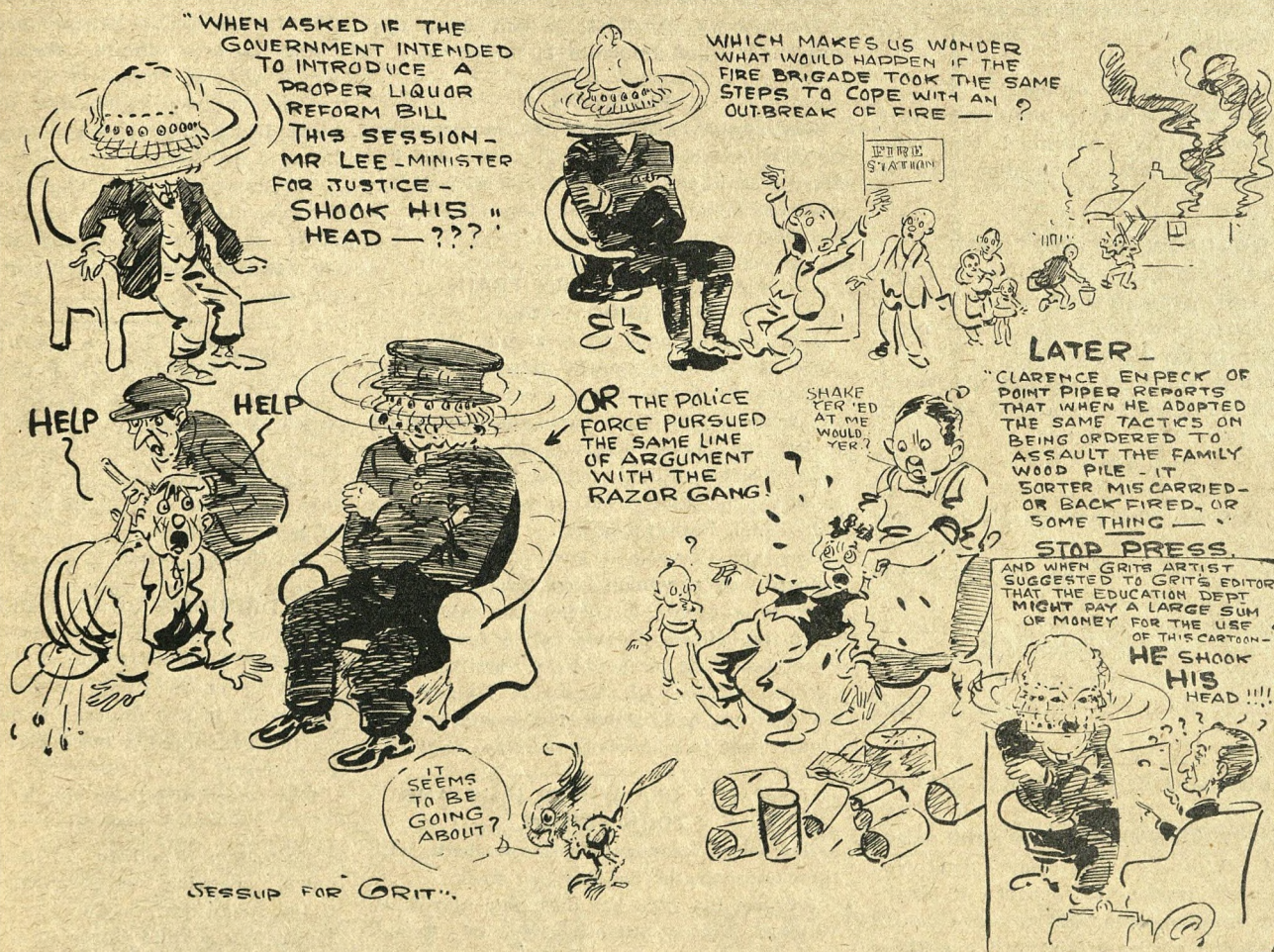


Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

VOL. XXII. No. 33. Twopence. SYDNEY, OCTOBER 18, 1928.

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



WHEN THE MINISTER SHOOK HIS HEAD.

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TEA

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REAPING THE WHIRLWIND. THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC'S DAILY HORRORS.

When we sow a liquor protecting vote in the ballot box of the country we reap a daily liquor horror in the Police Courts of the country.

The following incidents are just those that come under my notice as I hurriedly read some of the daily papers. They do not represent all the papers record, and the papers by no means record all the Courts reveal.

ST. PETERS' MAYOR.

Alderman Burrows, Mayor of St. Peters, was arrested after his car had hit a woman in New Canterbury-road, Dulwich Hill.

Sergeant Tyndall, of Marrickville police, preferred a charge of driving a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor against his Worship.

Ellen Smith, 68, of Constitution-street, Dulwich Hill, is in Marrickville Hospital with a broken left arm, incised wound to the forehead, and lacerations to the left forearm.

Her condition is not serious.

Sergeant Tyndall was on the scene almost immediately. It is understood that other charges are pending in connection with the affair.

