

Grit.

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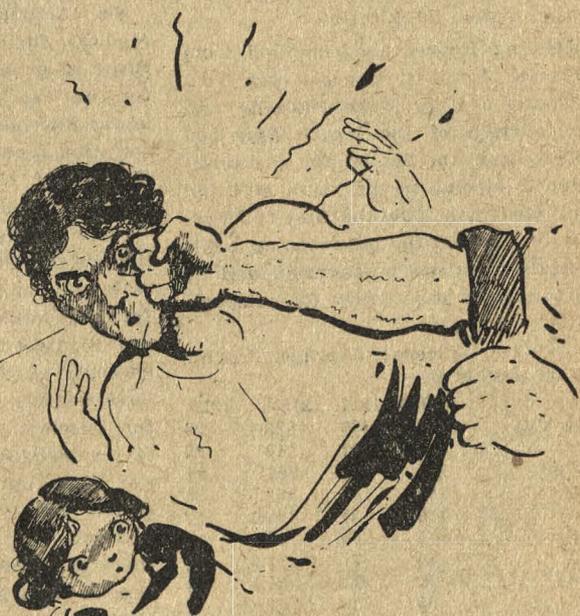
"WHAT SHOULD BE A BASIC WAGE FOR A MARRIED MAN AND TWO CHILDREN, HAS IN MANY CASES BECOME A 'BASS(HIC) WAGE' FOR THE SINGLE MAN —
(REMARK BY A MAN WE KNOW)

BASS
WAGE



"WHICH IS GOOD BUSINESS FOR OUR FRIEND THE PUBLICAN —"

ALSO - "THE WIFE-BEATER HAVING MORE MONEY THAN PREVIOUSLY, IS ABLE TO IMPROVE HIS PUNCH - IN THIS CASE IT BECOMES A 'BASS(HIC) WAGE' — (REMARK BY ANOTHER MAN WE KNOW -)



"WHICH IS BAD BUSINESS FOR OUR BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES —"

DESSUP FOR GRIT

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Drink and Death.

It is well known that alcoholic indulgence is responsible for many deaths which, on the death certificates, are ascribed to other causes. Alcohol taken continually lowers resistance to all diseases, and thus is responsible for the death of many a patient who would otherwise have recovered.

Although it is impossible to tabulate figures showing how far alcohol is a real cause of death in such circumstances as the above, we are able to quote figures for deaths due to chronic and acute alcoholism. Chronic alcoholism is the condition of many moderate drinkers who never get drunk. Acute alcoholism is the condition of intoxication—we may say, visible intoxication.

The following figures are compiled from United States Mortality Reports and from official reports of City Health Boards, and relate to fourteen of the larger American cities. They show the deaths actually certified as due to alcohol in the years 1916 and 1917, contrasted with 1920, the first full Prohibition year. In 1918 the influenza epidemic made mortality statistics abnormal, and so they can hardly be used fairly for comparison.

Deaths from alcohol in—	License. Average. Prohbn.			
	1916.	1917.	1916-17.	1920.
New York City ..	687	560	623.5	98
Chicago	245	187	216	46
Philadelphia	187	217	202	11
Boston	161	166	163.5	31
Detroit	120	137	128.5	27
Pittsburgh	85	103	94	17
Cleveland	80	77	78.5	11
St. Louis	36	73	54.5	8
San Francisco ..	55	39	47	4
Cincinnati	43	37	40	4
Baltimore	28	37	32.5	4
Washington, D.C..	28	21	24.5	3
Milwaukee	25	10	17.5	5
New Orleans	19	16	17.5	7
Average			124.2	19.7

It will be seen that the average per city for the years 1916-17 under License was over 124 deaths certified as due to alcohol, whilst in the year 1920, the first Prohibition year, the average fell to less than 20 per city. That is to say, alcohol deaths under License were more than six times what they were under Prohibition, and that in spite of foolish folk killing themselves with vile bootleg poison. This is a complete answer to the allegations made recently in the press that deaths from drinking had increased under Prohibition.

British Health Officer on Prohibition in America.

Sir Arthur Newsholme, late principal Medical Officer to the Local Government Board of Great Britain, has been in America for the last two years. The correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association reports his statement to the Royal Society of Medicine on the results of a study of Prohibition.

"The results of the first year of Prohibition in the United States," said Sir Arthur, "are only partial; although it is still easy for the millionaire visitor to the United States to get intoxicating drink, for the vast majority of the population alcoholic drinks have become unobtainable or too expensive for frequent indulgence. Four out of five of the physicians in the United States have not taken out permits to prescribe alcohol, and in twenty-four States no physician can prescribe it. As the result of Prohibition there is increased prosperity and the diversion of large sums to the purchase of better clothing, etc.

"Rescue work in the large cities has, in considerable part, been replaced by preventive work. Drunkenness and admissions to hospitals for acute alcoholism have shown remarkable decline. Although alcoholism

is but one part of the mesh of evil circumstances the short-cut toward the removal of the evil which Prohibition has provided, promises to be successful in diminishing not only disease but also poverty and crime."

Sir Arthur expressed the opinion that the fear that Prohibition would lead to a similar ban on smoking is fantastic, and that the American public will endorse the action taken, and will insist on the extension and continuance of Prohibition.

Refused by The Daily Telegraph.

The following letter, commenting on a sub-leader in the "Daily Telegraph," was not published:—

Sir,—When "Day by Day" deals with Dan Levy or McGirrism, I lift my hat to him as a superior journalist. All that is best in me applauds, and my reason approves. When he likens Prohibition to universal drought, he becomes a puzzle, and excites my pity that he should exercise his fine talents in so poor a cause.

Assume that the possession of the paralysis producing drug called alcohol in a portable form were made an offence, even as obscene pictures are, what human joy would be curtailed? The human being who has to be poisoned into wit or jollity or enjoyment is so inexpressibly wooden, so dull, so phlegmatic, so destitute of nerves, so utterly bankrupt in virility as to be only capable of exciting contempt or pity. The mischief of the drug is that it over-excites the finest types of men, those possessed of highly-strung temperaments, producing that temporary insanity called drunkenness.

"Let India go dry in two years or two days. Who cares?" Rather, who is so indifferent as not to care? Take the lowest, the meanest grounds possible. Our wool and our wheat would fetch a better price if the people of Europe were in a better position than they are to clothe and feed themselves.

If alcohol is a good thing, we should, as a people, be concerned if its use were prohibited in any zone of the globe. If it be useless as food or drink, while causing much untold degradation and poverty, we cannot, from policy, as well as from the highest feelings of humanity, be careless as to whether it does or does not continue to work havoc.—Yours, etc.,

HARRY BOWDITCH.

Parkes, 30/12/21.

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WOMEN WHO COUNT.

JAPANESE LADY AT WASHINGTON.

Miss Anna Adams Gordon, acting world's President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in a personal letter to Miss Pemell, of Marrickville, Sydney, states that Madame Yajima's visit to America is attracting world-wide attention. "Her first desire in coming to us was that she might pray with the women of America for a successful outcome of the Washington Conference. With this remarkable woman as a central figure the groups of women in missionary, temperance, relief, industrial, and peace activities, in cities she has visited, have been drawn closely together, while men in Church, business, and professional life have paid her and the women of her empire and of the world a well-deserved tribute.

"The expression of supreme content on Madame Yajima's smiling face as she placed in President Harding's hands the petition of Japanese women she had brought from Tokyo was good to see. The climax of her long journey from her far-away home had been reached. She had crossed a wide ocean and a mighty continent on her mission of peace. At last she stood face to face with the President of the United States. Madame Yajima is the embodiment of serenity and peace. Strong in faith and aggressive against all forms of evil, she yet meets each situation with a calmness and confidence reminding us that 'the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever.'"

Madame Kaji Yajima has been President of the W.C.T.U. in Japan for 35 years, and has been referred to as "the Frances Willard of the Flowery Kingdom." She visited America in 1906, and was entertained by President Roosevelt at the White House. This time she was entertained by President Harding, and brought to him a remarkable document signed by 10,000 Japanese women, commending the President for calling a Conference on the limitation of armaments, and praying for its success.

During a time when official representatives were daily arriving in Washington from many countries, and when the thoughts of the people were turning to the Conference, Madame Yajima was a central figure; clubs,

church organisations, commissions, and committees were all eager for her presence. It is said that this charming little woman, who is 90 years old, occupies the platform four or five times daily.

