

Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

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THE SCANDAL-MONGERING PRESS.

BASELESS, BAREFACED INVENTIONS.

There is no greater menace in these days than the gutter press. It lives on scandal, sensations, exaggerations, imaginations, and just common lying.

It is impossible to correct the misrepresentations and discord, bitterness and distrust are the result.

The "Sydney Morning Herald" of July 9 printed the following cable:

ANGLICAN CHURCH.

REPORTED SCHISM.

DESCRIBED AS BASELESS INVENTION.

LONDON, July 8.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at a banquet tendered to the bishops at the Mansion House, referred to "the baseless inventions" that the bishops had been at strife over prayer-book revision. He said: "Some newspapers published articles on a supposed strike of bishops at Lambeth, with hints that a large schism is pending. I met a friend, who said sympathetically, 'I suppose it is a great exaggeration?' 'No,' I replied. 'It is a baseless, barefaced invention.' I do not mean that there has been complete harmony of opinion on every point, but the bishops pull together in these matters."

Within a reasonable time, the Archbishop added, group suggestions would be presented, which would commend themselves to religious people throughout the land.

MISLEADING HEADLINES.

One ambitious to be a leader of his fellows might well exclaim nowadays, "Let me but write the headlines in the daily newspapers and I care not who writes the news that follows." In this "speed up," "snap-shot," hustling age, a goodly proportion of even intelligent men and women get their knowledge of current history through hasty glances, at the breakfast table or on the way to and from business, at the conspicuous, easily read headlines. It may be a question whether the headliner of our metropolitan journals does not exercise more influence on public sentiment than does the editorial writer. In the hop-skip-and-jump perusal of the daily journal by the average citizen, nine impressions are made by the display headlines to one by the thoughtful editorials.

Taking a charitable view of the matter, one would like to believe that no reputable newspaper would deliberately misrepresent news through headlines, but the fact is that in many instances they do not tell the truth, either in whole or in part. The Holyoke (Mass.) League of Women Voters, realising the much to be deplored fact that the public is being misled by such headlines, has undertaken to improve the veracity of the newspapers in this respect by passing the following resolution:

SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING.

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"Believing that all newspapers intend to tell the truth in their headlines, realising the human equation in headline writing, and hoping to give effect to the democratic public opinion which works and wills towards truth-telling in all departments of human life, therefore be it resolved that the members and friends of the League of Women Voters be on the lookout for incidents in all newspapers in which the headlines misrepresent the text of the news item itself, and further be it resolved that each woman clip all examples of this kind which attract her attention and that these be underscored, marked with the date and the location of the newspaper and sent to the editor of that particular newspaper."

This suggests a line of work that all reformers might profitably engage in. It will be necessary to scrutinise very carefully the articles and headlines before calling them to the attention of the editors. Only such headlines as seem intentionally to give a wrong impression of the subject matter of the article should be marked and sent in. The effect of this friendly criticism will of course be watched, and if good results are shown, a letter of appreciation might be sent to the editor.

THAT MARVELLOUS POLL!

Referring to the late lamented poll on Prohibition, the town of Pierre, S.D., is either a super-Tammany community or somebody is lying. The Detroit "Times" reported that Pierre cast 10,230 dry ballots in the poll, and 27,834 wet ballots. The State census of 1925 gives Pierre a total population of 3560. If you believe the "Times" figures, you must also believe that the dries cast about eight ballots for every man, woman and child whom they could claim for their side. The more industrious wets made a larger showing, nearly seventeen ballots being cast by their share of the population, including the babies in arms. The more that newspaper poll is studied the more marvellous it becomes.

ECHOING A BLUNDER.

The president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Dr. Samuel Harden Church, gave evidence before the Senate Judiciary Committee at Washington, D.C. He spoke ambiguously and perhaps indiscreetly, and the "wets" press made a mouthful of it and echoed it round the world.

The doctor has published the following apology, which is taken from the "Christian Century":

"There is nothing at Carnegie Tech that can be called drunkenness. I go to your plays and games, and when you have on so many occasions asked Mrs. Church and me to attend your dances as patrons we have

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done so, and in all these intimate contacts I have never seen a drunken student. All the statements attributed to me which reflect upon our student body, I withdraw. I express to you, one and all, my deep sorrow for having said anything, in the haste and excitement of the occasion, that would cause pain to you or that would give an unwarranted impression to others. With very deep sincerity, I ask that you will grant me your full and free forgiveness."

LYING ABOUT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND PROHIBITION.

The following statement has been issued by Albert E. Lombard, Christian Science Committee on publication for Southern California:

"In an announcement of a publication which uses the words 'Christian Science' in its title, but which has no connection with the church established by Mary Baker Eddy, erroneous statements are made regarding Prohibition, which are exactly the opposite of the position taken by Mrs. Eddy and her loyal followers.

"Christian Scientists are united in support of the Prohibition amendment and the law enforcing that amendment. Christian Scientists are fully aware that great progress is being made in the enforcement of the Prohibition law, and that great financial and moral benefit has come to our nation through Prohibition. The claim erroneously implied that Mary Baker Eddy never favored legislation to prohibit the use of alcoholic liquor is entirely incorrect.

"On the contrary even before Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science she was a strong advocate of the prohibition of alcoholic drink. In 1864, at Lynn, Mass., she became a member of the Linwood Lodge of Good Templars. At the time she joined this lodge its platform called for total abstinence from alcoholic drink and the absolute prohibition of the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes.

"After discovering Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy's position on this subject never changed. Her writings show that she was strongly opposed to the use of alcoholic drinks. Nowhere in her writings did she disapprove of legislation for prohibition of alcoholic liquors. In 'Miscellaneous Writings' Mrs. Eddy says: 'The cause of temperance receives a strong impulse from the cause of Christian Science. . . . Whatever intoxicates a man, stultifies and causes him to degenerate physically and morally. Strong drink is unquestionably an evil, and evil cannot be used temperately; its slightest use is abuse; hence the only temperance is total abstinence.' (Pp. 288, 289.)

"The officials of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, the editors of the Christian Science publications founded by Mrs. Eddy, and the other loyal members of her church are following faithfully the teachings of their leader, Mary Baker Eddy, by supporting the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the laws enacted to enforce prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

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THE AGE OF MIRACLES IS NOT PAST.

THOMAS HITMAN, COMMUNIST.

(Extract from the "Daily Record," Glasgow.)

Mr. Thomas Hitman, formerly a well-known Glasgow Communist, has now repudiated Communism and Materialism. In a communication to the Editor of "The Daily Record," and under the heading, "An Open Confession," Mr. Hitman, who describes himself as "late Communist Political Prisoner," writes:

"Will you give me space to outline my future life in accordance with new views that I have adopted? In the past I have propagated Materialism, and have refused to recognise the Deity of Christ. I wish to openly dissociate myself from all statements that have been made by me in the past, and to express my heartfelt regret to those whom I have insulted by pouring ridicule upon their Faith, and the Author of their Faith.

MAN'S SELFISHNESS.

"I was steeped in Communism and Materialism for years, but God has now thought fit to allow me to participate in that wonderful reasoning light that Jesus Christ made possible by His marvellous death and agony on the Cross, and His triumphant resurrection. Whilst still agreeing to some of my statements, re the evils that are mainly caused by greed and avarice of individuals, I realise to the full that there is a selfishness in human nature which leads men to lay more stress on their rights than on their duties.

A NEW LIGHT.

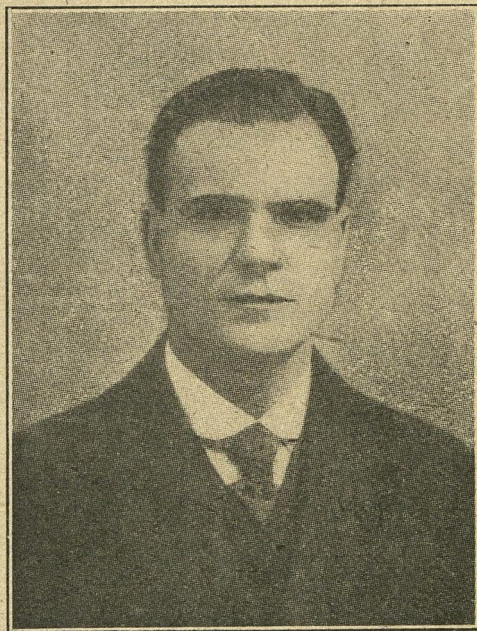
"Communitistic and Materialistic thought shifts the centre of gravity from the concerns of man as a citizen of eternity to his petty concerns as a creature of a day, and a citizen of a passing world. Christ has given to His children a message which, if put into operation, would solve all the evils under which this world is suffering. By that I mean the practical application to present-day perplexities of the Sermon on the Mount."

HIS CONFESSION.

"Thomas Hitman, you are a danger to society, and the sentence of the Court is that you go to prison for fifteen months with hard labor."

With these words ringing in my ears I left the dock of the Glasgow Sheriff Court, after being found guilty by a jury on seven charges of sedition. My thoughts at that moment would not have been hard to describe. I had an exultant feeling of martyrdom, and was proud to occupy a cell for my political opinions. I felt that my actions and sentence would stimulate the revolutionary movement, and that the revolution which I so much desired would be given an impetus which I could not otherwise give it. Although amazed and a little staggered by the length of the sentence, I was enjoying the exuberant ecstasy which comes to every one of us with the fulfilment of a great desire. At last I was a martyr, and that counts for much in the revolutionary movement to-day. Prior to my trial I had been kept in Duke-street Prison for nine weeks while the Criminal Investigation Department endeavored to unravel my career, and my connection with the Republican Movement in Ireland and throughout Great Britain; with what success I do not know. There were several important things I did not wish known, and which, if discovered, would have made it extremely uncomfortable for me, and this continued to cause me no little concern while serving my sentence in Barlinnie Prison. I had always before me the picture of an escort of detectives waiting for me on the day of my release.