DRUNKEN ACT COST LIFE.

It was a drunken wharf laborer's action that caused horses to bolt with a lorry in Dickson-street, City, on September 3—and it cost the man his life.

He was a man known on the wharves as Jack McLeod and "Scotty," the City Coroner (Mr. May) was told.

When he went to attend to his horses after luncheon, said Herbert Coppock, the lorry driver, McLeod, who was drunk, and had been sitting near him, made a staggering fall, and collapsed between the horses—on the trace chains.

Frightened, the horses bolted. Trying to release the man, Coppock was knocked down.

Accidental death was the Coroner's finding.

DENIED CRIME, BUT GLASS GAVE CLUE.

Charles William Johns, 19, a naval rating on H.M.A.S. Anzac, who pleaded guilty at Darlinghurst Sessions to a charge of breaking and entering, was said to have denied all knowledge of the affair until his finger prints were found on a glass.

It was stated that on June 27 accused entered the Blue Anchor Hotel, George-street, City, by means of a key. He then broke into a saloon bar and stole eight bottles of whisky, a revolver, and £7 in money.

Accused, it was added, was ordinarily quiet and reserved, and had borne a good character.

Replying to a question by Judge Curlew as to what view the naval authorities would take of accused's act, the police said it was

understood that accused would be dismissed from the service.

"Why did you do this?" asked the Judge of accused.

"I was under the influence of drink," he replied.

Accused was remanded pending inquiries by the Crown from the naval authorities.

MEAT CLEAVER. AMERICAN SAILORS FIGHT.

"Hackett was drunk and fighting with the crew. He used a meat cleaver. The other man was just fighting."

This was the complaint of the chief officer of the West Cusetta, John Anderson, when William Joseph Coughlin, 39, and Thomas Hackett, 36, seamen and cook respectively on the same vessel, who pleaded guilty at the Central Police Court to disorderly behavior on the ship recently.

Hackett was fined £2, or two days' imprisonment, and Coughlin £1, or one day.

FINED £15.

Edward David McKinley, 39, motor driver, for driving a motor van while under the influence of liquor, was fined £15, with £1/1/- costs, and had his license suspended for 12 months.

MAN ON WESTERN TRAIN. SLY-GROG CASE.

Emil Hunter, aged 20, a groom, who was fined £30, or three months' imprisonment, at the Central Police Court, was arrested on the western mail train three minutes before it left the Central Railway Station.

He pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license at what used to be the Friendship Hotel, Bathurst-street.

Sergeant Russell stated that the defendant and a woman sold three bottles of beer to a constable. When he raided the place the defendant could not be found; but, from something he heard, he hurried to the Central Station with Constable Walker, and walked up and down the western mail. Hunter was in a carriage near the engine.

MAN CUT OFF WIFE'S HAIR AND TOOK POISON.

The City Coroner (Mr. May) dealt with three queer deaths one day last week.

Because his wife had her hair marcelled, William August Ritchie (28), of Kepos-street, Redfern, took the scissors and cut her hair off.

The wife ran away, and refused to return to her husband. A week later a friend found Ritchie dead on a bed in his home, with a

glass smelling strongly of lysol by his side.

The wife said at the inquest that her husband used to drink heavily, and was bad-tempered and quarrelsome when drunk. Several times he had threatened to shoot her.

A verdict of suicide was returned.

AFRAID OF POLICE.

After cutting his wrist while drunk, George Nicholls (40) was worried lest the police should arrest him for being one of the razor gang, and "get him five years."

So he told a man who met him casually. That was on August 19. On September 3 Nicholls's body was recovered from the harbor of Walsh Bay. He had been dead several days.

It was stated at the the inquest that Nicholls had £200 in the Savings Bank and £500 at fixed deposit.

REFUSED HIM A KISS.

In support of her cross-petition, before Mr. Justice Halse Rogers, in the Darlinghurst Divorce Court, Heather Kathleen Keyte, wife of Thomas Keyte, declared that on one occasion, when her husband came home drunk, she refused to kiss him, and he knocked her down.

The husband, who had also asked for divorce, did not appear to defend his suit, which was dismissed, and the wife was granted a decree nisi on the grounds of desertion.

WANTED A DRINK. SUICIDE ON FARM.

"If I don't get a drink, I'll have to take strychnine," John Robert Travis, a farm hand at Tallabrook Station, Cowra, is alleged to have said at 3 a.m. At day-break his body was found in bed with a tin of poison nearby.

The Coroner returned a verdict of suicide.

FOR DRINKING DURING BEER STRIKE.

At the local Court, Darwin, the Northern Territory Workers' Union sued Neil Madson, a member of the Union, to recover a fine of £10 which it had imposed upon Madson for having patronised a hotel during the recent beer strike.

The Court dismissed the information.

Professor Kraepelin, of world-wide renown, checking up experiments of Dr. Ridge, found that, on an average, a man who had taken a fluid ounce of alcohol had to approach to 20 feet in order to read letters he had half an hour before read at a distance of 30 feet. The effect in diminished vision, he found, lasted for from four to five hours after drinking.