Miss Gordon's interesting letter also states: "At the many meetings addressed by Madame Yajima, Mrs. Henry Topping, of the Baptist Missionary Board, whose home has been in Japan for twenty-five years, has been her interpreter, rendering a service of inestimable value. Our Japanese friends—Madame Yajima, Mrs. Kozaki, the newly-elected President of the W.C.T.U. of Japan, and our young comrade, Miss Azuma Moriya, who is the winsome and successful leader among young people and children in the flowery kingdom—will sail for home on the Tenyo Maru of the T.K.K. line from San Francisco, on January 3, 1922. Our abiding affection will go with them, and we shall be earnest in prayer for our great work in Japan and all Asia. We are preparing a new leaflet about Madame Yajima, which will include this visit to the United States, her message to President Harding and to American friends, also a tribute paid her at a reception tendered her at Rauscher's in Washington by Prince Tokugawa of the Japan delegation to the Conference.

"BIENNIAL CONVENTION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10 TO 16.

"The 'Union Signal' of December 1 has a story of the high points of this meeting. It was marked by great unity of spirit for carrying out under its motto 'Lead Kindly Light,' and its slogan, 'The Golden Rule,' its altruistic purpose, 'Co-operation for Human Welfare.' That this organisation of which Frances E. Willard was the first President, and representing thirty leading organised groups of women in the United States, women of all faiths and races, eleven million in its total membership, should heartily endorse the prohibition of the alcoholic liquor traffic and second the efforts of the W.C.T.U., is cause for believing that the women citizens of the United States will participate in the important campaigns of 1922, and will be

ready to back the observance and enforcement of all righteous laws.

"WORLD OUTLOOK.

"The World's Convention to be held in Philadelphia in November, 1922, should be one of vast benefit to every country federated in our family of nations. We are happy that at this early date we are receiving intimations from many lands that delegates are planning to be with us. It is a supreme moment for such a gathering of the womanhood of the world whose primary purpose outlined in the call sent around the world by Frances E. Willard, was to organise for the peace and purity, the protection and exaltation of their homes. We have grand news of the progress being made in many countries, showing added interest in the underlying principles of our organisation, and a constructive programme for the outlawing of the liquor traffic. Miss Agnes E. Slack has been meeting with great success in Europe. On one evening of the International Congress against Alcoholism at Lausanne, Switzerland, she organised an informing and inspirational meeting for the world's W.C.T.U. The French section of the abstaining women of Switzerland, whose leaders I met a year ago in Lausanne, and who then promised to federate with the World's Union if no objection was made by the National Society, formally united with us at the time of this Congress, and Miss Slack had the joy of welcoming them at this great meeting. Miss Slack and Mrs. Jacquain are organising our work in Belgium, which had been greatly depleted by the war.

"Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, of Georgia, has accepted an invitation from New Zealand to help them for a few months in their 1922 Prohibition fight, and will probably sail in August. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston will inspire our work in South Africa under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. of that great continent, sailing in April. Miss Emilie Solomon, of Cape Province, is the gifted leader of the South African Union work."

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FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22:

11 a.m., Exeter Anglican Church.
3.15 p.m., Bundanoon Anglican Church.
7.30 p.m., Sutton Forest Anglican Church.
Mr. Francis Wilson.
11 a.m., Mittagong Anglican Church.
7.30 p.m., Mittagong Anglican Church.
Rev. J. T. Phair.
11 a.m., Moss Vale Anglican Church.
3 p.m., Berrima Anglican Church.
7.30 p.m., Moss Vale Anglican Church.
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.
11 a.m., Bowral Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m., Bowral Presbyterian Church.
Mr. David Watson.
11 a.m., Bundanoon Methodist Church.
3 p.m., Penrose Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m., Moss Vale Methodist Church.
Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.
11 a.m., Mittagong Presbyterian Church.
3 p.m., Hill Top Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m., Mittagong Methodist Church.
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.
11 a.m., Bellmount Forest Methodist Church.
3 p.m., Dalton Methodist Church.
7.30 p.m., Gunning Methodist Church.
Rev. Thos. Davies.
7.15 p.m., Miranda Congregational Church.
Rev. H. A. Cubis, B.A.
8.45 p.m., United Rally, Moss Vale.
Messrs. Creagh and Shonk and Ministers.
8.45 p.m., United Rally, Parish Hall, Mittagong.
Rev. J. T. Phair, Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23:

8 p.m., Public Hall, Gunning.
Rev. Thos. Davies.
8 p.m., Young People's Demonstration,
Mascot. Mr. Thos. E. Shonk.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24:

8 p.m., Temperance Hall, Dalton.
Rev. Thos. Davies.
1 p.m., Martin Place.
Mr. P. Adler, Mr. Henry Macourt.

AT THE HOLIDAY RESORTS.

This year's open-air campaign was inaugurated last week-end, and promises to be the most successful yet held, having in mind the size of audience and the attention given to the speakers.

At Manly, beginning on the Saturday night, there has been a continued series of meetings on the Corso, where the crowd grew in size each night, and the readiness to listen to the speakers was the most encouraging feature of the demonstration. There were the usual interjectors, and the man who knew all about America and the failure of Prohibition there, and even the liquor enthusiast who was prepared to get up on the platform and declare his views.

Rev. R. B. S. Hammond preached in the Methodist and Anglican Churches on the Sunday, crowded congregations attending and making a splendid response to the appeal for financial support.

At Katoomba and other mountain towns the campaign was well supported. Katoomba-street, a popular open-air ground, was the scene of a number of useful meetings which attracted big crowds, though the weather at times was not favorable. The local town hall was crowded on the Tuesday night, when Rev. R. B. S. Hammond gave an entirely new Prohibition talk. Enthusiasm was

the big influence in the meeting, with every other tangible evidence of strong Prohibition sentiment.

Mr. Hammond also had a good meeting on Monday night at Leura, where services had been taken on the Sunday by Messrs. Wilson and Watson.

Blackheath week-end was "the best yet." Fine open-air meeting, good church services, and a big public gathering in the hall. Everybody was delighted, and the addresses by Messrs. Fisher, Watson, and Shonk did good.

Rev. J. T. Phair and Mr. Francis Wilson were at Wentworth Falls, Mr. Macourt at Katoomba, and Messrs. Creagh and Watson at Springwood, and Mr. Butler at Manly. At the popular seaside resort splendid help was given by Messrs. Albert Lane, H. A. Cubis, and J. S. Stanton.

YOUNG PEOPLE AT KATOOMBA.

One of the greatest gatherings of the campaign was the Young People's Demonstration in the Katoomba Town Hall. There was a sparkle in it from start to finish. The 400 children and adults seemed to enjoy every bit of the programme, which was provided by Messrs. Wilson and Fisher, and Mr. Henry Messiter.

"The Prohibition Rooster" was a complete success, whilst the community singing took hold of every one. Mr. Fisher made quite a hit in his new role, and Mr. Wilson's Prohibition facts went right home.

The year's programme will include more of these gatherings, much encouragement for which has been given by the initial demonstration at Katoomba.

LICENSING WORK.

The record for last month was particularly encouraging, not one application being granted. This might be accepted as a good augury for this year.

During last week there were no new applications before the court. Several interesting ones are pending. These include removal of a wine license to Cremorne and another at Drummoyne.

There is also an application for removal of a publican's license from Hunter-street, City, to the Alliance Hotels at corner of Park and Castlereagh streets, and the petition for a publican's license at Guildford.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

HOLIDAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Last week two demonstrations were held at the mountains in connection with our holiday campaign. Both at Blackheath and Katoomba, splendid meetings were held, when the young people gathered together in great forces. With the singing of Prohibition choruses, lantern pictures and stirring addresses, the enthusiasm was great. Each child was given a copy of the New Day Nursery Booklet.

OUR WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

Do not forget to attend the Conference of Workers in connection with Young People's Temperance Society, which will be held in the Alliance Rooms, on Tuesday, February 7th, at 7.30 p.m. A large attendance is anticipated, and there will be many interesting and valuable features.

A CONVERSION.

Under the operation of the License Reduction Board, the Duke of York Hotel in Carlton, Victoria, was de-licensed, and is now used in a novel way. It has been transformed into a Presbyterian Mission Building, and so consecrated to an uplifting work. A flourishing Band of Hope now meets in the old pub., and this Society has aptly adopted the name "The Duke of York Society." Between the old bar-room and the parlor there was a window used for passing drinks; one side of this has now been nailed up, thus forming a cupboard, which is used for keeping Bibles in. What a splendid transformation! From bar room to Mission Hall! From bottles and bruises to Bibles and blessings! Surely this is an indication of the good which Prohibition will accomplish.

A BOY'S PROMISE.

The school was out, and down the street,

A noisy crowd came thronging

The hue of health and gladness sweet,

To every face belonging.

Among them strode a little lad,

Who listened to another,

And mildly said, half grave, half sad:

"I can't, I promised mother."

A shout went up, a ringing shout

Of boisterous derision,

But not one moment left in doubt

The manly, brave decision.

"Go where you please, do what you will,"

He calmly told the other,

"But I shall keep my word, boys, still,

Because I promised mother."