Upon the day of my arrival in prison I was asked the usual questions regarding age, birthplace, nationality, and religious denomination. My replies to these queries were: (1) Age, thirty-one; (2) birthplace, London; (3) nationality, British. In religion I had been brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. Probably the receiving officer had something akin to a shock when I informed him I was an Atheist, and he again asked me my denomination. Yes, friends, I was an Atheist—blind to everything that was pure, good and Divine; alive only to the desires of my animal nature, thinking in terms of revolution with its attendant horrors of bloodshed and chaos—in short, an Atheist, at war with society and with God. From that day to the day of my liberation a card hung over my cell door with the word Atheist distinctly marked upon it. I will not dwell upon any prison sufferings, the awful loneliness and the mental torture, but will only here express my heartfelt thanks to the governor, deputy governor, doctor, and officials of Barlinnie Prison for their great kindness and Christian courtesy.



THOMAS HITMAN, COMMUNIST.

At last the day dawned when once more I breathed the glorious air of freedom, the day I had longed for but had also feared, for reasons already stated. With a handshake and a God-speed from the governor, I stepped out of the gate to breathe the free air of liberty-loving Scotland, but God was not in all my thoughts at that moment, only thoughts of revenge and revolution. On March 1, 1924, I was liberated, and on the following day (Sabbath) I again stood upon the revolutionary platform giving expression to the soul-destroying doctrines of Communism and Atheism, for the two go together! On I went for several weeks, influencing, instigating, and also enrolling recruits for "The Day!" During the six weeks immediately following my release I addressed over thirty meetings, and my health suffered in consequence. I accepted the offer of a fortnight's holiday at Dunoon to recuperate.

I was now on the threshold of the greatest event of my life, but I was unaware of the fact, except for a growing restlessness of spirit. I walked the old walks, and thought

the old thoughts, and did not realise that my cold iceberg of a heart was gradually melting in the warm gulf stream of Divine love, and that the pierced hands of the Lord Jesus were plucking me ever so gently, though ever so surely, from the very brink of Hell, upon which I was standing. Little did I realise that the moment when I should have a vision of the Cross of Calvary was drawing near. I attended the funeral of a young woman, and at the graveside the hymn that God was using to bring me into His Kingdom was sung. "Safe in the arms of Jesus" rang out as the coffin was lowered, and instantly an overmastering appeal for that security rang out from my soul and reached the ear of Him who sitteth at the right hand of God the Father. The stupendous sense of unseen realities at that supreme moment, and my burning desire to know more about the Lord Jesus, cannot here be described. I was conscious of my awful sinful state, and knew that the righteous indignation of a holy God constantly rested upon me; but that day, standing by that open grave, the whole story of God's love for the sinner in the gift of His Son to the Cross of Calvary passed in review before my bewildered mind. I rested my soul for time and eternity on Jesus Christ and His atoning work, and I entered into peace. (Rom., 5, 1.) I had surrendered to the claims of my Saviour, who thereupon became my new King and Leader.

The age of miracles is not past, as some would have us believe, for here is a twentieth century miracle. I had been immersed in dreary scepticism, an avowed Atheist pouring down ridicule upon God and His blessed Son, yet here was I down on my knees giving myself body and soul to Him whom I had scorned and denied. Blessed be God, and blessed be Dunoon, for I arrived at that place an unbeliever, and I left "Safe in the arms of Jesus."

This is plain, unvarnished story of my conversion, and I am perfectly satisfied, for I have discovered One who is not only able to save, but is also able to keep; and, friend, if you are lost in the gaieties and frivolities of this world, or in those doctrines that nearly destroyed my soul, you can hear if you choose the sweet strains of the Gospel announcing the Saviour's victory over sin and Hell, and the everlasting joys of salvation may be yours. He can do for you what He has done for me. To-day He is calling you as He called me, bidding you leave your sin and accept His pardoning grace.

In conclusion, my heartfelt wish is that the story of my wonderful conversion will lead many poor wandering sheep into the pasturage of the Good Shepherd, to accept His care, and to be found among His flock when He returns—His loved and His Son.

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Headquarters: 321 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Our Objective: The Abolition of the Liquor Traffic.

Our Weapons: Education and Legislative Action.

ROUNABOUT NOTES.

(By the STATE SUPERINTENDENT.)

After concluding a very successful tour of the western area Rev. H. Putland has proceeded to the northern line, where he reports a splendid reception of his presentation of the case for Prohibition. Mr. C. E. Still has been favorably received in the outer suburban areas. Last Sunday Mr. H. C. Stitt conducted church services in the Merrylands and Granville Anglican Churches, where there were encouraging attendances, and he also gave an illustrated lecture at Hurstville on the evening of the 12th inst. to a very appreciative audience. Rev. Geo. DeKay was the preacher at Waverley Presbyterian Church in the morning, and filled a similar appointment at Campsie Church of England in the evening, and also addressed the Granville Brotherhood in the afternoon. Mr. DeKay has rendered much valuable assistance by his interesting personal testimony regarding the progress of Prohibition in U.S.A., his native country. He left for Queensland on the 12th inst., and will remain there for two weeks, and also address Prohibition meetings.

The past week has been a very busy one for our licensing department in view of the time approaching for the hearing of several petition cases. We are pleased to report that the application for a publican's license has been refused in the popular seaside suburb of Collaroy, and heartily commend the local Objectors' Committee for their enterprise and success in resisting this application.

Last week I pointed out in these notes that in one year 3271 permits were granted for temporary booth licenses to sell intoxicants at places conducted as outdoor sports and recreations. It was explained that the liquor nuisance was entrenching itself in our amusements and recreations. The Alliance lodged an objection to the granting of a booth license for the 17th inst. at the Maroubra Speedway, where thousands of motor cars assemble. In the construction of the grounds provision is made for three liquor bars—two near the main entrance and the other in the central enclosure, where obviously the competitors assemble. For some reason only one permit so far has been applied for, and that one adjacent to the main gate. When booth licenses were first introduced into the Liquor Act motor cars were unknown. The traffic to-day is so fast and congested that the whole position is changed. Yet these licenses are granted as quite a casual and formal matter. Last year in New South Wales there were 3110 persons injured by motor vehicles, 139 being killed. Keeness of vision and sound judgment are necessary essentials on our roads. The Bench granted the license, but without costs, the Alliance since having lodged an appeal. The Licensing Magistrate stated, vide press reports, that we were adopting wrong methods, and stated that in future cases the granting of costs would be considered. The liquor law provides that objections may be lodged against booth licenses of every description. We complied with the law. We took the only possible way allowed by the Liquor Act. If we are not to take advantage of the privileges of the law then for what purpose is the Liquor Act framed? Would it not be preferable if magistrates gave their decisions

entirely separate from the expressions of personal opinions?

It is the intention of the Alliance to launch a widespread country itinerary during the summer months which will cover the State and penetrating into the far western areas. The trumpet-call must be "Prohibition our Politics" if the liquor traffic is to be abolished. The making known of the progressive advantages of Prohibition, and also include in the activities the recommendation of pledge-signing and the giving of scientific addresses to Young People's Societies, must be special features of our educational work. This will make the Movement more effective for good. Preliminary preparations are now being made. It would enormously help our country campaign if those Churches who have not yet done so would supply name and address of the "key" agent, who would in turn assist in the tabulation of known Prohibition workers and voters.

Principles must be put above Party—Put Prohibition First.

LONDON "TRUTH" SPEAKS THE TRUTH.

"TIGRESSES ISSUING FROM THEIR LAIR."

No one will accuse London "Truth" of being prejudiced against the liquor interests. All the more effective, therefore, is the verdict of its New York correspondent in its issue of April 28 last.

"As a whole the country is dry. But as in Genesis there are still five cities of the plain, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. Even of these cities it must be said that, though moist, they are evaporating, and that the new soaks are fewer and more arid than the old. . . . The present great upheaval among the thirsty is a symptom that, despite evasions (and they are many), enforcement is an inconvenience. If the wets were getting what they want they would keep quiet. With Prohibition they have, after all, no reason to quarrel except when it is a success.

As to repealing the Prohibition law "Truth" leaves its readers under no illusions.

"The idea of repealing Prohibition," it says, "is not believed in (when they are sober) even by the malcontents themselves. Repeal is arithmetically impossible and talk of it is wasted breath."

The phrase "when they are sober" is genuine truth from "Truth."

The overwhelming Constitutional difficulties in the way of repeal of the 18th Amendment are small compared with the formidable obstacle presented by the 19th Amendment.

"What I have always said would happen is already taking place," says the "Truth" man. "At the first hint of light wine and beer ten million women are on the warpath. Their attitude is not political only. It is homicidal, and the politicians are scared stiff. At the last Presidential election only half the votes on the register were polled. It was the women who stayed at home. Arouse these tigresses and they will issue from their lair, every claw unsheathed."

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

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY.

The lunch-hour addresses in plants and factories on liquor and the national efficiency continue to arouse great interest amongst employees. Since the last issue of "Grit" addresses have been given at Messrs. Bell and Fraser's and Goodlet and Smith's timber yards, the Sydney Bridge Works at Miller's Point, also at Milson's Point and Austral Brick Co., St. Peters. Questions were freely asked and answered, and the speakers are given an excellent reception. A full programme is arranged for the coming week. On 26th Mr. Vaughan visits Newcastle district, accompanying Rev. H. C. Foreman, President of the New South Wales Prohibition Alliance.

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

8 p.m.: Open-air meeting, Kogarah.

Messrs. H. C. Stitt and H. Macourt.

SUNDAY, JULY 25.

11 a.m. Ashfield Church of Christ.

Mr. H. C. Stitt.

11 a.m.: Windsor Methodist Church.

3 p.m.: Wilberforce Methodist Church.

7 p.m.: Richmond Methodist Church.

Rev. H. Putland.

11 a.m.: Ingleburn Anglican Church.

3 p.m.: Ingleburn Parish.

7 p.m.: Ingleburn Parish.

Mr. C. E. Still.

11 a.m.: Arian Park Baptist Church.

3 p.m.: Country appointment.

7 p.m.: Arian Park Methodist.

Mr. Evan Richards.

MONDAY, JULY 26.

8 p.m.: Lantern Lecture, Arian Park.

Mr. H. C. Stitt.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

8 p.m.: Lecture, Ardlethan.

Mr. H. C. Stitt.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

8 p.m.: Lecture, Griffith.

Mr. H. C. Stitt.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

8 p.m.: Lecture, Hay.

Mr. H. C. Stitt.

A NEW ZEALAND EXAMPLE.

LESSONS OF INVERCARGILL IN RELATION TO CANBERRA.

