variety of diseases, many of them most deadly—paralysis, insanity, disorders of the stomach and liver, dropsy—it is one of the most frequent causes of consumption. Finally, it complicates and renders more serious every acute illness. Typhoid fever, pneumonia or erysipelas which would be mild in a sober individual, will rapidly kill the alcoholic." That statement was issued under the aegis of the French Republic, and officially placarded outside hospitals and post-offices in various parts of France. Those who drafted it were

men high in their profession, and the broad principles it enunciated were so decisive and clear that no further emphasis need be laid on the general conclusion that alcohol caused certain deadly diseases and complicated and rendered deadly many others of an acute nature. From all the foregoing considerations it appeared a fair inference that total abstinence was good for the human body.

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN MIND.

Certain ingenious tests had been devised to ascertain the influence of alcohol on the brain, and Professor Kraepelin, after long years of research, had shown that the action of the normal brain was hampered by alcohol. Lord Jellicoe made experiments in marksmanship, with the following result: "As regards straight shooting, it is everyone's experience that abstinence is necessary for efficiency. By careful and prolonged tests the shooting efficiency of the men was proved to be 30 per cent. worse after the rum ration than before it."

The science of criminology and the witness of criminal court judges left no doubt whatever, Father Denny said, as to the connection between drink and crime. By a strange perversity accused persons in the courts pleaded in extenuation of their guilt that they were under the influence of drink at the time. By this plea they made the strongest possible indictment against intoxicants, and established beyond doubt the connection between alcohol and crime. A thorough official research by prison authorities in Sweden revealed the fact that of 25,000 men sentenced during ten years to long sentences with hard labor, 71.2 per cent. connected their crime with the use of alcohol.

Upon the finer faculties of the soul the internal effects were, indeed, deplorable. All the finer sensibilities of man's nature were blunted, the noblest feelings were deadened, and the spiritual powers, at least, for the time being, quite destroyed. Religion and faith, duty and conscience, love and friendship lost their meaning. The consolations of prayer became impossible, and all the noblest human faculties were trodden under foot. He had seen the kindest and most virtuous of men become cruel and vicious beasts as a result of intemperance.

(Continued on next page.)

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Catholic Priest Pleads**ALCOHOL AND THE HOME.**

No one needed to be told of the havoc wrought in the home by intoxicants. Poverty, misery, ill-will, anger, quarrels, sickness among children from malnutrition, hereditary weakness, and sometimes insanity, were but a few of the evil consequences. Was there one among his hearers who did not know of homes absolutely ruined in this way? The money that should have gone to provide for a man's wife and children had been selfishly consumed by himself on drink, and his wife and children might starve for all he cared.

Most of the points he had already made went to establish the connection between total abstinence and the bank-book. The man who was in good health, bodily and mentally, as a result of his abstinence, saved money by the absence of doctor's bills. Moreover, the money that might have gone in selfish indulgence had been invested in the purchase of a comfortable home, which was an asset to himself and family. The man who, thirty years ago, began to purchase his home and now owned the freehold could probably sell out to-day at three or four times the figure his house originally cost. When a man had a comfortable home for his family, and his wife well knew that he would come home sober, and that his wages were available to purchase food and clothing and comforts for all, there one saw the seeds of happiness. His good health and accompanying good spirits tended in the same direction.

ABSTINENCE AND BUSINESS.

Total abstinence had become increasingly popular in business circles. No one would deny that an employer was glad to know that men he employed were abstainers. Many employers were abstainers during business hours, though they made up for lost time in the evenings. Notwithstanding that anomalous state of affairs, they testified to the value of the principle for which he was contending. The extension of motoring had done much for the same principle. As one who drove a car, he gladly testified to the sobriety of the overwhelming majority of the thousands one met on the road in charge of cars. Another sphere in which abstinence was valued was in athletics. Very few trainers allowed intoxicants of any kind to their charges during the period of training. There remained, nevertheless, the undeniable fact that millions of pounds were spent annually in Australia on that drug which he had shown to be the cause of so much harm.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN TAKE THE PLEDGE.

One of the objects of this address was to draw recruits to the guild. The most effective work of this organisation was achieved by the plan of giving the pledge to the children, who thus grew up, if they were faithful, without any knowledge of the taste of intoxicants, and therefore free from a most powerful temptation. It was not generally known to non-Catholics that all Catholic children were invited to take the total abstinence pledge at confirmation. As every Catholic child received this sacrament in early youth a great deal of good was done in this way. The Archbishop repeated the pledge against intoxicants, and the candidates who wished to take the pledge said the words with the Archbishop.

In conclusion, Father Denny reminded the audience of what their late parish priest, the saintly Monsignor Healy, used to say to those whom he was endeavoring to persuade. If they were at all unwilling he would point out the value of an act of renunciation in the sight of God, and this argument converted many. If they said, "But, father, I hardly ever touch drink," he could say, "Well, then, it won't cost you much to take the pledge; and look at the value of your good example." (Applause.)

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Driest, Most Orderly New Years in History—

(Continued from page 2.)

The Mummers' parade, feature of Philadelphia's New Year's celebration, amused thousands for three hours to-day with its travesty on Prohibition, reckless motorists, the Dayton evolution trial, General Smedley Butler's recent dismissal and kindred subjects. Twelve thousand paraders contested for 25,000 dollars in prizes distributed for best displays.

LOS ANGELES BOOZERS GO TO MEXICO.

Los Angeles had an "apparent abundance of liquor," but no open drinking. The principal street of the southern city was given over to the revellers and traffic was diverted.

Caravans of pleasure-seekers invaded Vancouver, B.C., and Tia Juana, Mexico, and patronised cafes and bars liberally.

MAKE IT A "HOME DAY" IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco's observance was startling because of its decorum. New Year's was treated more as a home day than ever before. The downtown section was crowded for a time, but the crowd was orderly and retired early.

Hotels and cafes were well patronised. Drinking there undoubtedly was, but almost invariably under cover.

CHICAGO'S RECORD XMAS.

The Chicago "Daily News" of December 24 declared:

"Chicago is to enjoy the greatest Christ-

mas it has ever known. It not only will be a day of greater gift-giving than any in the history of the city but it will be a great 'home' Christmas.

"Its citizens have remembered not only to buy expensive gifts—some say as much as ninety million dollars' worth—but they have remembered to buy evergreen, holly wreaths and turkeys. They have remembered to invite Aunt Sally and Uncle Bob in for dinner and to send a basket to the poor family around on the other street."

A record Christmas in a dry year!

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE DESIGNATES IT "THIS SALUTARY LAW."

In his budget message to Congress on December 9 President Coolidge said:

"Every available resource of the Government must be employed for Prohibition enforcement. The recommendations which I propose to make to the Congress are for the purpose of increasing this available force. Such reinforcement is needed. It should be provided.

"In furtherance of the policy of backing this salutary law with the full power of the Federal Government, funds are carried in these estimates for strengthening that branch of the Department of Justice which is charged with the prosecution of violators of its provisions."

Few young men who exceed the speed limit in sporty roadsters exceed the speed limit on the road to promotion.