Ah, who can doubt the future course

Of one who thus had spoken,

Through manhood's struggle, gain and loss,

Who kept his word unbroken;

God's blessing on that steadfast will,

Unyielding to another,

That bears all jeers and laughter still

Because he promised mother.

—"Indian Good Templar."

GRIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received to 12/1/22, and where not mentioned the amount received is 10/-: P. Priestly, 5/-, 30/6/22; Mrs. J. Ross, 2s. 6d., 30/3/22; School of Arts, Gunnedah, 5s., 30/4/22; Mrs. F. J. Bennett, 30/10/22; Mrs. Reeve, 10s.; W. Simmons, 14s., 30/7/22; Mrs. J. Baily, 5s., 30/6/22; Norman Cossart, £2, 30/11/22; E. T. Hood, £1, 30/12/21.

The following are paid to 30/12/22: R. Loveday, Mr. Tracy, Thos. Spangler, A. Day, N. Donaldson, M. Wood, 11s. 6d., Miss M. Willard, Mrs. Davidson, F. N. Locke, T. J. Loveday, Miss R. Richards, Mrs. Huxtable, Rev. F. L. Hackett, Mrs. McCulloch, Mere-wether School of Arts, L. McDowell, Rev. W. J. S. Rankin, Miss Currell, 5s.

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ARE YOU NATIONALIST?

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GIVE TO GROWING CHILDREN
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The sly-grog seller is the "white-haired boy" of the Courts. First of all, he is always allowed a few long months' run before he is caught; some of the best-known are never caught, which is disquieting, and seems strange. Then a small fine of £30, £50, or—for old offenders—£100 is imposed. But they are allowed three to six months to pay. This, of course, is just a second-hand method of licensing them. In fact, such fines have even been remitted. More wonderful still, the liquor which has been confiscated is put up for auction, and the sly-groggers buy it in very cheap, and this enables them to go on with their business to enable them to pay their fines.

The magistrates would make their meaning clearer if they will only use long sentences.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

The organised worker unfortunately has too often lately adopted the methods he has so long and so loudly condemned in the capitalist. The revolt of Labor is largely due to its being underpaid, and now they are underpaying. The trouble is not only the unemployment of the idle, but the idleness of the employed. Last week we commented

on the politician who drew pay without rendering service; thus, of course, is barefaced robbery, no matter who does it.

Whatever one may think of Lloyd George—he was talking horse sense when he said lately: "There must be co-operation between all classes of a community, otherwise things will proceed from a crisis to disaster. The people must march side by side, but not in sections or tribes."

LETTING EMPLOYEES FIX THEIR OWN SALARIES.

"The most successful employer of to-morrow," declares the editor of "Forbes," "will be the one who can tie up most closely with his employees so that each one will feel that he or she is a real partner and directly responsible for the results achieved." An interesting means towards this end has been adopted by one organisation in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. The head of this printing concern thought up a plan for fixing salaries which is said to have worked ideally and to have taken all the worry in this connection off his shoulders. He simply lets the employees fix their own salaries. It is done like this, so the New York editor informs us:—

The force is not large, so that they all know one another quite well. Once a year every employee makes out a list of the sal-

aries he or she thinks the other employees are worth. Even the executives' salaries are fixed this way. The head of the organisation takes all the lists submitted, figures out the average recommended for each employee, and that amount becomes the employee's pay for the following year. He told me the other day that he has never had any occasion to be dissatisfied with the working of this novel system. He declares that the employees can tell what one of their number is worth better than he could possibly judge.

"A curious incident happened this year," he remarked. "The salary recommended for a certain clerk was less than he had been receiving. Not one or two, but practically every employee had marked down this one's pay. I sent for him, told him what had occurred, and asked what was the matter. He was quite confused for a little, but then blurted out that he probably deserved what had happened. He explained that he had been in love and had always been in a hurry to get away early. Also, his mind hadn't been as intent upon his work as it ought to have been. I asked him if he was really anxious to get married, and he said he was. I told him that if he cared to get married, I would raise his salary by a certain amount. He did get married, and he is now back in his old form."

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Politians, Parties, Principles.

"A RANCOROUS VOICE IS HEARD ON THE HUSTINGS."

By THE CASUAL CONTRIBUTOR.

"Back to your masters!" is the unwelcome command which has reached the ears of all politicians in this State, and much as the gentlemen themselves dislike the idea the day of reckoning is fast approaching. March 18th is the probable date of the election (this guess is made many days before you will read it, and in politics a man knows not what a day or a vote may bring forth), but whatever be the day selected we know that in a few weeks the people will be called upon to choose a new parliament and a new government. I am not a prophet or the son of a profiteer, and I am not, in this instance, interested in the coming struggle from the point of view of the party hack, therefore I haven't the slightest idea whether Dooley or Fuller will be the next Premier of N.S.W.

THIS WE KNOW.

The average politician is in bad repute with people generally, and in spite of the cheers with which he is greeted about election time he does not command the respect that should be his proud boast. As a matter of pure fact the average man is never tired of expressing contempt for the men who govern us, and the politician is the subject of much pitying scorn by the professional and business man. There is a reason for all this, and the reason is not far to seek. The system of party politics is mainly responsible. Any big business interest which seeks a trading concession buys up either a number of strong men or, if necessary, a party, and by all manner of devious methods gets the concessions. This kind of thing has gone on to such an extent that a great percentage of the people doubt the sincerity of all parliamentarians.

THE POLICY OF THIS PAPER.

We have a definite political policy. It is Prohibition, pure and simple. Every poli-

tician who is prepared to submit the great question to the people need not fear any attacks from this quarter. We care not from whose hands we get the right to take a referendum, but we are careful to point out that so far as our influence plays any part in the forthcoming election we shall make it our business to make the way of defeat easy for those men who are afraid to trust the people or are tied to the vested interests of Booze.

THE PROHIBITION CONSCIENCE.

A few years ago a force called the Non-conformist Conscience was responsible for the overwhelming defeat of a Tory Government in Great Britain, and to-day the same force wields a big influence in politics. In this State we have a similar force to call into action, and there is evidence that it may be an important factor in the coming fight. The Nonconformist Conscience party in Great Britain comprised the members of all sections of the churches, and was galvanised into action by an imperative need. In some respects history is repeating itself in this country. In every big city and every small township throughout the State are men and women who without any big fuss are prepared to put their religious principles first in a political fight to gain the right to deal with the liquor traffic at the polls. This great moral army has definitely placed the hall-mark of its approval on our demand for a referendum on the question of Prohibition. With this knowledge in our possession the kindest thing we can do is to advise the politicians that the soldiers in this great army which stands for Righteousness have votes, and at the next election they, the voters, will know how to make use of their one day of authority. To the politician we say, "Verb sap!"

POLITICAL POPULARITY.

Have you ever noticed that fat politicians are generally more popular than are thin ones. I have come to the conclusion that the people are attracted to a man who can "beam" on them, and if a politician is able to wag his hands behind his coat tails and present a smile which surmounts a huge bulk of human flesh, he, the fat politician, is sure to win many votes. One such fat politician was once visiting a farming centre. After addressing the meeting he was leaving the hall and an elector confronted him. The voter playfully poked his finger against the fifth button of the politician's waistcoat and said, "What I say is, more fat pigs and less fat politicians."

POLITICAL TRIMMERS.

The greatest curse of our political life has been the entry into Parliament of the political trimmer. He is the man who glibly says, "Those are my views, gentlemen, and if they do not suit you I will change them." For a time this class of individual wins, and in the past we have been overstocked with his kind. The trimmer has been evolved along a well-defined path, and he owes his existence to two or three fallacies which are at present current. First he takes it for granted that it is possible to gull the people without being discovered, and secondly he holds the loose idea that the people, or at least a majority of them, will not remain loyal to a man who places truth above the applause of a crowd. I am aware that some politicians have lost their seats because they advocated a policy which embodied truth and righteousness. But that does not alter the fact that the greatest need of to-day is for the electors to choose men whose private lives are above reproach, and who are prepared to arrive at all political decisions from the highest moral standard possible. A good slogan for the coming fight would be: "Death to all political trimmers."

EXPLAINED AT LAST.

Mr. David Watson, of Newcastle, Labor candidate for the Senate, is now an organiser for the New South Wales Alliance, and his attitude on the liquor question is in opposition to that of the Labor Party. Unless he complies with the attitude of the Labor Party his endorsement will be withdrawn.

Peter is no politician. Politics bores him, and he doesn't know the difference between K.C.M.G. and O.B.U. He often wondered what A.L.P. stood for. The above paragraph makes it plain to the meanest understanding. It is, of course, "Australian Liquor Party."—The "Sun," 12/1/22.

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Insanity Caused by Alcohol Decreases in New Jersey.