Sir Elliot Johnson is to preside over a business men's luncheon to Mr. J. R. Baxter, a prominent Invercargill (N.Z.) merchant, now holidaying in Australia.

The combination of personalities is peculiarly appropriate, seeing that Sir Elliot is taking the lead in the effort to keep Canberra without liquor licenses, and Mr. Baxter was the leading figure in the campaign to put Invercargill dry, and to keep it dry.

The luncheon will be on Monday, August 9.

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CANBERRA.

STILL IN JEOPARDY—KEEP YOUR FEDERAL MEMBER INTERESTED.

The unfinished debate upon Sir Elliot Johnson's motion to disagree with the House Committee's recommendation to retain the parliamentary liquor bar at Canberra may mean the shelving of the matter. It is a part of political tactics to talk out motions upon which a decision is not desired, thereby smothering any expression of the opinion of the House. This can happen regarding the parliamentary bar.

Politicians cannot, however, continue to play with fire and avoid injury. The stir which the question of liquor at Canberra has created is not likely to settle down quickly, perhaps not before the next election. It will be then that electors generally will have the power to make and unmake members of Parliament, and many have decided that the time has come for that power to be used against those who would protect liquor or who would place personal desires above their duty to the community. Political shibboleths are losing more and more of their power; it is the opportunity of asserting the paramount claims of principles.

Bishop Radford, of Goulburn, says Canberra wet or dry is a matter which should be decided by the people of the Territory. To an extent, he is right, but any such decision should be by the permanent residents, and not by those who are there only during the period of construction. The people who are there to-day and will be gone to-morrow have no right to decide a matter affecting the home life and general living conditions of those who will eventually make the place their permanent residence.

What is said about the drinking parties to Queanbeyan and the week-end carousals may, or may not, be true; it can be said, however, and with full emphasis, that those participating in such excesses should not be allowed to determine the question of license or no license in Canberra. They are not qualified to do so, because their appetites have submerged their judgment. It would be like asking the scorching motorist to frame the traffic regulations.

There is still another phase of the question. Canberra is the national capital, and is therefore a concern of the people of the Commonwealth, whose voice should be heard regarding matters of vital interest. The District of Columbia, wherein is the Capital of the United States, was put dry by congressional statute years before national Prohibition was enacted. It was regarded as a national matter, and the people's representatives decided it.

The position is still open, and Prohibitionists everywhere, with all who stand by the highest ideals of national life and human existence, are urged to keep their Federal members informed of their views concerning it. There must not be any slackening of our representations.

London "Truth" says: The reason why there is nearly one automobile in U.S.A. for every home is Prohibition.

HOME AND THE SUBURB.

FIGHTING TO KEEP THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AWAY FROM THE FAMILY.

There is no lessening of the attack of the liquor traffic upon the home, the family, and the suburb. To the places previously mentioned as being menaced have to be added Punchbowl, Lakemba and Palm Beach.

The application for an hotel license at Collaroy was refused by the Licensing Bench. Recently one for Earlwood was thrown out, and the applicant has now appealed. The others in the metropolitan area at one stage or other are Cronulla, Allawah, Ramsgate, Kogarah, Bondi, Palm Beach, Harbord, Five Dock, Willoughby, Punchbowl, Lakemba, Dural and Hurstville.

Objections have been lodged also against the transfer of a spirit merchant's license and an Australian wine license held by Lasseters, Ltd., to Anthony Hordern's premises on Brickfield Hill. This was down for hearing on Monday last.

The objection to the booth license at the Speedway, Maroubra, was dismissed by the Bench.

These matters represent a tremendous amount of work, and yet it is necessary to undertake it in conjunction with the larger issue in hand. The homes and families of the people must be protected so far as is possible, whilst we are waiting for the great victory which will protect the whole land.

Residents of Collaroy, Dee Why and Narrabeen put up a splendid fight against the effort to put a liquor bar in their midst. About twenty residents went to the Court to give evidence against the proposal, in addition to presenting a numerous signed petition in opposition. They deserve credit for their excellent fight, in which they were well led by Mr. Osborne, their most capable secretary. Mr. W. C. Clegg appeared for the objectors.

**Parliament makes laws. You
make Parliament.**

1926 SUNSHINE FAIR.

ANOTHER BIG UNITED EFFORT TO HELP CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBITION.

Mrs. Strang and Mrs. Fleming were hostesses at an At Home in St. Andrew's Tea Rooms in the interests of the 1926 Sunshine Fair. Those present included Mesdames Glasson, Vout, Stephenson, Willis, Crawford, Milliken, Burgess, Ward, Heigh, Pattison, Greig, Mackay, Misses Glasson, McDiarmid, McGregor, Heigh and Miller. Amongst the apologies sent were those from a number who promised to assist the effort.

After a welcome had been voiced by Mrs. Strang, Mr. Macourt explained the proposal for the Fair, which it was desired to make typically Australian. He stressed the increasing needs of the campaign, necessitating the additional appeal to those interested.

It was unanimously resolved to approve of the proposition and to enlist support for it in the various parishes. The following

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

were asked to act on a Stall Committee: Mesdames Strang, Fleming, Mackay, Pattison, Innes, Stevenson, Clark, Greig, Smith, Misses Devereux, Thomson, McDiarmid. Mrs. Strang and Mrs. Fleming consented to being representatives on the general committee, and Mrs. Mackay, of Burwood, and Mrs. Smith, of Enfield, will act as conveners in the Sydney Presbytery. A convener for the northern suburbs will be chosen later.

Mrs. Strang and Mrs. Fleming were thanked for their part in what was regarded as a very satisfactory launching of their denominational effort.

Similar gatherings have been held this week at the City Temple and Conference Hall in connection with the part to be taken by the Churches of Christ and Methodist Church. Information concerning these will be given in next issue.

**Prohibitionists! Make sure you
are correctly represented in next
Parliament.**

SPORT AND LIQUOR.

THERE SHOULD BE NO ASSOCIATION.

The granting of over three thousand booth licenses in the State last year, many of them for sports meetings, represents another phase of the drink problem requiring serious consideration. There is no place for liquor where the interests of true sport are concerned. Leading sports have condemned it; athletes have been warned against indulgence in it; some once-leading men in the sporting world have been victims of it. Because of this every effort should be made to dissociate the two.

With this object in view, and also as a protest against booth licenses generally, the Prohibition Alliance lodged an objection to the granting of licenses at the Maroubra Speedway. The matter came before Mr. Le Brun Brown, the objectors being represented by Mr. E. H. Tebbutt, Mr. Bathgate appearing for the applicant.

Evidence was given that liquor would be a danger in association with motor driving, authorities having declared that even small quantities of alcohol deflected a driver's judgment and constituted a danger, therefore it should not be allowed in the vicinity of a place where so many motorists gathered.

The magistrate showed no sympathy with the objection, which he summarily dismissed, with the remark that the objectors had proceeded in the wrong manner.

Crime Diseases in Coast City.

"Crime is decreasing in San Francisco," according to the captain of police of the city. "It rose from 1916 to 1920, but is now decreasing until the number of arrests is smaller than ten years ago actually, and 50 per cent. lower when the growth in population is considered. Formerly, about one-third the arrests, or fifteen thousand out of an annual total of forty-five thousand, were for drunkenness."

WHATEVER A BUSINESS MAN SOWS THAT SHALL HE ALSO REAP.

"DRY REGIME HAS BROUGHT NATION AN ERA OF MORAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS."

(By ELMER ELLSWORTH HELMS.)

"There are among my people wicked men: they set traps, they catch men."—Jeremiah, v:26.

Some one must make the traps, some one must sell the traps, some one must set the traps. And he who makes the traps, and he who sells the traps, and he who sets the traps is equally guilty. I stood before a certain drug store window in this city and in one small window I listed nine different liquor devices—flasks, containers, corkscrews, cocktail shakers, champagne retainers—nine different devices to aid lawbreakers, to suggest law breaking. I then made the round of the scores of drug stores, jewellery, hardware, tobacco, optical and great department stores, and to my amazement they were all doing the same thing without conscience and without care.

In the old saloon days the Cincinnati "Enquirer" was the great liquor organ of Ohio. Recently in an editorial it said: "The bootlegger, boozier and business man who traffic in conveyers and containers are all of the same brood and blood—anarchists all, who would sell their country for less than Benedict Arnold ever dreamed of." Merchants who thus join the law breakers, counting the Constitution but dust under their feet, let them not complain when their clerks empty their money drawers and rob them of their merchandise. "Whatsoever a businessman sows that shall he also reap." Such merchants put themselves on the plane of the dive keeper, groggery owner, den doer, saloon vender of yesterday. He is worse, in that he has lifted the business from the dress and kid-gloved it, silk-stockinged it, high-hatted it—given it the badge of respectability.

A few weeks ago the Federal Council of Churches of America, through its research department, gave out six instalments, covering more than thirty thousand words, on Prohibition matters. The general impression of the report was that things haven't been going very well. But multitudes overlooked such findings as these in the report: "The country has accepted with satisfaction the passing of the saloon." "The abrogation of the saloon has effected a substantial improvement among a large number of the working classes. Their homes show better furnishings, improved marital relations, better sanitary conditions, better educational ideals." "It would be idle to dispute that Prohibition has been an important factor in increasing savings deposits." "There is no evidence that Prohibition is to be blamed for the increase of law violation." "There is little support for the claim that Prohibition is the cause of the moral breakdown. The automobile is more responsible." "The reported increase of the drug traffic due to Prohibition is a myth." "The manufacture and consumption of wine and cider are not noticeably on the increase." "If Prohibition were to be resubmitted most of the States would still vote affirmatively." "Of 170 editors interviewed, scattered over the entire country, 106 reported the sentiment of their communities as favorable to Prohibition in its present form."

An integral part of the report deals with dependencies caused by drink. Two hundred social workers tabulated practically the entire country for the Federation. The per cent. of dependency, due to drink, the year before Prohibition and last compares as follows: Cleveland, 14 and 10; Chicago, 8 and 5; Hartford, 23 and 6; La Crosse, Wis., 25

and 5; Lexington, Ky., 7 and 10; Newark, 17 and 7; Newport, 18 and 3; Philadelphia, 14 and 12; Portland, Me., 9 and 2; Rochester, N.Y., 13 and 2; Massachusetts as a whole, 47 and 21. So throughout the country. The number of inmates in almshouses per one hundred thousand population the year before Prohibition was 195; last year, 138. The last wet year the charity societies of the country spent more than one hundred million dollars caring for the wives and children of the patrons of the saloon. Last year less than 26,000,000 dollars—a decrease of 74 per cent.

Among other vital facts—industrial accidents have decreased during the five years of constitutional Prohibition on an average of 250,000 per year. Juvenile delinquencies have decreased and reformatory commitments equally lessened. During these five years there has been an annual average of 250,000 fewer arrests for drunkenness than the last wet year. The average number per hundred thousand these five years, nine. The five years previous, seventeen. Judge William M. Gemmill, of Chicago, says: "The court records of the nation show two million fewer arrests for drunkenness during the Prohibition five years than the five years preceding." Stephen J. Flaherty, inspector of the Boston Police Department, under date of this October 20, says: "Since Prohibition there has been an appreciable reduction in our prison population in Massachusetts. At present there are only 800 prisoners in our State penitentiary." A decrease of 69 per cent. in five years.

The last wet year 2,136,193,860 dollars of life insurance was written in America. Last year more than 12,000,000,000 dollars. While the mortality rate was 53½ per cent. of the last wet year. The National Board of Health reports 1924 as the healthiest year in our history. The "Architectural Forum" says: "The increase in home building the past five years has been 600 per cent. over the preceding five, and 53 per cent. of the new homes are owned by working people." In the same period the building and loan societies have increased 215 per cent.

In the five years preceding Prohibition the number of savings banks' depositors increased 6164. And those were the five years of war prosperity. During the last five years the number of savings banks' depositors increased 28,230,244. And these the five years of post-war depression. Now there are twenty-eight Labor banks in the country, with resources of 150,000,000 dollars. Then there was none. The laboring man, instead of buying beer, is buying bonds.

Henry Ford says: "We can't have both the automobile and the saloon." On January 1 there were 17,598,981 automobiles registered in the country. Evidently the people are voting for the automobile rather than the saloon.

Incidentally, leading English newspapers have recently been bemoaning the fact that the young people of England are out at all times of night, at all kinds of parties, all loaded with hip-pocket flasks. And the papers conclude that "hip-pocket flasks are flooding England." We have been told on every hand that hip-pocket flasks are the offspring of Prohibition. And here is England flooded with them with "pubs" on every hand and her liquor bill doubled in five years.

We hold thus truth to be self-evident that when everything good in a nation through a

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period of five years is on the up grade, and everything bad on the down grade—health, wealth, schools, automobiles, hotels, home and church building, on the up grade, industrial accidents, poverty, pauperism, mortality, arrests, on the down grade, and but one new national factor has been introduced, that one new factor is, must be, the determining factor. There is no escape from that conclusion. Prohibition is the one only new factor introduced in our national life the last five years.

The wet mouthpiece of the Senate a few months ago said: "The rum runner is irrepressible." Early this year there were 385 rum-running vessels on the Atlantic front.

An English Associated Press cable under date of September 16, 1925, reads: "Owing to the fact that British rum-runners are reported to have lost fifteen million dollars so far this year, and owing to the increasing risk of seizure by American Prohibition agents, London underwriters refuse to insure future liquor shipments to America."

But the cry is, "Repeal, repeal." Repeal in whose interests? In one of his last speeches Mr. Bryan said: "The laws are not made for lawkeepers but for lawbreakers." We have a law in this city prohibiting the stealing of automobiles, but the fiscal year ending June 30 last, 7440 automobiles were stolen in Los Angeles. Therefore, repeal the law in favor of the automobile thief. We have laws prohibiting gambling, murder, burglary that are broken every day. We have scores of prohibition laws and none of them 100 per cent. enforced. Therefore, repeal them. The argument being if you don't want the law broken, remove it.

"Live and let live," is a creed humane,
Needing no incense or stately fame;
There's love divine in the life we give
When pity prompts to "live and let live."
To spare the life when the vanquished yield,
Untarnished preserves the sword we wield—
For bronchial afflictions we life assure
When giving Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

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(OPP. TOWN HALL, SYDNEY)

FROM U.S.A. PRESS.

PROSPERITY, PROGRESS AND DRYNESS.

We get only "wet" news over the cables. The excuse is that it is "news"; the "dry" facts are commonplace and ordinary. This is satisfactory to us, but the "fool public" do not understand it so.

NOW ONLY A QUESTION OF FINDING CUSTOMERS.

The Mayor of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is reported to have said recently that conditions were a thousand times worse in his city than they were under Prohibition. Commenting on this the provincial attorney-general agreed that the situation is worse because under Prohibition the bootlegger had to do two things, secure his stock and then find his customers. Now he could get all the stock he wanted. It was only a question of finding customers.

REFORM LEADER RAPS CONGRESS RUM REBELLION.

Washington, June 6.—Congress must decide whether it will "submit to the rum rebellion or whether it will serve the general public," Rev. William Sheafe Chase, Superintendent of the International Reform Federation, declared in a sermon here to-day.

Asking if Congress, "which is overwhelmingly dry," is to be prevented from enacting dry laws "by a wilful minority which is wet," Canon Chase declared:

"If the rum business has more influence in Congress than the dry platforms of both national parties three years ago, more influence than the sworn duty of each Senator and Representative to enact appropriate legislation to enforce Prohibition, the decay of our American institutions impends."

EMBALMED SPIRITS.

Gen. Andrews says that embalming fluid is used in the production of some of the whisky that has been marketed. This should find the victim ready equipped for the spirit world.

BEER LOSES VOTE IN B.C. DISTRICT.

Revelstoke, B.C., June 12.—In a second plebiscite to determine whether beer parlors should be allowed to open here, Revelstoke voters again rejected the proposal by a majority of 23. The vote was: For, 446; against, 659.

Held as the result of a "wet" petition, the vote was the first of several which are to be allowed in districts which went "dry" last year.

IT'S KENTUCKY JUST THE SAME.

Gov. Fields Insists the Dear Dead Days are Still Very Dear and in No Sense Dead in Famous Blue Grass State.

Pasadena, June 10.—The State of Kentucky, so tradition has it, is a State famed for fair women, fast horses and fine whisky, but times change and cherished institutions vanish. Gov. W. J. Fields, of the Blue-Grass State, a temporary visitor in Pasadena during the good roads convention in Santa Monica, is not only a bone-dry Prohibitionist, but a steadfast opponent of horse racing in all forms.

So long as the thoroughbreds pound along the track just that long will the spectators gather to bet on them, he declares, and the only way to stop the gambling is to stop the racing. As to Prohibition, the Governor of Kentucky says that since its adoption in his domain the hills that used to ring with the shots of feuds and the cities that nurtured crime and unemployment have become clean, respectable and prosperous.

But perhaps the dear, dead days are almost as dear and not quite as dead as might be imagined, Gov. Fields intimated. There are 2,000,000 gallons of whisky in the Government warehouses of California, he said, 8,000,000 in Pennsylvania and 16,000,000 in Kentucky, and it is more difficult to get for beverage purposes than it is to extract gold from saltwater. And the crowd at the Louisville Derby this year was the largest on record. Moreover, the third institution, fair women, flourishes as never before.

On the whole the State is in good condition, its chief reports. A bumper tobacco crop harvested, corn getting taller every day, timbering and mining going on apace, Kentucky is prospering.

BOSTON "CRADLE OF PROHIBITION" DATA REVEALS.

Boston, June 12.—Not only is Boston the "cradle of American liberty," but it is also the birthplace of Prohibition, according to data unearthed by Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, temperance advocate, of this city.

The Prohibition Movement was launched here more than a century ago, according to Miss Stoddard, when a group of citizens attempted to reduce drunkenness by abstaining from liquor except at dinner.

The penalty for non-observance was a 25-cent. fine. If the imbibor overimbibed on such occasions as he was permitted to drink,

and had to be pulled from under the table, he was fined 50 cents, according to Miss Stoddard.

1500 DOLLARS YIELD PER ACRE.

"Nice place you have," said he.

"Uh-up, yaas."

"Like to sell it?"

"No, I busy."

"Give you 300 dollars an acre."

"No; I busy," and he picked another tomato.

"Give you 400 dollars an acre—500 dollars."

"No."

"Why, you're crazy, man. You have nothing but a light loam, and mighty little of that. It's not farming land. Give you 600 dollars an acre."

"No; I busy."

Then the Westerner offered 1000 dollars an acre for the land.

"I busy," calmly replied the gardener, resuming his tomato picking.

"Man, man, you don't mean to say you wouldn't sell for 1000 dollars an acre?"

"For why I sell?" asked the Italian. "Las' year me make 1500 dollars d' acre on peppers. I busy. Good day."

And thus it is all over the eastern counties of the island. Market gardens under intensive farming, such as is practised in France, Germany and Italy, are clearing between 500 dollars and 600 dollars an acre, and even more, it is asserted. Crops are rotated, four crops being at times picked in a year.

WOMAN FINES "DRUNK" LAWMAKER.

Washington, June 12.—An indignant Illinois Congressman and a "hard-boiled" feminine justice of the peace were revealed to-day as the principals in a 2 a.m. courtroom skit which threatens to have several more acts before the curtain is rung down.

Representative John J. Gorman, Republican, of Chicago, was arrested and fined 10 dollars on a "drunk and disorderly" charge in the nearby hamlet of Hyattsville, across the Maryland line. With the Congressman at the time were Capt. Howard Hutter, an army medical officer; Mrs. Hutter and Miss Kathleen Brown and Mrs. R. L. Ryan.

Captain Hutter, who was driving, was fined 100 dollars.

The sentences were meted out by Mrs. Reta Morris, the only woman J.P. in Maryland.

Representative Gorman and Captain Hutter declared they intended to appeal the conviction.

JUICES INCREASE OUR APPETITES.

"Fruit juices are not only nourishing in themselves, but they fill up gaps in the menu and enable our digestions to utilise more of the other staple foods, and instead of interfering with the appetite increase it. No wonder that the sight of fruits sets our mouths to watering."—Dr. Hutchinson.

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GOOD TO THE LAST DROP.

A Personal Chat with my readers

THE REAL THINGS IN LIFE.