Dr. Henry A. Cotton, medical director of the State Hospital for the Insane in Trenton, New Jersey, reports that alcoholic cases in that institution have decreased from 21 to 2 per cent. He explicitly attributes this to Prohibition.

A Personal Chat with my readers

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

Politics is the science of government, and the need of the world is that no man should be allowed to practise politics until he has served his time in this school of science and obtained a diploma.

We may lose our life if the doctor is not qualified, but our country may lose its life if our politicians are not qualified. No one would dare to suggest that our politicians know anything of the science of government—they are just amateurs; some of them with much natural ability, but none of them with the qualifications demanded of anyone in any other walk of life in which the pay is nearly £1000 a year. We have had a little politics in religion at times, and it is now up to us to put a little real religion in our politics. It is time there was some recognition of God in our Parliament and some recognition of politics in our prayers.

An ardent party politician, a really good chap, never went to church—he left "all that sort of thing" to his good wife. Finally, just because he was such a good chap, he broke through the habit of many years, and went to a service. All went well until the minister announced his text—"The wicked shall be turned into hell and all those who forget God." He promptly got up and walked out. His wife was very upset, and when she reached home her first question was, "Why did you go out then? Why not have heard the sermon?" He replied, "His opening was enough for me; I was not going to sit still and hear the Labor Party abused like that."

Until we are all paid by results we can never enjoy our self-respect.

Ewart McArthur has written:—
BLOWS AND WORDS. I thoroughly dislike to see a couple of men fighting and knocking each other about. A street quarrel that ends in fisticuffs, reinforced by evil temper and violent feelings, impresses one as being something closely allied to primitive ages and savagery.

Just recently I saw a group of ex-Service men, some five or six of them, all talking and gesticulating in dispute. Suddenly two broke away apart, and quick blows were exchanged. I forced myself to watch. "I will see how hard these men can hit each other."

Unrestrained violence of force, all the evil passions aroused in a desire to hurt the other and avenge one's own feelings.

And so on, until one is knocked down helpless and bleeding. A sorry sight indeed. But as I stood, I watched and wondered about some other blows we have all felt, and perhaps given.

Had these men hurt each other with hard blows as deeply as hard words can wound and numb the heart, leaving it stricken and helpless, perhaps never to revive or heal again?

Words of ill-temper that struck without discrimination, words of spite and malice, lies and slander that cut a sensitive soul to the quick.

Words of discouragement and sneering criticism that crushed the ardor of a youthful effort, when a cheering word might have built an edifice of beauty!

Do you know these lines?—

"Keep a watch on your words, my brother,
my sister,
For words are wonderful things;
They may rest on the heart like a beautiful balm,
Or can pass through the soul with a sting."

What shall we say to this? Hard blows and harder words, or kindly actions and kindlier words, prompted by a right spirit?

"For the fruit of the Spirit is in all goodness and righteousness and truth."

PRAYER IN PARLIAMENT.

"I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs

I see of this truth, that God governs the affairs of men, and if a sparrow cannot fall without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His assistance? I firmly believe that without His aid we shall succeed in our political building no better than the builders of Babel. We shall be divided by our little partial local interest; our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and byword to future ages. And what is worse, mankind may hereafter, from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing Governments by human wisdom, and leave it to chance, war, and conquest."—Benjamin Franklin, on moving that prayers be offered at the opening of each day's session of the Constitutional Congress of the United States, 1787.

Go to a liquor man and tell him, "We must stand together
PRINCIPLE OR PARTY? or we shall split the party."

He will answer you with language more forcible than polite, and say straight from the shoulder: "Don't take me for an adjective jay; I'll not split my own living to keep my party whole. I am a liquor dealer, I am a fighter, I am a man; my motto is, 'My trade, my politics.'"

Being what he is, his attitude is consistent and right. The liquor trade toes the line without mercy and without rest at any and every election.

The Church vote never hits the line as a

GRIT

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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.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1922.

unit. The need of the hour is for the Christian to make good in politics. Let us face the facts—a Labor Prohibitionist is better than a whisky Nationalist, and vice versa. We must be big enough to vote for a clean man of another party if the man of our own party is not clean. Principle, which means religion, must come before party.

No professedly religious person can retain a shred of self-respect if by their vote they go into partnership with the enemy of God and His Church. You might as well play a violin to a deaf bulldog as pray for a better country and then put party before principle, and by your vote entrench the liquor interests behind a time-serving politician.

THE EDITOR.

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Brutal Assaults on Police.

68 CASES IN THREE MONTHS.

TOTALLY INADEQUATE PUNISHMENT.

SERIOUS EFFECTS ON THE POLICE.

From October 1 to date no fewer than 68 assaults have been committed upon the police in the metropolitan district while in the execution of their duty.

In the majority of these cases arrests were made and the assailants brought before stipendiary magistrates.

In 30 instances fines under £5 were imposed.

In four cases the fine was as low as 10/-.

In 16 cases the fine reached £5, and in six cases a penalty of £10 was inflicted.

In only eight instances were sentences without the option given by magistrates.

Of these, one person was given only seven days' imprisonment, one 14 days, one two months; three three months, and only two the maximum sentence within the power of a magistrate, six months.

Seven men were allowed time to pay their fines, and only two have appealed.

As a direct result of being assaulted, nine police were compelled to take time off, totalling 154 days. One is still on sick report.

It is a tribute to the officers that they go on doing their duty. But there is the danger that the light sentences imposed by magistrates will seriously impair the morale of the force.

There can be no doubt that the policy at present adopted by many magistrates must have an effect on the attitude of policemen towards the preservation of order.

One has only to place oneself in the position of the man on duty in the city streets. He sees a general melee in progress. His duty is to interfere. But he knows full well that immediately he does so the warring factions usually will combine against him. There is every possibility that he will receive serious injury.

He will get little help from outsiders—that has been proved on many occasions—and if he does manage to arrest one or two of the offenders the probabilities are they will be fined and released.

There is little wonder that some difficulty is experienced in obtaining the right kind of recruits for the police. A steeplejack's hazardous occupation is infinitely preferable.

CASE IN POINT.

Among the cases necessitating medical treatment for police concerned one stands out.

It occurred at Leichhardt, and a constable was so seriously injured that he has been on the sick list since October 17, eighty-one days.

A charge of assault occasioning actual bodily harm was preferred against the offender in the lower court, and he was committed for trial.

At the Quarter Sessions he pleaded guilty to common assault, and the judge bound him over to appear for sentence if called upon within two years. He had been previously convicted of assaulting police and tramway officers.

The policeman concerned is likely to carry lifelong evidences of the melee, while the man is released.

THE SINISTER LIST.

The following is a detailed list of assaults

on policemen and the punishment inflicted.

This list speaks for itself:—

- October 1.—At Mascot, constable assaulted—two arrests. Fines of £5 and £2 inflicted.
- October 3.—Croydon, constable assaulted—man and woman arrested. Former jailed for 14 days, latter fined 10/-.
- October 8.—Leichhardt, constable assaulted—offender fined £10; also at Redfern, sergeant assaulted and offender fined £2.
- October 14.—Jones-street, City, constable assaulted—fine of 50/- imposed.
- October 17.—Leichhardt, constable assaulted—offender released at Quarter Sessions to come up for sentence if called upon in two years. Constable still on sick-list.
- October 22.—Campbell-street, constable assaulted—fine of £2.
- October 24.—George-street, constable assaulted—fine of £5; and at Annandale, constable assaulted—fine of £5.
- October 25.—Oxford-street, constable assaulted—fine of £3.
- October 26.—Liverpool-street, constable assaulted—fine of £2.
- October 27.—Manly, constable assaulted—fine of 10/-.
- October 29.—Redfern, constable assaulted—fine of £10. Constable on sick-list for 19 days.
- October 31.—Katoomba, constable assaulted—fine of £10; at Marrickville one man fined £5 and another sentenced to two months for assaulting constable; and at Naremburn, a fine of 10/- inflicted for assault on constable.
- November 5.—Erskine-street, sergeant and constable assaulted, one offender fined £5 on each of two charges, and the other fined £5; sergeant sick for seven days. Berwick-lane, constable, sentence three months; constable off duty 28 days. Miller's Point, constable, sentence of six months. Erskineville, constable, fine of £5; constable off duty 18 days.
- November 7.—York-street, constable—fine of 50/-.
- November 11.—Campbell-street, constable assaulted—fine £3. Constable off duty seven days.