Kathleen Norris is one of the best known and best loved writers among American women. She lately wrote in "Collier's Weekly":

"All the real things of life—love, passion, the joy of sunrises and music and children's laughter, the happiness that fills some humble heart to the brim, the bitter dissatisfaction that makes some rich, powerful life a sham and a failure, all the things by which you and I live and suffer and rejoice and die—are not provable.

"And this is provable: That the lives that are lived for God are the happiest lives. The closer we get to the doctrine that was simply spoken to listening fishermen on a hillside 2000 years ago the more exquisitely do we sense and taste and hear life—the life that is here and to come, never begun, and never to end.

"Two thousand books, two thousand—and two thousand thousand years!—won't make anything that Voice said untrue."

This is finely said and worth a place in your Bible.

* * *

LET ME SEE YOUR WILL.

Some day everyone will know the contents of your will; it must be proved and may be published. Yet we are sensitive, shy and reluctant to make known its contents. Did you ever ask yourself why?

The fact is there is many a Christian person who has made an atheist will—there was no God in it.

No wonder the money they left damned the children to whom they left it. While there are people who have honestly tried to put God first in their life, they strangely omit Him entirely from their will.

Would you show your will with pride and pleasure to the Lord Christ to-day?

You have sung with great fervor:

"Were the whole realm of nature mine
It were an offering far too small,
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my life, my soul, my all."

Then you find no place for your Best Friend in your will.

When a man with real courage tells us we are a lot of cheap shams and points with scorn to our paltry vanities and costly indulgences, we put the seal on our hypocrisy by being shocked.

The earliest Christian will I have ever heard of dates from the year 200 A.D. Marcus put his will on his tombstone. He leaves a large share of his property in the care of the "presiding officers of the purple dippers." Those were the days of persecution when Christians had to remain concealed and were known to each other in curious ways. We know now that the "presiding officers of the purple dippers," which a passer-by

would take to be the officials of some dyer's guild, were in reality the bishops of those who were bathed in the blood of the Lamb.

If Marcus had in mind that purple stream when he made his will, I undertake to say that it was not grudgingly or of necessity that he left so much to the presiding officers of the purple dippers.

If your will needs revising why not do it to-day?

I know several devout and valuable Christians who are splendidly generous to Christian undertakings, but no member of their family gives any promise of carrying on their unusual Christian beneficence; and unless they have put God first in their will they are playing into the hands of the devil.

A man is wise if he can realise that he has made a mistake. He is still wiser if he can keep the information to himself, and wisest and most fortunate if he can correct it.

Do you remember these lines of C. J. Blake's?:

Since you are sure that when this world is done
There is a nobler, greater, better one;
That, when there comes—as needs must come—the end,
You will awaken to behold a Friend,
And find, through death, the death of griefs and fears,
And life for everlasting—whence these tears?

Since you are certain that the best is true;
That all the toil and tumult and ado,
Catastrophe and famine, war and crime,
And age-long misery and plague of time,
Are but the nightmares which vex earthly sleep,
And pass with waking—wherefore do you weep?

Since I believe? Ah! chilling power of doubt,
Vexing and shaking, stealing, blotting out,
Meeting "It must be" with "It may not be,"
"You cannot prove it—all is mystery."
While doubt thus murmurs, what can hinder grief?
Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief.

* * *

IT IS NOT TRUE, BUT—

The Commercial Travelers' Association has made some criticism regarding the tariff charged and accommodation provided at country hotels in South Australia. This has brought a rejoinder from the President of the Licensed Victuallers' Association. Mr. Noonan says: "The position to-day is that, without the profits from the bar coming to the assistance of the rest of the house, none of the hotelkeepers in the country could carry on without a substantial loss."

This is, of course, not true. In the first place the Government hotel at Darwin al-

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

"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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ways kept its bar receipts separate from its accommodation receipts, and always showed a profit in both departments.

There never has been room for doubt that in Invercargill, Oamaru, Ashburton and Masterton, after the bars were permanently closed, the accommodation improved and the hotels paid.

In U.S.A. hotel accommodation has reached its highest standard under Prohibition, and while it is much better it is no more expensive than in the big cities of this Commonwealth.

But—if what Mr. Noonan says is true, then every hotel visitor who does not drink is indebted to the drunkard for part of his meals and the comfort of his room.

This is revolting to any self-respecting person, but fortunately it is not true.

* * *

THE WORTH OF A SECOND OPINION.

I am indebted to the "Methodist" for the following incident:

A Broadwood piano was bought for a church hall, and when it was delivered, was something of a disappointment. It was thought by the purchasers that it only needed some little attention, and two different experts were asked to work at it and report as to the cost of putting it right. The one first applied to came promptly and as promptly reported that it would cost £7. Nothing was heard from the other. In the meantime the missionary meeting was held in the hall and the piano on being used was all that could be desired. Two days later the other expert called and asked about the piano, and on being told that it was beyond reproach, said: "I'm glad to hear that, for when I had a look at it the other day I saw that just a little adjustment was needed here and there, and I did all that was necessary." On being asked his charge, he replied, "Say, five shillings." The representative of the trustees says that he is keeping the receipt for the 5/- wrapped in the report of the man who asked for £7, and suggests that a blush would become the latter paper.

The Editor

NICHOLSON AT GOULBURN.

TURN OF THE TIDE.

HOW THE CAMPAIGN PROGRESSES.

(S.M.)

"Goulburn is a city without a soul," such was the declaration of a Minister of the Gospel who labored here faithfully for some years.

The city has awakened to discover that it has a soul. The Christian conscience of the community has been aroused. Men and women have awakened to the fact that souls are perishing. Goulburn is witnessing a wave of prayer never before seen in its history. People have been inquiring the way of salvation. Conviction has struck deep into many hearts and souls are being saved.

The opening of the Nicholson campaign was marked by an outburst of religious bitterness, consequent upon the gross misrepresentation of the evangelist's remarks. There has been a turn of the tide during the past fortnight. Public opinion is changing. Many have come to hear for themselves. They have gone away convinced that things were not as they had been represented. Mr. Nicholson is steadily gaining favor in the eyes of the people as the Evangel he preaches so powerfully becomes known. "Come and hear for yourself" has been the most effective reply to all criticism. Visitors have arrived from far and near. People have come from Sydney, Melbourne, and even New Zealand, and have gone away staunch advocates of the Nicholson campaign.

The curiosity aroused by the newspaper controversy has subsided. Storm has given place to calm. Fear has given place to prayer. God is blessing the work. Many are in the Valley of Decision. Scores have gone away deeply conscious of their need of a Saviour. "He stung me" has been the frank confession of some of the hardest doers of the town. Wherever he has gone Mr. Nicholson's message, given with such bright manliness, has left an indelible impression for God. Critics have been disarmed. Men who scoffed have stayed to pray. Factory men and railway hands have acknowledged that Nicholson is no "kill-joy." Some have even confessed to their mates they have changed their tune. Ungodly men have said, "It's a different place to work in."

THE HUMAN SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The biggest men's meeting seen in Goulburn for years assembled on Sunday afternoon to hear his world-famed address on "The Public House—The Human Slaughter House." Invitation cards had been broadcasted throughout the city. Would the men of Goulburn respond, or would they boycott the meeting because of the lying slanders? There was only a sprinkling of men in the theatre a few minutes before the advertised time. The bright singing of Mr. C. A. White, of Sydney, assisted by Mr. Will White at the piano, attracted those in off the street. Soon they were pouring into the building from all directions. Mr. Nicholson handled the big meeting in a skilful manner, and after coaxing his audience to sing, he launched his powerful attack upon the Drink Traffic. It was a most telling broadside. His logical arguments and Irish wit won the day. Mr. Nicholson gripped the meeting from start to finish. The only interjection emanated from a poor methylated spirits victim, deluded into thinking the evangelist was attacking his sacred priest.

THE DEVIL'S BEST FRIEND.

Space will be devoted in a subsequent article to a report of this most convincing address. Suffice it is to say that those 600 men will not forget his denunciation of this

curse for many a long day. The curse of God was upon every man who gave his neighbor strong drink, he declared. Each public house was morally guilty of the murder of three men every year. There was not a more murdering traffic in the world today. Its money dripped with the blood of their fellow men. The public house was the devil's best friend. The traffic was the enemy of all true peace, love and joy. It was the incubator of crime and riot. He had nothing to say against the publican, but he hated the way these men got their living. The trade was built upon the ruin and wreckage of his fellows, broken-hearted wives, wrecked homes, starving children and inmates of jails and mental hospitals. He did not know anything more damnable than this thing that lived and fattened as a parasite upon one's fellow beings. What right, he demanded, had the publican to pour out his unfortunate finished articles upon the street? Why didn't he put them in his front window like any other tradesman? Take any trade and ask: Is the finished article better than the raw material? Apply this argument to the liquor traffic. The gathering dispersed with the singing of the National Anthem. It was apparent that Mr. Nicholson's plain unvarnished truths had answered many arguments.

HELL—THE PLACE OF THE DAMNED.

"May to-night's message sound the death-knell of all your peace and security, the destruction of every refuge of lies, and drive you to accept Christ," remarked Mr. Nicholson in addressing the unsaved as he opened his memorable address upon "Hell" in the Broadway Theatre on Sunday evening. There was another big attendance. Not a note of harshness jarred his message. He took up the subject with no lightness of spirit. Neither was it his intention to ravish their feelings or fill their hearts with fear unnecessarily. If it was the fear of Hell that brought them to Christ, it would be His love and loveliness that would bind them to the Saviour with hands stronger than steel. If there was one thing they were sure of it was Hell. God's Word was clear on this. The ungodly shall be turned into Hell and nations that forget God. Hell was God's penitentiary for those who defied His law. What kind of a country would Australia be without its prisons and mental hospitals? All one knew of Hell was from the Bible. If the Bible was true of Heaven, did it lie about Hell? God had given an awful description of the place called Hell. The unsaved were yonder, shut out from the presence of God—amongst the damned for ever. Was there any laughter about death? Thank God there was joy for the child of God. But for the unsaved—weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, eternal death, living as they had died, with the devil and the damned. For the Christian there was everlasting life in the presence of God for ever. Hell was a place of unsatisfied desires. People create desires here on earth and try to satisfy them. But in Hell they would be consumed with undying desire, eternally intensified, but eternally unsatisfied. For ever and ever tormented with the cravings of the body. Hell was a place without hope and of increasing ruin. Memory would be awakened there, never to sleep again. Here they might try to sleep it off, drown or intoxicate it. But in Hell they would wake up with anguish and torment at the memory of a mother's tears, at the jeers and mock-

ings with which they had despised all invitations to come to Christ. They would remember with anguish how they had forgotten the good things they now enjoyed, for the joys of to-day would be the scorpion whips of eternity. How often had they been warned to flee from the wrath to come!