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- November 14.—Kensington, constable—fine of £3 in two instances.
- November 14.—Coogee, constable assaulted—one man fined £3 on each of two charges and another fined £3.
- November 19.—Bourke-street, constable assaulted—fine of £2.
- November 24.—Burwood, sergeant—seven days' imprisonment.
- November 26.—Glebe, constable assaulted—six months' jail inflicted; and Waterloo, constable assaulted—three months' jail inflicted; Canterbury, constable assaulted—fine of £3.
- November 27.—Canterbury, constable assaulted—fine of £1.
- November 29.—Erskine-street, constable assaulted—fine of £5.
- December 1.—Devonshire-street, constable assaulted—fine of £1.
- December 2.—Sussex-street, constable—fine of £2.
- December 3.—Camperdown, constable—sentence of three months; and one man not arrested. Oxford-street, sergeant, fine of £5. Marrickville, constable—fine of £5; and in same district another constable was assaulted, for which the offender was fined £10.
- December 5.—Eddy-avenue, constable—fine of £10.
- December 6.—Circular Quay, constable—fine of £2. Sussex-street, three constables assaulted, two arrests, one escape, one offender fined £10 and the other £5 on each of two charges. Two constables on sick-leave for seven days.
- December 10.—George-street, constable—offender remanded. George-street, constable—fine of £3. Glebe, constable, sick three days—offender not arrested. Newtown, two constables, offender fined £5 and £3. Auburn, constable—fine of £5.
- December 11.—George-street, constable—fine of 30/-.
- December 17.—Paddington, sergeant and two constables—one offender fined £5 and the other £3.
- December 31.—Redfern, constable—fine of £3.

WHAT MAGISTRATES CAN DO.

Magistrates have power, in cases of assault, to fine the offenders up to £20, or imprison them for six months. They rarely take the extreme view, and it is claimed that this leniency is to blame for the too-frequent violence.

There is a certain criminal-larrikin element which delights in assaulting the police, in numbers, feeling assured that the punishment will be light. There is only one way to put an end to this unsavory practice.

Police and public both claim that magistrates in all brutal assault cases should give imprisonment without the option as the rule, rather than the exception.

THE CAUSE? WHY DRINK, OF COURSE.

Whited Sepulchres of Selfishness.

A House of Commons Select Committee, of which the writer was a member, sat on Patent Medicines in 1914, and asked of doctors, analysts and patent medicine manufacturers 14,000 questions.

They found that £2,000,000 is spent annually in the United Kingdom on patent medicine advertisements; that a vendor of a medicated wine spent £50,000 per annum on advertisements; that a patent pill manufacturer left a fortune of £1,110,000; that a patent medicine that contained nothing but 50 per cent. water, 10 per cent. vegetable extracts, and 40 per cent. treacle, had a capital of £1,000,000, of which £900,000 was profit, and had been sold to the extent of 100,000,000 bottles at 2/6 for 3oz.; that this medicine was made up in 200 gallon lots, and was "recommended by an elaborate falsehood"; that a Judge said in Court of one patent medicine that its claims were "based on unblushing falsehood for the purpose of defrauding the public"; that with few exceptions the press did not report this statement; that the British Medical Association published a book on "Secret Remedies" warning the public, by giving the contents of many patent medicines, and sent advertisements of their book to the leading newspapers, and all but one or two refused to put in the advertisements for the sale of the book; that "many people acquire the 'drink habit' by taking medicated wines and preparations"; that many of these wines are as strong in alcohol as the strongest wines; that one at least, recommended for children's colds, and said by the manufacturer to put children to sleep, contains the habit-forming drug cocaine; that "some 'Home' weeklies intended for reading by young girls had advertisements of a grossly improper nature"; that persons with cancer, and consumption, and Bright's disease, and fits, and rupture, were persuaded by advertisements to spend their money on medicines that did no good, and often delayed their getting their proper treatment till it was too late; and that many sick and dying, especially amongst the poor (for the rich could get doctors), were robbed by advertisements which held quack medicines up as "guaranteed cures" of their diseases. The report declared that the British law is powerless to prevent any person from making up any drug without medicinal value, advertising it as a cure for any disease, and selling it for any price a deluded victim would pay. It said that the newspapers made such enormous sums out of this quack traffic that it doubted if they would even publish the report. It summarised the replies of experts who said that the patent medicine traffic was a "grave and widespread evil," that it "urgently demanded legislation," that "the harm done is appalling," that "it is an enormous evil and the public is defrauded of millions in the course of a year and purely by false statements." The report concluded: "This is an intolerable state of things and new legislation is urgently needed in the public interest." Many patent medicines "contain no remedy which springs from therapeutical or medical knowledge, but are put upon the market by ignorant persons and in many cases by cunning swindlers, who exploit for their own profit the apparently invincible credulity of the public." Seven years have passed since this composite picture of patent medicines, and swindlers, and the press, and legislators was painted. Find the Whited Sepulchres of Selfishness!

W. A. CHAPPLE, M.D., Member of the House of Commons, England.

Prohibition Proves a Disaster to Washingtonian Home for Inebriates.

The 57th annual report of the Washingtonian Home, a retreat for persons addicted to the use of alcohol and drugs, located in Chicago, reports that the Madison-street home has had to be closed "from lack of patronage," and that the Irving Park home is facing a similar misfortune. The report says: "We have gotten in the habit of looking to the monthly reports of our superintendent as a trustworthy barometer as to the way the Prohibition law is being enforced from time to time. Laxity is sure to be reflected in a short time in the increased number of persons in the home, and while there is a degree of laxity in the enforcement, marvellous success has been attained in a short time. I greatly fear that the days of the Washingtonian Home Association to carry out the great purposes that were in the minds of the founders of the home, are nearly numbered."

During the year 1920 the home treated 125 patients, 16 of whom were drug addicts. During the ten years from 1910 to 1919, the average number of patients treated each year was 921. The superintendent reports that very few of those received at the present time are "first timers," and that there is an increase in the ages of those admitted, and adds: "The figures bear eloquent testimony to the success of the 18th Amendment."

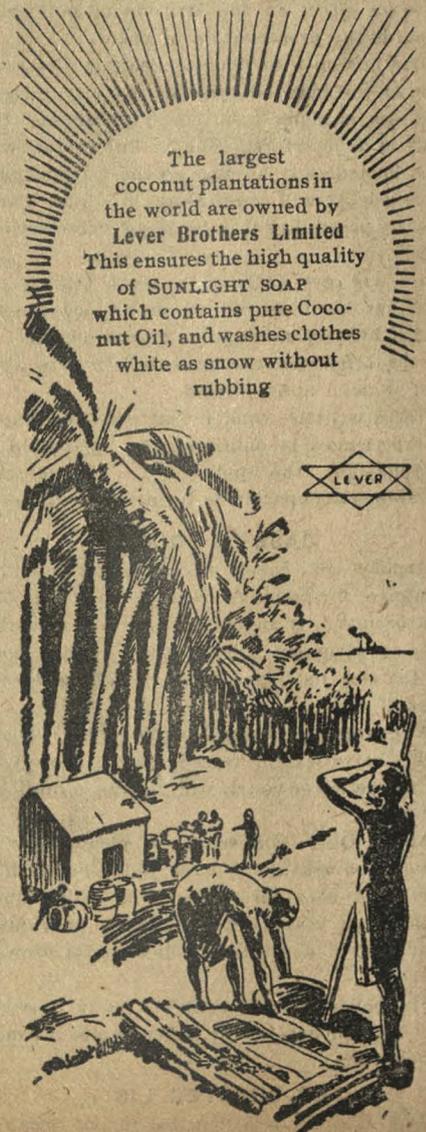
A Racial Poison.

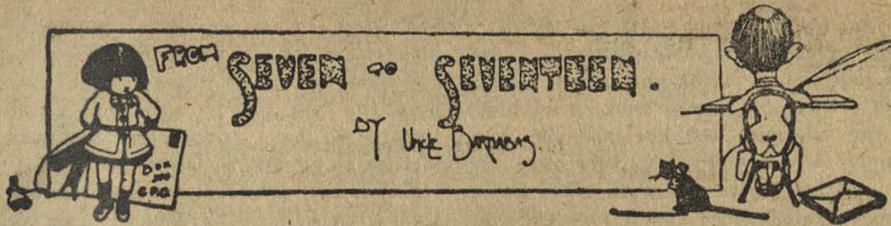
When we consider alcohol as a racial poison, we discover some of its most deplorable results. What that means can best be indicated by reference to "Purity and Racial Health," by K. L. and W. F. Lofthouse, M.A. We read: "Prostitution and loose living of every kind become easy and natural when drink paves the way. To venereal disease it is the great ally. . . A man under the influence of even a little alcohol is open to the disease, as to temptation, in an aston-

ishing degree. Over and over again in the Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases the direct connection of alcohol with the immense prevalence of the disease is emphasised. Drink lowers the barriers raised by innate modesty. . . It engenders the atmosphere in which lewd talk flourishes and sin is easy. It encourages the germs of one of the most fatal illnesses from which men and women can suffer."

The Verdict of Business.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce obtained a report on the effects of Prohibition from Mr. G. M. Massey, hon. secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce in the United States. One paragraph from that report reveals its meaning:—"Retail mercantile establishments all over the country report large increases in the aggregate of pay cheques presented to and cashed by them, an increased purchasing capacity, and an improvement in the payment of accounts. The savings banks show a greatly increased aggregate of accounts and fewer withdrawals in the industrial sections."





All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send your photo as soon as convenient. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. Uncle B.'s birthday is celebrated in April each year by a picnic, to which he invites all his Ne's and Ni's. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag." Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

BIBLE ANIMALS AND FLOWERS.

At the South Kensington Natural History Museum, in London, there is a special exhibit of the plants, birds and animals mentioned in the Bible. From the descriptive handbook pertaining to this exhibit it appears that the common fowl is not mentioned in the Old Testament, having probably been introduced into Palestine after the Roman conquest; that the "unicorn" of the Old Testament was probably the now extinct Syrian aurochs; that the "tares" mentioned in the New Testament were darnel grasses, whose seeds are poisonous; and that the "rose" of the Bible was probably the narcissus.

Have you ever been to a meeting where each person laid on the table some object mentioned in the Bible? The chairman holds each one up, and the person who brought it claims it by quoting the verse in which it is mentioned and the lesson suggested by it. Ask your minister to try this; old and young can enjoy and profit by it.

UNCLE B.

A MUSHROOM.

Kathleen Emert, Methodist Ladies' College, Burwood, Sydney, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I saw my letter in "Grit" about a week ago, and thought I had better write again to you. My school teacher is leaving this term, and is going to England. Our school Christmas tree is going to be in three weeks to-day, and I am to be a mushroom in it, so I shall have a lovely time. I will send my photo as soon as possible. I passed my Sunday School exam., and one big boy got 100 marks. Last week I had my photo taken at school with some other girls, but I did not get one of them. I must close now, with love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Kathleen,—I am very interested in your being a mushroom just now; how did you manage it. I will look forward to that photo coming.—Uncle B.)

RATHER ON A FARM.

Winnie Ball, Tilba Tilba, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I have not seen my letter in "Grit" lately, as I have been away from home, so I do not know when I wrote last.

I am learning to play tennis now. There is a court right at the house here, and I play nearly every evening. I have been having a real good time down here. I have not been going to school from here, as it is four miles from the school, and I can't ride. We have shifted since I last wrote to you, and are living right in Narooma now. I would much rather live on a farm, though. The name of the boat that was built at Narooma is the "Kianga." She was launched on the 3rd November, and glided off lovely into the water. I must end now, with best love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself.

(Dear Winnie,—So you would rather live on a farm! So would I. I wish a few thousand more folk thought so. Will you tell us why you would rather live on a farm?—Uncle B.)

LUCKILY!

Thelma Dunlop, Croydon Park, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I thought I would leave writing till after our Sunday school exam. results came out. Well, there were three first-class certificates, and luckily mine was one for the Catechism, and I also got a certificate for the essay. My sister Dorothy had to go to Casino to teach about one month ago, and we, or at least I, miss her very much; the others seem to miss her also. It is drawing near Christmas, and also near our school examination, which is in two weeks' time, and the subjects are cooking and geography. We are having a fair at our church. I am going in for the cooking competition. Our Sunday school picnic is over long ago. The day on which it was held was a beautiful day, and we had a very enjoyable time. We have three new shops opened near our place, and one, the grocer's, is a self-serving store. There is also a picture show being erected, and it will soon be opened. Well, I must close now, with love.—Your loving Ni.

(Dear Thelma,—Was it luck or good work that won you a first-class certificate? Perhaps you just used the word without thinking; but I am not much of a believer in "luck"; it is better spelt "pluck." I am interested in that "Grocerteria," as they call the self-serving store. Will you tell us how it works?—Uncle B.)

A LOSER, BUT HAPPY.

Zillah Dunlop, Croydon Park, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I saw my last letter in "Grit," which I have been expecting for a long while. Our Sunday school is very nice, and the organ, which is worked by water, is also very nice, but it is always going wrong. Croydon Park Sunday school took part in the children's festival in the Town Hall. We had our Sunday school picnic three weeks ago, and all enjoyed themselves very much. I did not win any races at all, be-

cause I am not a very good runner, but I enjoyed myself very much. I passed my Sunday school exam. in the essay, but I was very disappointed about the Catechism. I was a candidate for the Q.C. examination, and I hope that when the results come out I will not be disappointed. With love to all "Grit" cousins and yourself,—I remain, your loving Ni.

(Dear Zillah,—The piece of your letter I liked best was where you said "you did not win, but you enjoyed yourself very much." This is fine: Next to winning, and sometimes it is even better than winning, is to be a good and smiling loser.—Uncle B.)

A GOOD JOKE.

Vera Drury, Central Lansdowne, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—It is a long time since I last wrote, and I was waiting to see my last letter published before I wrote again. It seemed so long that I had begun to think it had gone astray. We are having a holiday to-day on account of the Q.C. examination. One of my sisters is sitting for it. The teacher thinks she will pass. Didn't this year seem to pass quickly. We are milking about 30 cows now. My father and brothers do the milking. Our garden is looking so pretty. I got first prize for a hemstitched handkerchief in the Cundletown flower show. The prize was for girls 12 years and under, and I am only eight and a half. I have a funny story for you, Uncle. One day I asked an old lady did she take "Grit." She said she did. I asked her did she see any of my letters in "Grit." She said "No; do you put letters in 'Grit'?" Then she went and looked in her bag of shell grit. I told her that I meant the paper "Grit." She was quite surprised. She is a nice old lady, but she had not heard of "Grit" before, so I am going to lend her some to read. I must leave off now, with love to you and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Vera,—That was a great joke with the old lady; it will amuse her to see it in "Grit." You did wonderfully well to win that prize. I hope you will win many more.—Uncle B.)

A TERRIBLE!

Margaret Telfer, Croydon, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—It seems a terrible long while since I wrote last. I have joined a tennis club, and we have a lovely time on Saturday afternoons. Some of my mates are going to write to you. I asked them if they would, and they said "Yes," so I hope and trust they will keep their promise. I am very sorry I have not got my photo for you this time, but I shall have it for certain when I write again. At school we play basket ball, and we have some fun watching

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the girls trying to throw the ball in the goal. It is a nice game and full of sport, but I would rather have tennis. Our school is holding an exhibition soon in the Ashfield Town Hall. I am making some things for it, and I hope it will be a success and better than the last one held. With love to all "Grit" cousins, not forgetting yourself.—Your loving Ni.

(Dear Margaret,—If it is "a terrible long time" since writing, what put the "terror" into it? I hope that exhibition was a success. I wonder what you are doing in your holidays. Perhaps you are having "a terrible time." Anyhow, be sure and tell me.—Uncle B.)

WHAT OF THE HON. NE'S AND NI'S?

Essie McDonald, Central Lansdowne, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—Thanks very much for the birthday greetings, which I did not know of being in "Grit" till after I returned home from my holiday to Port Macquarie. I suppose you, like us, are not having very cool days lately in Sydney. The other week the temperature reached 100 deg., and occasionally it was slightly past that in an average position here. We had Mr. A. J. Fisher up here in the church several months ago, giving a lantern lecture. It was very much enjoyed I'm sure by those present. Some of us were just recovering from an attack of influenza, so we could not all go to it. We're having Mr. G. Ernest Jackson up here tomorrow night, representing the British and Foreign Bible Society, to give a lantern lecture. As my auntie, who is sailing for India as a missionary, was here when I started this letter, staying for two or three days, I'm finishing it now. Mr. Jackson gave a very nice lantern lecture. He has been to some parts of India, and so he gave us some examples of the Tami language. Don't you think it's time, Uncle, we saw some of our hon. cousins' letters in "Grit" again? It seems a long time since we heard from any of them. In one of the daily papers, in a list of University passes, I saw the name of Joan Lemm, and wondered whether it was our cousin who used to write stories for "Grit." With best wishes for a happy Xmas and a bright and prosperous New Year. From your loving Ni.

(Dear Essie,—I am glad you mentioned about Joan—that was our Joan—and she is a great girl, of whom we are all proud—even though she is an hon. scallywag. I hope some of the "old timers" will take your hint and write. I agree with you, it is "up to them" to do so.—Uncle B.)

ONE OF THE SUCCESSFUL ONES.

Ethel Green, Dural, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—The returns for the Sunday School exam. have come at last. Thirteen of us went, and eleven passed. I was one of the successful ones. Christmas bells and flannel flowers and Christmas bush are coming out now. We have two dear little puppies now. One of them came in last night, and it and puss were playing with a rope. Generally the pups chase puss, but

they are making friends. It was my little brother Wilfred's birthday yesterday. He got a pop gun, notebook and pencil. He is full of tricks, and plays "hunting rabbits" with the cat, pups and his gun. He goes to Sunday School, and got his first prize this year. At the Anniversary this year I got a nice book called "The Camp Fire Girls in the Wood." It was second prize. I also got my certificate for the S.S. exam. I got 75 marks out of 100. We had our picnic on Saturday. It was very hot, and there wasn't much shade, but the men put a tent up, and that gave us plenty of shade. I am going to try for the prize for the essay, and would like to get one of the prizes.