WHERE IS HELL?

Where was Hell? men asked. Hell was at the end of every Christless life. God never made Hell for any man. Hell was prepared for the devil and his angels. If men and women would not break company with the devil now they would have to go to that place prepared for the devil in the great hereafter. But God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish but have everlasting life. God had no love in the death of a sinner. He loved them that they might be saved from Hell. Everyone who was willing might come to Him. Then why would they perish?

It was a solemn hush which prevailed throughout the meeting as Mr. Nicholson dealt faithfully with his subject and earnestly sought to be free of the blood of His people. With unexpected suddenness he closed, dismissing the meeting with the remark that if that did not save them he did not know what would.

Night by night Mr. Nicholson has continued his masterly addresses to the joy and encouragement of the Lord's people and to the deepening of the conviction of the unsaved. There have been many encouraging cases of conversion.

INSPIRES CONFIDENCE.

As to his methods Mr. Nicholson inspires confidence. He makes it perfectly clear he will take advantage of none and allow no one to be treated except as he would wish to be treated himself. He believes in manly straight-forward Christianity—out in the broad daylight. There are no sneaking, cringing ways to Heaven with him as he appeals to the courage of the unsaved to come out boldly for Christ.

Prayer is now a feature of the Goulburn campaign. In fact, says Mr. Nicholson, he has never seen excelled the deep heart-searching, earnest and believing prayers of God's people here. Three meetings for prayer are held daily, at 8 a.m., 11.30 a.m., and at 7.30 p.m. May God continue to stir the city and do big things in Goulburn.

On Sunday mornings the evangelist is found speaking at one of the several churches. He specially delighted his Salvation Army friends with his story of his first open stand for Christ in the Army ring in his own home town of Bangor.



THE MOST WONDERFUL VINDICATION OF PROHIBITION.

IRREFUTABLE PROOF THAT IT IS ENFORCED.

By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN.

In Dollars.

These remarkable figures are extracted from the **Statistical Abstract of U.S.A., 1925**, the official year book of the U.S. Government. How far the wonderful progress revealed is due to Prohibition is perhaps best expressed by the Sub-Committee on Alcohol appointed by Congress, and reporting, 1925, as follows:

"Our economists assert that Prohibition is a leading factor in our present prosperity. The former expenditure for intoxicants now enters the channels of constructive business. Increased productivity of labor, decreased industrial accidents, a multiplied demand for new homes and both for necessities and luxuries has accompanied a decrease in poverty. . . . In round numbers nearly one million lives have been saved by this decrease in the death rate to which Prohibition was one of the principal determining factors."

PRE-PROHIBITION AND ANTI-PROHIBITION YEARS.

In Dollars.

	1914.	1923.
Beverages—		
Labor Employed	15,506	29,274
Wages Paid	8,864,000	37,689,000
Value of Product	58,401,000	228,730,000
Butter—		
Wages Paid	10,120,000	25,530,000
Value of Product	243,379,000	654,670,000
Boots and Shoes—		
Wages Paid	105,695,000	250,346,000
Value of Product	501,760,000	1,000,078,000
Chocolate—		
Wages Paid	2,036,000	7,730,000
Value of Product	35,713,000	95,531,000
Confectionery—		
Wages Paid	20,644,000	54,557,000
Value of Product	153,685,000	366,256,000
Corsets—		
Wages Paid	7,977,000	13,258,000
Value of Product	40,551,000	78,048,000
Cement—		
Value of Product	101,736,000	284,492,000
Cotton Goods—		
Wages Paid	146,130,000	396,603,000
Value of Product	676,596,000	1,901,126,000
Cheese—		
Wages Paid	2,066,000	5,387,000
Value of Product	51,745,000	135,058,000
Clothing (Women's)—		
Value of Product	473,888,000	1,406,684,000
Dried Fruits—		
Value of Product	34,772,000	74,385,000
Raisins	13,939,000	36,207,000
Prunes	9,004,000	22,325,000
Electrical Machinery—		
Wages Paid	118,078,000	234,892,000
Value of Product	335,170,000	1,293,002,000
Furniture—		
Labor Employed	130,138	168,089
Wages Paid	73,282,000	204,513,000
Value of Product	270,939,000	776,495,000

Ice Cream—	1914.	1923.
Labor Employed	10,376	23,132
Wages Paid	6,845,000	32,435,000
Value of Product	55,983,000	259,967,000
Ice—		
Wages Paid	14,841,000	35,040,000
Value of Product	60,386,000	136,664,000
Iron and Steel (rolling mills)—		
Labor Employed	248,716	388,201
Wages Paid	188,142,000	637,825,000
Value of Product	918,665,000	3,154,325,000
Jewellery—		
Wages Paid	18,302,000	36,432,000
Value of Product	81,006,000	174,034,000
Motor Vehicles—		
Labor Employed	79,307	241,346
Wages Paid	66,934,000	406,780,000
Value of Product	503,230,000	3,163,328,000
Motor Bodies—		
Wages Paid	34,993,000	252,612,000
Value of Product	129,601,000	1,013,113,000
Milk (Condensed and Evaporated)—		
Wages Paid	3,662,000	10,639,000
Value of Product	69,161,000	200,111,000
Pianos—		
Wages Paid	15,705,000	38,889,000
Value of Product	62,775,000	111,159,000
Sugar Refining—		
Wages Paid	7,823,000	20,044,000
Value of Product	289,399,000	726,242,000
Shirts—		
Wages Paid	19,170,000	37,943,000
Value of Product	95,851,000	241,331,000
Washing Machines—		
Wages Paid	1,221,000	7,839,000
Value of Product	7,600,000	50,375,000
Watches and Watch Movements—		
Number Employed	7,500	13,870
Value of Product	14,275,000	30,630,000
Buildings—		
Value erected in 1919	2,579,881,000	
Value erected in 1924	3,879,538,000	

More startling even than the above figures are the following comparisons of wages, hours and wholesale prices, which prove that, with a 72 per cent. increase in wages and a reduction in working hours, prices have actually declined. This is the very opposite to Australian experiences. It means that the dollar buys more after Prohibition than before.

	1913.	1919.	1924.
Wages	100	155	228
Homes	100	95	94
Wholesale prices (all commodities)	100	206	150

This has been achieved in face of an unprecedented wave of industrial depression in the liquor-drinking countries of Europe. Roger Babson, the leading statistical authority in U.S.A., says: "The effect of Prohibition in stimulating business is as great to-day as ever, and moreover is cumulative in its effects."

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Tea Imports Gain Since Prohibition.

Seattle (Wash.).—Tea merchants have no complaint against Prohibition, D. J. Mackenzie, Shimindzu (Japan), tea exporter, declared. "Tea shipments from Japan to the United States in 1925 increased more than 2,000,000 pounds over the previous year," he said, explaining that many former tipplers have taken to tea.

Highway Reports Show Betterment.

Washington.—Surfaced roads in the United States now total nearly 423,000 miles, the Bureau of Public Roads has announced. At the close of 1921 the total was approximately 387,000 miles, and a little more than 35,000 miles were constructed in 1922. It is believed 1923 construction will not fall short of the previous year's record.

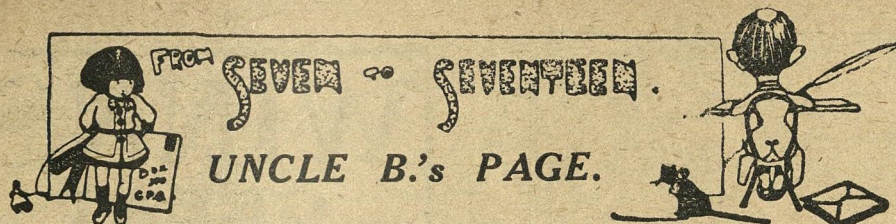
Prohibition "Largely Conversational."

When asked for an expression of opinion on the Prohibition question, Mr. George H. Lorimer, editor and publisher of the "Saturday Evening Post," is reported to have said that the question is now "largely conversational," and if a referendum were to be taken to-day on whether the Volstead Act should be amended, 60 or 70 per cent. of the people would vote against any change.

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UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

SCRATCHED OFF.

Ray Naylor, Arthur-street, Narrandera, writes: I believe it is quite three months since I last wrote to you. If my name is on the black list will you please scratch it off. My aunty May will soon be having her silver wedding. She has been married 22 years. Mother has put in some cabbage plants, and they are coming on very well. To-day we went out for a walk. We saw some sheep being rounded up to be counted. We have some violets just coming out. Well, Uncle, as it is getting rather late, I had better close, with love to you and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Ray.—You are off the list—scratched off, as requested. I wonder if you ever tried to count sheep. Well, if you are not used to it, it is a pretty difficult thing to do; but like all other difficult things, it can be mastered by practice.—Uncle B.)

* * *

WITH HONORS.

Andrew Alcorn, "Corn Brae," Knockrow, via Bangalow, Richmond River, writes: I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit." We are having heavy fogs and rain around here. We had Mr. Dyer up here for Home Missions, and Miss Gibbs came and gave us a lecture on mission work in Papua, as our minister, the Rev. Roden, was too sick to take the service. Our church had a concert on Friday night and raised £10. I sat for the Sunday school exam. last year and passed with honors, and am sitting this year, so I have to study the lessons. We have bought a gramophone and play Gipsy Smith's records every Sunday night. The nights are very cold now and the foxes are plentiful, and men go out hunting with dogs for their skins.

(Dear Andrew,—So you passed with honors. That is fine. I am proud to have so many prize-winners and honor students in my large family. So you are after poor old Brer Fox. It is a pity he does so much damage, for he is a wonderful little chap, and we certainly give him a bad time.—Uncle B.)

* * *

BETTER AGAIN.

Edna Goddard, 26 Alfred-street, Mascot, writes: I was pleased to see my last letter in "Grit." My father went to Burrell Lakes the week before the King's Birthday for a week. We have all had influenza, but are better again. One of my aunties died at home with cancer. My mother went to the Newtown Congregational Church last month. The other Sunday there was a Scotch lady in the Lyceum Hall speaking to the people. She spoke very nicely indeed. I went up to my Grandma's place to see her. The other Saturday morning I went into Anthony Horderns' art gallery to see the wireless. One

of my brothers was in the school ball; he acted as John Bull. The children are home now for a week's holiday.

(Dear Edna,—We are all pleased you are better. So many have had bad colds and influenza, and most people do not realise how serious such colds are if they are not properly cared for.—Uncle B.)

* * *

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

Marion Marshall, Punch-street, Gundagai, writes: We celebrated Empire Day on June 7, the King's Birthday, because the quarter Sessions were on and some of the men could not attend. We went up into the hall and our school had a tableau in which all the countries of the Empire were represented. Gwen was one of the thistles, representing Scotland. There was a prize awarded for the best essay on the "Meaning and Object of Empire Day." The prize was a book valued at a guinea, and it was named "The British Empire." Lyle, my eldest brother, got the boys' prize. We had our Sunday school anniversary last Sunday. Gwen sang a solo. The singing was very nice indeed. Every child received a prize. Mine is named "Hill of Broom," which is a very nice book. Our superintendent was to leave Gundagai, but we are pleased to say he is likely to stay.

(Dear Marion.—We are all interested to hear your brother won that prize. I think if he sent me a copy of his prize essay I might be able to print it in "Grit." I wonder how long it is. Will you ask him to let me see it?—Uncle B.)

* * *

HOUSEKEEPING.

Gertie Williams, Bark Hill, Bairnsdale, writes: I suppose I am on the black list by now. If I am, will you please cross my name off? We have a few acres of peas in this year. We are having some very cold nights and frosty mornings lately. The teacher said you were coming down to Bairnsdale one of these days. We will all be very pleased to see you. Mother has been down in Melbourne for a week, and I have been keeping house. I am going down to Melbourne for a holiday soon. The baby can walk round his cot now. The red heather is out in bloom at Granite Rock now. The white is just starting to come out in bloom. There is a boat that passes along the lake near our place every day. It goes from Bairnsdale to Sale and back to Bairnsdale in the one day. I must close now, with love to all Ne's and Ni's.

(Dear Gertie,—So you were housekeeper. I wish I could have popped in and seen how you were getting on with your new job. I wonder did you do some cooking, and what your favorite dish is. I am a bit of a cook myself, and like my own cooking.—Uncle B.)

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HOLD ON.

Do you know what "tenacity" is?

It is one of the characteristics of the British race, who have been likened to the bulldog, whose chief quality is to silently hold on.

The bulldog does not bark or snap; he gets hold and holds on. Have you any tenacity, endurance, doggedness, stickability? These are terms for what is best described as a winning quality.

The dear old master who tried to teach me German utterly failed, partly because my mother who had been at school there did my homework for me, and partly because he was too easygoing with such a scamp as I was. He, however, did other things, and did them well, and he wrote these splendid lines:

Hold on! . . . Hold on! Don't let yourself "go"!

If Fate cries, "Surrender!" . . . you answer, "No"!

Remember when helpless and Hope nearly gone,

What deeds have been done,

What great battles won,

By brave men holding on.

Hold on!

UNCLE B.

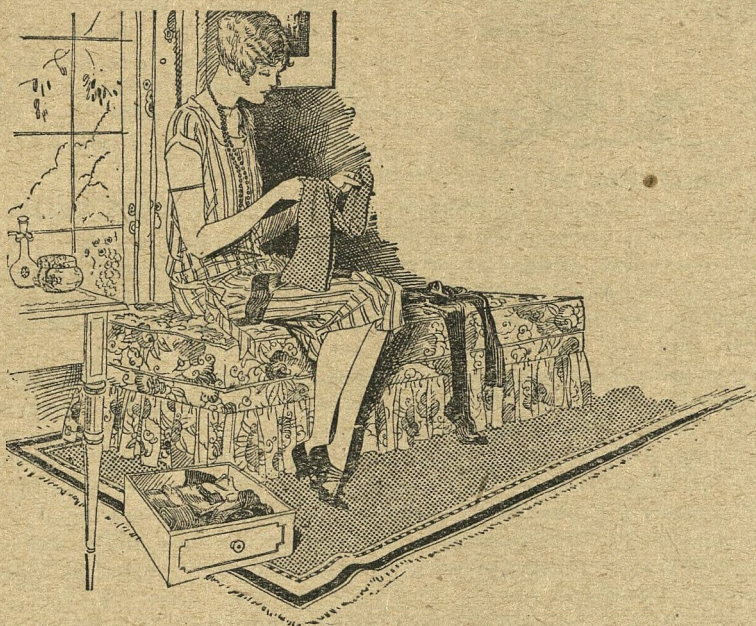
* * *

OUR LETTER BAG.

OUR FISHERMAN.

Albert Sims, Douglas-street, Nowra, writes: I am going to school at Nowra. I am in sixth class at school. I passed the permit to enrol in history. I have not heard any more about the arithmetic. I am reading a book named "The Two Heroes," and I am very interested in it. We are having some rain down here at present and it is cold. Nowra is a very small town and has a few dairies. As you go down towards the sea there are a good many dairies. I go down to the Shoalhaven River fishing. My father, my brother and I went fishing. We caught 60 fish in half an hour (blackfish).

(Dear Albert.—It seems wonderful to me that you caught 60 fish in half an hour. I wonder how many of you helped and what you did for bait, and why I never catch anything but mosquitoes when I go fishing.—Uncle B.)



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A GLIMPSE into the stocking boxes of countless Australian women would disclose the immense popularity of Bond's "SYLK-ARTO" Hose. The wise woman has many pairs. Though attracted primarily by the rich silken beauty of "SYLK-ARTO," she has discovered to her deep content that this fine Australian hosiery possesses almost unlimited wear-resistance. So surprisingly moderate is the price that it is only logical to enjoy the satisfaction of "SYLK-ARTO" Hose every day in the week.

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90 Per Cent. of Former Toledo Saloon Sites in Legitimate Use.

Real estate men of Toledo, Ohio, estimate that more than 90 per cent. of 500 former saloon locations in that city have been turned to high-class business uses. One of the most striking of these changes is the making over of a former saloon into a Negro church. It is located in the centre of the wholesale and jobbing district adjoining a section of the city in which Negro population is concentrated. There are morning and evening preaching services on Sunday, prayer meetings on Thursday evenings, and young people's work. The name, "St. Mary's Baptist Church," hangs over the door.

Mount Holyoke Makes Stringent Rule Against Smoking.

A new rule disapproving smoking by college students and, beginning with the new academic year in September, placing each student upon her honor not to smoke while under the college jurisdiction, is reported by the press to have been recently promulgated and signed by the president and the dean of Mount Holyoke College. The new ruling is based on the conviction at this college for women that smoking does not exemplify the moral standard rightly expected of college students, says the report. The penalty for infraction of the rule is expulsion.

PASS "GRIT" ON

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TIME TO STOP.

"It is high time," said the reformer, "that we had a moral awakening. Let us arise in our night. Let us gird our loins. Let us take off our coats. Let us bare our arms. Let us—"

"Hold on, now!" exclaimed a tall, thin woman near the platform. "If this is to be a moral awakening, don't you dare to take off another thing!"

THE SNOB.

It was in the early days of Prohibition, when bootlegging had not been brought to such perfection, that Hiram and Silas, walking down the main street of Boomville noticed Ebenezer tacking uncertainly towards them.

"Howdy, Eb," called out Si, cordially, but Eb did not take the least bit of notice.

"See that, Hi?" remarked Si. "Eb took no notice of us."

"Oh, well, he's drunk," tolerantly replied Hi.

"I know it," snapped the other, "but he needn't be so darn proud about it."

ONE WAY TO ADVERTISE.

A French-Canadian had lost his dog, so he sent the following advertisement to a newspaper in the town where he was staying:

"I lose my dog about two week. His color about black. His tail cut short to my body. If find her, keep him. I belong to it."

NECESSITY IS THE MOTHER, ETC.

Abie: "Fader, dere is a customer in de shop who vants to know if does all-vool unshrinkable shirts will shrink?"

Father: "Does it fit him?"

Abie: "No, it's too large."

Father: "Vell, den, dey vill shrink."

AH, NOW.

A few days after a farmer had put his two children to school a book agent called on him and said:

"Now that your children go to school you ought to buy them an encyclopedia."

"Buy them an encyclopedia? Hanged if I do," was his reply. "Let'm walk like I did."

A MAN OF MODERATION.

"That husband of yours," declared Mrs. Hawkins to her neighbor, Mrs. Harkins, "is drinkin' somethin' awful."

"Dont you worry none about him, dearie," retorted Mrs. Harkins. "He knows when to quit, he does. Jest the minute he see'd he couldn't stand up the other night, he spoke right out an' told the boys to carry him home."

THE DIPLOMAT.

"Did you make these biscuits, my dear?"

"Yes, darling."

"Well, I would prefer that you wouldn't make any more."

"Why not, dear?"

"Because, angel, you're too light for such heavy work."

FANCY!

Diner (in English restaurant): "This genuine turtle soup? Why, there isn't a taste of turtle in it."

Waiter: "Quite true, sir; but you'd 'ardly expect to find Mr. Baldwin in the cabinet pudding, now would you, sir?"

THE MODERNS.

Mother: "You wicked boy! You came home like that at dinner time, and after I've been and tidied you up you go and have another fight."

Small Boy: "No, mother, it was the same fight—we knocked off for dinner."

GET BORN EARLY.

"What do you believe is the reason for your long life, Uncle Aaron?" the reporter asked the colored centenarian.

"Becoz I was bawn a long time back, ah, guess," said Aaron reflectively.

One-fifth of the cost of a car is in the engine and most of the rest is in the back seat.

THE BEEHIVE STORES FOR ALUMINIUM WARE.