(Dear Ethel,—We are all glad you were one of the successful ones, and hope you will go on being a successful one all this year. Have you finished the book, and was it nice?—Uncle B.)

WHERE DID THE LETTERS GO?

George Phillips, Summer Hill, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I hope I am not quite a scallywag yet. I have written a lot of letters, but only one has been put in "Grit." The yearly examination begins next Monday, 28th, so I can't write very much. In the "half-yearly" I got an average of 62 per cent. The top mark was 76 per cent. Yesterday I added up all the lines of poetry I learnt this three months, and I found there were a good many over a hundred.

(Dear George,—I wonder what became of those letters you wrote, and that never appeared in "Grit"? I think we will have to blame the post office people. I wonder what the poetry was you learned? Tell me how you spent your holidays.—Uncle B.)

I WAS ONE.

Wesley Green, Dural, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I saw my last letter in "Grit" about two weeks ago, so had better write again. Since I last wrote we have heard the results of the Sunday School exam. There were 13 who sat for the exam., and eleven passed, of which I was one. Well, Uncle, our Sunday School anniversary and picnic are just over. I got a book at the anniversary called "Under the Captain." It is a lovely book. We have two little pups. One's name is Paddie, and the other is Spot. We have also a little kitten. Its name is Tiger. With love to you and all "Grit" cousins.

(Dear Wesley,—We are always pleased when any of the family are among the winners, and we are proud of the large number of those who write to "Grit" who are winners of something or other. I wonder what kind Paddie and Spot are? I never seem to be able to keep a dog; it is always stolen.—Uncle B.)

SUCH A GARDEN!

Elizabeth Small, Albury, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I think it is quite time I wrote you again. I have been sick lately, and have suffered dreadful pain. I am going to tell you about our flowers. We have red and pink geraniums, purple verbena, red

and white carnations, sweet williams, red, pink and white sweetpeas, and snapdragons, and sweet alicia. All these flowers are very beautiful, and I only wish you could see them. We have fruit trees, too—peaches, plus, pears, apples, apricots, and grapes. Our tomatoes and potato plants are growing big. I will close now, hoping you will like my letter, and love to all cousins, not forgetting yourself.—Your loving Ni.

(Dear Elizabeth,—I wonder do they call you Betty at home? You must have a lovely garden. Wish I was under an apricot tree just now.—Uncle B.)

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No labor
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No smell

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Sold Every-
where.



SOMEBODY SATISFIED.

The vegetarian is on the job,
His features wreathed in optimistic leer.
The price of meat he scorns. Corn on the cob
He now consumes, and smiles from ear to ear.

* * *

CENSORED.

A schoolgirl was required to write two hundred words about a motor-car. She submitted the following: "My uncle bought a motor car. He was out riding in the country when it busted going up a hill. The other 180 words are what my uncle said when he was walking back to town, but I know you wouldn't want me to repeat them."

HIGH(BALL) ART.

"Remember the old days when we used to paint up the town?"
"Yep—and now they use water colors."

* * *

ONE ON THE DEFENDANT.

There was a bold wench from Missouri,
Who stole the wet stock of a brewery.
When the judge called her case
She saved her disgrace
By giving the case to the jury.

* * *

IMPOSSIBLE PROVERB.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed"
Is a saying that seems funny,
For how can a friend, who is in need,
Advance a fellow money?

* * *

LITTLE BEAU PEEP!

Little Beau-peep, she dresses for you.
Her make-up is much, her clothes are few.
She hides her ears, but her back is bare.
Her knees are cold, but she doesn't care.
Her georgette waist is transparent, too.
She dresses like Eve and calls it new.
Modesty's asleep, but please don't weep.
Just like Beau peep! Little Beau peep!

TRUE TO TYPE.

It seems quite strange, as such things go,
No matter what the tint,
The girls who dress in calico
So seldom get in print.

A TOSS-UP.

"My heart is with the ocean!" cried the poet rapturously.

"You've gone me one better," said his sea-sick friend, as he took a firm grip on the rail.

* * *

DIVISION OF LABOR.

"I see Jack and his father are carrying on the business as usual."

"Sure; the old man operates the business while Jack does the carrying on."

* * *

TRYING!

First: "I read about a funny thing yesterday."

Second: "What was it?"

First: "A man sued for his overcoat and lost his suit."

A BAD GUESS.

Irate Householder (awakened by midnight reveller): "Go away! You're ringing at the wrong house!"

Reveller: "Not a bit, old boy—you're shouting out of the wrong window!"

* * *

INSOMNIA.

Visitor: "And what brought you here, my man?"

Prisoner: "Walking in my sleep, lady."

Visitor: "And they shut you up for that?"

Prisoner: "Well, it was in a bank where they found me walking."

* * *

THE CHANGE AND THE WEATHER.

She: "Wouldn't it be better if we didn't go out for supper? I think it's going to rain."

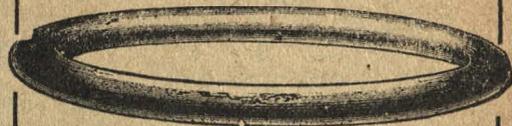
He: "Yes, I think so, too. I can tell by the change in my pocket."

Mistress—
Mary, your kitchen
is a picture!
However do you
get everything so
spotlessly clean
& bright?



Mistress, it do
look nice but it's
very little trouble
when you use
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DAILY INSPIRATION

"Behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be."—Rev., 22, 12.

SUNDAY.

"Keep thyself pure."—1 Tim., 5, 22.

OUR MISSION.

Talk of things that make people better for listening.

Resolve to see the world on the sunny side, and you have almost won the battle of life at the outset.

Be careful! Give this lonesome world a smile. We stay at longest but a little while.

Make people happy, and there will not be half the quarrelling or the tenth part of the wretchedness there is.

Our life is a bundle of little things, and yet in the after while

We may find the little things kindly done
Have gained us the Master's smile.

MONDAY.

"Add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge."—2 Peter, 1, 5.

WORTH KNOWING.

The arithmetic of life:

Add to the happiness of others,

Subtract from the pains of man.

Multiply the joys of all,

Divide the sorrows of as many as you can.

God's goodness has been great to thee.

Let never day nor night unhallowed pass;

But still remember what the Lord hath done.

All's well! all's best! The future's joy or
woe

Is in His keeping—Who alone can bless—

It is enough to love Him more and know

He will not love thee less.

TUESDAY.

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

WORRY AND DOUBT.

Worrying is one of the greatest drawbacks to happiness. Most of it can be avoided if we only determine not to let trifles annoy us, for the largest amount of worrying is caused by the smallest trifles.

Trust God when things look hopeless. God buries His workers, but carries on His work. On the first Good Friday Christ was dead. His enemies triumphed; but Easter came—Glorious Victory!

WEDNESDAY.

"I am He that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore. Amen!"—Rev., 1, 18.

CHRIST EVER LIVES.

Christ ever lives! When eyes are filled with
tear-drops,

And hearts are torn and rent and bowed
with grief;

In deepest, tend'rest sympathy He feels it,
He ever lives, His comfort brings relief.

Christ ever lives! And so with expectation

We wait that promised meeting in the air;

And while we wait, this fills the heart with
gladness,

To know He lives, and loves, and knows,
and cares.

Christ ever lives! What cheer to pilgrims
travelling

Along a road so rocky, rough and steep!

Feeling their utter helplessness, yet learning

He ever lives, to Shield and Save and Keep.

Christ ever lives! To succor those in trial,

When circumstances press, or health gives
way;

When dark and dreary seems the future
prospect,

He ever lives, to help and cheer, each day.

THURSDAY.

"Do they not err that devise ill?"—Prov.,
14, 22.

ERROR.

"Our imagination so magnifies the present hour, through constantly spending thoughts upon it, and so belittles eternity, through not thinking about it at all, that we make an eternity of nothing, and a nothing of eternity; and all this has its roots so deeply implanted in us that reason, though put on its guard, cannot protect us against the double error."—Pascal.

FRIDAY.

"I, the Lord, search the heart."—Jer.,
17, 10.

GEMS.

Find out men's wants and will, and meet
them there.

All worldly joys go less—to the one joy of
doing kindnesses.

If bitterness has crept into the heart in the friction of the busy day, be sure it steals away with the setting sun. Twilight is God's interval for peace-making.

The things that trouble us just now,

We will forget and wonder how

We were so narrow and so small

To let them worry us at all!