Lip Saucepans, 1/3, 1/9, 2/6 each.
Pie Dishes, 1/9, 2/3, 2/9, 3/3 each.
Baking Dishes, 2/6, 2/11 each. Pudding
Bowls, 1/3. Kettles, 6/11, 9/11, 11/11.
Teapots, 8/11, 10/6.
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Castors, 5jd. Fry Pans, 3/6, 4/6.
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The N.Z.P.F. enables you to profit by this position. This Company is the oldest afforestation company in Australasia, has greatest financial resources, and owns the largest area of land already planted. It is estimated that the yield from one acre will, on maturity, yield £500—and one £25 bond secures for you such an acre and its entire yield. What investment is so safe, so sure, and so economically sound as this?

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PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

To the Editor.

Sir,—Permit me to comment on an editorial that appeared in the "Sydney Morning Herald," headed "Prohibition Enforcement," which states that "Australian travellers returning from the United States have most contradictory stories to tell about the operation of Prohibition there," and continues to comment doubtfully upon the success of the 18th Amendment.

Will you allow me to say that, whatever casual travellers may think, 114,000,000 Americans have no doubt as to the immense relief brought about by legislating against alcohol, with the other drugs. The opinion of the globe-trotter has value only in proportion to the experience of the individual, and few are they who devote the necessary time and trouble to an analysis of the conditions, social, economic and industrial, which are adversely affected by the sale of alcohol as a beverage. Still more rare are those in a position to compare the existing prosperity with the less favorable conditions under the ancient "wet regime." Dr. Mott, whose record gives weight to his statements, has delineated in your columns the steady evolution of legislation against drink in the 48 States, stating that "it was not the result of hasty or unconsidered action," but wisely keeps before us the fact that for 75 years, one after the other, the States have "gone dry," until 70 per cent. of the population was living under State Prohibition. When the Federal authorities submitted the 18th Amendment to the Constitution to the States for ratification only three failed to do so, the other 45 being convinced by years of experience, as well as observation.

That Sub-committee appointed by the Senate reviewed the statements made before it from the standpoint of finding better

methods of applying the law—not of modifying it. The result was a vote 196 to 4 in favor of stricter enforcement (these are big odds), and also of linking up of the shire and council officers with those of the Federal Law Enforcement Bureau.

I have not spoken of the attitude of women towards this question. May I add that our investigation committee received replies from organisations covering millions of women who were unanimous in applauding the benefits brought about by Prohibition.—I am, etc.,

E. WOLFCARIUS,

President Representative Women's
July 2. Prohibition League.

Chaplain's Prayer—Not Champagne—Christens Ship.

A chaplain's prayer, instead of the champagne which before Prohibition was used on such occasions, christened the s.s. Holland at Bremerton, Washington, in April. Lieutenant Commander Frank E. Moyer, chaplain, delivered the invocation which officially launched the vessel. The Holland is designed for a "mother" ship for twelve submarines, is 506 feet long, and has a displacement of 10,000 tons.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO "GRIT" IS 11/-.

"Grit" subscriptions received to 16/7/26, and where not mentioned the amount received is 11/-: P. A. Allez (2 copies), 30/9/27; C. P. Cherbury, 16/7/27; Mrs. K. W. Findlay, 3s., 14/10/26; Mrs. Mellenish, 3s., 14/10/26; Mrs. Nock, 30s., 30/2/29; Mrs. Paterson (2 subs.), £5, 30/12/30; Miss F. Packett, 14/7/27; Miss Adams, 3s., 16/10/26; Mrs. Baseden, 3s., 16/10/26; Mrs. R. J. King, 16/7/27; Mrs. Markwick, 3s., 16/10/26; Miss Louise Roberts, 3s., 8/10/26; Mrs. Squires, 3s., 16/10/26; Geo. Fisher, 12s. 6d., 30/12/26; F. W. Warley, 30/12/26.

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DRINK AND DECAY IN FRANCE.

THE FOE TO BE FEARED IS WINE, NOT GERMANY.

Some time ago the "Lancet"—not a biased temperance paper, but a responsible medical journal—published a gruesome article on this branch of the question, giving examples from French life of the terrible effects of drink. M. Filassier, head of the Statistical Department of Paris, reported that in ten years, out of 97,885 dead children, 53,619 were under one year old. "Congenital debility" was given as the cause in 12,342 of these, and this, adds M. Filassier, means "alcoholism in the parents." Conceived and developed in the infection of alcohol! Or, to quote the thrilling words of the late Dean Farrar: "Damned into the world instead of born into it."

Dr. Jacquet gave his experience in the Hospital St. Antoine for one year of parentage, births, deaths and the relationship of the parents to alcohol. It is terrible to read:

Classes of Parents.	Births.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Births.
Moderate daily drinkers ..	305	83	27
Habitual excessive drinkers	248	115	46
Habitual drunkards	326	244	75

Could the disastrous effects of constant tipping be more clearly demonstrated?

DRINK AND CRIME IN FRANCE.

There is a journal published in Paris called "Fraternite," and a recent issue contained a list of drink-caused crimes committed in a single month. Here is part of the ghastly record, and, be it remembered, every single one of these crimes was directly caused by drink:

1. A young carpenter killed a girl aged 14 years.
2. A metal-worker assaulted and strangled his wife.
3. A number of young people of both sexes, maddened by drink, engaged in a street fight at one o'clock in the morning, many of them being injured.
4. A Roumanian killed two innkeepers, for which he was sentenced to death.
5. A woman returning to her home was met at the door by her drunken husband, who killed her with an axe, and then committed suicide.
6. A laborer so terribly maltreated his own little daughter that she died a few hours later.
7. A young farmer killed his father-in-law, seriously assaulted his wife, and committed suicide.
8. A released prisoner, returning to his home after spending five years in jail, became drunk, abused and injured his daughters, seriously assaulted a neighbor who came to their assistance, and then took his own life.
9. A drunken farmer slaughtered all his cattle, set fire to his homestead, and attempted suicide.
10. A factory-worker brutally ill-treated his little children, the youngest of whom had all her fingers broken.
11. A young man, whilst under the influence of drink, committed suicide by leaping from a lofty window.
12. A farmer, after a carousal, murdered his wife under circumstances of great brutality.

There are many other cases of theft, cruelty, wounding, stabbing and assaults, all

due to drink, and all in that sober, peaceful wine-drinking France. One is not surprised that M. Jonhaux, Secretary of the General Labor Federation, should write: "In the development of French industry, and the welfare of the common people, we must declare war to the death on alcohol."

DRINK AND THE DRUG EVIL.

In France, too, the drug evil is perhaps greater than in any other European country—ininitely greater than in the United States. The police have been using every effort to cope with it, but are baffled at every turn. It continues to flourish like a green bay tree. Hidden away in an out-of-the-way corner of the "Cape Times" on April 12 was the following cablegram, in very small type:

"Determined efforts by the Paris police to obliterate the increasing illegal traffic in drugs resulted in numerous arrests recently, and revelations of grim tragedies hitherto hushed up. One instance is that in connection with the death on Friday of a well-known actress, who was found dead at Courbevoie with a lady barrister stretched senseless alongside her. The autopsy showed that she had taken an overdose of heroin."

Had this message come from New York what a scare-type heading would have heralded it!

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

The following quotation from one of the leading liquor journals—"Harper's Wine and Spirit Gazette" (July 15, 1925)—is illuminating:

"France is not only the largest wine-producing, but also the largest wine-consuming and wine-importing country in the world, her enormous national production being insufficient to meet the wants of her own population."

GIGANTIC BOOTLEGGING TRIAL IN GERMANY.

A bootlegging trial involving internal revenue collectors, high police officials and illicit liquor manufacturers and sellers is reported from Germany, which has no Prohibition law. About 2,500,000 liters of denatured alcohol were withdrawn from Government bond, purified and sold. It is said that the profits of the bootleggers who peddled the illicit drinks ran into many millions of marks, according to a despatch to the San Francisco "Chronicle."

BULGARIANS VOLUNTARY VOTE TO CLOSE SALOONS.

Sixty-two Bulgarian communities on their own initiative held a referendum and voted for the closing of saloons, official information given out at Sofia states, according to a special cable of May 7.

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PASS "GRIT" ON

SET BACK TO "WETS."

Washington, June 3.—Indefinite postponement of all of proposals for modification of the dry laws and for a national Prohibition referendum was recommended to-day by the Senate Prohibition Committee.

This action still is subject to approval by the Judiciary Committee, of which the Prohibition Committee is a part, but it is expected to concur.

The report of the Prohibition Committee was drawn by Chairman Means. It said:

"The eighteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States was ratified according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State, January 29, 1919. We believe this amendment to be morally right and economically wise.

ENFORCEMENT URGED.

"So long as this amendment is a part of our fundamental law, it is the duty of all officers, legislative, executive and judicial, to aid in its enforcement.

"The advocates of modification of the present Prohibition laws propose to weaken the same. They seek to directly or indirectly authorise the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. This is contrary to the spirit and intent of the eighteenth amendment.

"The Constitution is a grant of powers. Those powers are limited, and such limits are not to be transcended. A national referendum is not provided for, and it is our belief that it was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that a national referendum would ever be attempted. No laws have been enacted which provide a machinery for holding of such a referendum."

DECISION NO SURPRISE.

The sub-committee's decision did not surprise the modificationists. In anticipation of it they already have introduced several of their bills as amendments to the administration measure for tightening enforcement, now on the Senate calendar. There is little likelihood, however, that this bill will come to a vote at the present session.

Only three of the five members of the Committee were present when the sub-committee acted. They were: Means, Goff, West Virginia, and Harrell, Oklahoma, all Republicans. The other members are Walsh, Democrat, Montana, a dry, and Reed, Democrat, Missouri, a leader of the wets.

Children Benefited by Prohibition, says Thomas Edison.

"This talk about modifying the Prohibition law is just that—talk," Thomas A. Edison is quoted as saying in the newspaper interview which he granted on the occasion of his seventy-ninth birthday anniversary, February 11. "It is a good thing for the children of to-day. It will keep them from the habit. It is useless to try to change those who are used to drinking. If we can enforce Prohibition for twenty years there won't be a drop of liquor in the country."

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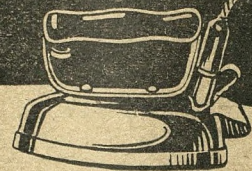
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