What 1920 Showed in New Zealand.

NO-LICENSE v. "WET" DISTRICTS.

Nature of Offence.	Cases reported to		Convictions and Com-	
	Police.	Wet No-L.	mittals.	Wet No-Li.
Soliciting Prostitution	22	nil	21	nil
Keeping Brothels or Disorderly Houses	27	nil	28	nil

SATURDAY.

"Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me and know my thoughts."—Psl., 139, 23.

* * *

Make God your religion, not religion your God.

If people are not glad to see us, we may be pretty certain that it is due to some fault in ourselves.

They who bring sunshine to the hearts of others, add to the store they already possess.

A life is beautiful only as it is useful. There is no beauty in the life that is lived for self alone, and no thought for others.

He is not the best Christian who makes the fewest false steps. He is the best who conquers by organising victory out of mistakes.

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The World's Smallest Nation.

By MR. EINAR K. KVARAN, of Iceland.

We got total Prohibition in Iceland in 1915. It is said that it is a total failure, that it does not work at all, or worse than not at all. Our opponents have with great obstinacy spread those rumors. Of course there have been difficulties. Some of these are owing to unsatisfactory control. Attempts have been made to smuggle intoxicants into the country, some of which have succeeded, and others not. The main obstacles have been that some members of the medical profession have abused their privileges. This misuse of the law can now be stopped. According to a new law the Government is going to get a monopoly on the importation of alcohol to Iceland, and according to the same law there will be Government regulations as to how much alcohol is to be imported and how big rations are to be allowed to physicians, veterinary surgeons and druggists, so that hereafter it is in the power of the Government to decide how great the import and consumption of alcohol shall be. I don't think there was any man or woman in the country that did not know beforehand that the law would sometimes be broken, but Prohibition has done a great deal of good. I am honestly convinced that nobody is imaginative enough to form a just estimate of the great blessing the Prohibition Act has been to us, Icelanders, during the last few years, both from a moral and an economic point of view.

A PRIME MINISTER'S SUPPORT.

Let me quote from a speech delivered by the present Prime Minister of Iceland, Mr. Magnusson, at the Parliamentary elections in 1916. He was then Chief of Police in Reykjavik, and therefore specially qualified to speak on the effect of the Prohibition Act. What he said was this:

"It has often been heard that the Prohibition Act ought to be repealed. It is maintained that the violations of it are so frequent that it is a disgrace to the nation, and that the only way out of it is to annul the prohibition of alcohol. I do not know if anybody expected at the time the Act came into force that it should not, from time to time, be broken, especially in the beginning. If anybody imagined such a thing it was simplicity indeed. It is unavoidable that such a law should be broken, and as a matter of fact it has been, but no more than could be expected. But I am quite convinced that the Prohibition Act has been highly beneficial. The Mayor here in Reykjavik has recently made the statement that at present there was not a single family in the town receiving parochial relief owing to drunkenness on the part of the breadwinner, whereas previously the percentage of such families was quite considerable. Formerly it was often a difficult job to muster the crews for the fishing boats, as many of the sailors were drunk. It now rarely happens that a sailor comes for mustering under the influence of drink. These two examples seem to me clearly to show how vast the difference is. It is therefore obvious that there can be no question of repealing the Prohibition Act, or making it less effective. I do not think it ever will be annulled."

Mr. Magnusson has now been our Prime Minister for five years, and he has authorized me to state that experience gained since 1916 has in no way altered his view of the matter.

THE BISHOP OF ICELAND'S VIEW.

The Bishop of Iceland, Dr. Helgason, in an interview with a Danish paper on November 5, 1919, was asked if he considered that on the whole Prohibition has been effective in Iceland. "Certainly," said the Bishop. "A matter often forgotten by gentlemen of the opposition is how many worn-out wives and poor children have better days since Prohibition? And on this point we clergymen speak from experience, which is worth more than the superficial observations of some journalists."

"So you do not wish for annulment of the Prohibition Act?" asked the interviewer. "No," answered the Bishop. "To do so would be a curse to Iceland."

A CONVERT.

I quote the words of a man who of all the inhabitants of Iceland has perhaps the greatest knowledge of the effects of the Prohibition Act. This gentleman is the present Mayor of Reykjavik, Mr. Zimsen. After having been in office for six years, he was re-elected last year. He has himself publicly declared that when the plebiscite on Prohibition was taken, he voted against the Act. He wrote to me on June 26, 1920, a letter which I now give you in translation:

"With reference to your request, I beg to state that my experience is that the Prohibition Act has been of invaluable benefit to a number of people here in Reykjavik—people who before the law came into force were either wholly or nearly ruined by the use of intoxicants. In spite of the violations, I consider the effects of the prohibition a considerable advantage to the population."

Many people were of the opinion that the authorities had not exerted themselves sufficiently to uphold the law, and that it should, if necessary, be made severer and the law-breakers should be compelled to respect it. But to return to former conditions—this was a proposition they did not consider worthy of a serious answer.

ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS ACCEPT THE INEVITABLE.

The Anti-Prohibitionists are beginning to acquiesce in the inevitable. We had Parliamentary elections in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, last winter. The elections in Reykjavik are proportional. There were four lists and twelve candidates. In Iceland there is no Anti-Prohibition party, but the opposition to Prohibition is undoubtedly strongest in Reykjavik. All the same there was no Anti-Prohibition candidate. Of the twelve candidates ten were avowed Prohibitionists. Of the remaining two the one said that he had never been interested for or against Pro-

hibition. The other said that by principle he was against Prohibition because he did not think it could ever be really effective. But he had realized that the tendency of the civilized world undoubtedly was in the direction of Prohibition, and under the circumstances it would naturally be impossible to abolish Prohibition in a country where it was already established. Both these candidates promised not to vote for the repeal of the Act nor for any alteration that would make it less effective. It is in this way that the Anti-Prohibitionists of Iceland have spoken of late, when they have spoken with any sense of responsibility. When they speak that way the opposition is not formidable, and it is obvious that Prohibition has gained a great victory in the country.

A SINISTER THREAT.

But last summer a new and serious difficulty arose. Then the commercial treaty between Spain and Iceland expired, and Spain announced that Iceland would no longer be included among the most favored nations unless she permitted the importation and sale of Spanish wines containing up to twenty-one per cent. alcohol. So far as we know this implies that the duty on Icelandic fish is to be doubled unless the Spanish liquors are permitted into the country. Our fishery products amount to from 66 to 88 per cent. of our total exports, and that it is considered by our leading business men that the whole of our fishing industry is in danger if this proposed Spanish tariff should come into force. So that I hope you will see how sinister an economic threat the Spanish demand is to the Icelandic nation.

The Spanish demand is not made in order to obtain any economic advantage from Iceland. Our only dealings with Spain are that we have bought salt from her and she has bought fish from us. Spain did not lose anything by our Prohibition. We imported no alcoholic drinks from Spain before the Prohibition, and there is no probability that we shall do so, even if the Act be repealed. Spain's demand appears to be wholly with the view of initiating a campaign against the principles of Prohibition. In February next year our Parliament is to settle the matter—to decide whether we are to repeal our Prohibition Act, or face the consequences of letting it remain unaltered. I do not know what will be the outcome of this matter in our Parliament if Spain adheres to her demand. But I know that our Prohibition then will be in great danger.

It does not seem to me that good and highly civilized people—and least of all temperance people—can with perfect tranquility of mind look at the spectacle of the world's smallest nation—which has only been trying to do its duty—being subject to such oppression.

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes says that the total importation of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes at the present is less than one-half of one per cent. of the total consumption of beverage liquors in the United States in pre-Prohibition days.

PROHIBITION AND UNION LABOR.

In a recent issue of the "San Diego Labor Leader," owned and controlled by the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council," there appeared an editorial bewailing the fact that "the poor working men are entirely deprived of beer while the importations of champagne have been merely 'reduced.'"

This article drew forth a long letter signed by Stanley M. Gue, member of Letter Carriers' Union No. 70, which is a vigorous defence of the Prohibition law. We give here-with a few paragraphs:

"I sincerely believe that the most hopeful thing for the working-class movement in America was the inauguration of the Prohibition amendment. A beer-guzzling, booze-befuddled working class is incapable of reading, thinking and fighting for the ultimate freedom of the toilers.

"Ask the Seamen's Union what was the greatest enemy they had to fight in their efforts to organise the seamen.

"Ask the United Mine Workers what one thing made their efforts to organise the mine workers such a long, heart-breaking job.

"Ask the organisers in the recent great steel strike what kept the steel workers in almost hopeless wage slavery for so many years. They will all answer, 'the booze business. . . .

"So I say, away with all this beer and wine propaganda, which is only an entering wedge to let loose the whole booze business on us once more.—Yours for an intelligent working class."

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