DENTAL SATISFACTION IS BOUND UP IN THE NAMES

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A COMPLICATED ISSUE.

POLITICS, PROHIBITION AND THE PRESIDENT.

By ERNEST H. CHERRINGTON.

The 1928 political campaign in the United States of America has become, very largely, a battle over the Prohibition issue. Other factors, of course, enter into the fight, but old-time political lines are less tightly drawn than ever before. The friends of Prohibition frankly recognise the existing situation, while the foes of this social policy endeavor to camouflage their own attitude and to confuse the issue by the utterly unwarranted claim that religious intolerance lies behind the growing tidal wave of opposition to their candidate.

The Republican Party has nominated as its candidates two men whose records and whose present attitudes upon the Prohibition question are entirely satisfactory to the dry forces of the nation. The platform adopted by the national convention of this party was unequivocally dry. Upon that platform the candidates for President and Vice-President are making their campaign.

The Democratic National Convention adopted a platform with which the representatives of the Prohibition group expressed themselves as being content. After the platform had been adopted, Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, and United States Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas were nominated for President and Vice-President respectively. Previous to the nomination, however, and before the adoption of the platform, an evidently "inspired" article stated that unless the Democratic platform was in harmony with Governor Smith's stand on the Prohibition question he would probably refuse to be a candidate. It was after this ultimatum that the Houston Convention of the Democratic Party adopted its platform, and then proceeded to the nominations.

In the closing moments of the convention a telegram from Governor Smith was read to the convention, announcing his acceptance of the nomination and reiterating his opposition to Prohibition and declaring that he felt it would be his duty to point the way to a modification of the Prohibition law. After the reading of this telegram, the convention adjourned without giving opportunity for anyone to comment or urge action. The dry forces immediately declared their dissatisfaction with the statement of the Presidential candidate, which was characterised by many as a bolt from the party platform.

An anti-Smith conference of dry Southern Democrats held at Asheville, North Carolina, urged the organisation of the Prohibition elements of the South to vote for the Republican Presidential candidate. The significance of this can hardly be understood by any who are not intimately familiar with the political history of the United States. Ever since the war between the States, the Southern States have been solidly Democratic. The total of Republican votes cast in many of these States

has in most instances been so small as to be of practically no political significance. To be Republican in some sections was to be a social pariah. The spectacle of life-long Democrats, some of them officers of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War, and many others the sons and grandsons of Confederate veterans, cheering a Republican candidate was incredible. Nothing more fully expresses the resentment felt in this stronghold of Democracy against the betrayal by Governor Smith.

Complicating the situation is the general distrust of Tammany Hall. This organisation, which controls the Democracy in New York City, has an unequalled reputation for graft and corruption. The relation between it and organised vice, gambling, prostitution and the liquor interests, through the past, has written the blackest chapters in American political life. Tammany Hall, while Democratic in New York City, has been the bitter enemy of Democracy outside of New York. It is said to have knifed every Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party for the last sixty years. To it are attributed the defeats of many standard-bearers of Democracy, while it opposed Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson, the only Democrats elected to the Presidency since the Civil War.

Anti-Smith committees have been formed in many States in the Union besides the Southern States. Democratic women have taken a leading part in the organisation of committees and groups to fight the Tammany saloon candidate. The National Democratic Women's Law Enforcement League, which has branches in every State in the Union, is ardently supporting the Republican candidate. The anomaly of Democratic Women's Hoover clubs, which are springing up overnight in Democratic States, is suggestive. Women who are members of the National Democratic Committee or of State Democratic committees are resigning their positions on the grounds that they will not support Governor Smith. It is highly probable that more women will vote in the election

this year than have ever voted in any preceding election, and it is commonly conceded that the overwhelming majority of these women will cast their vote against the liquor candidate.

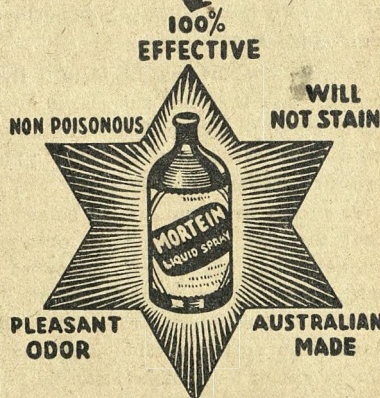
The record of Governor Smith on Prohibition has been widely circulated. His consistent opposition while a member of the Legislature of New York to measures that would control or regulate the saloon, his support of measures that would extend the liquor trade, and his opposition to important legislation.

(Continued on page 10.)

MORTEIN

The best of insect SPRAYS

The super points



LOW PRICE

8oz. Bottles (with free sprayer)

CITY.... 1/6

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Also packed in 16oz 32oz 64oz 128oz tins.

Larger Sizes are Cheaper

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Manufactured by CLIFFORD, LOVE & CO., LTD.



MINORITIES AND MAJORITIES.

By Ernest Trafford (General Secretary, New South Wales Band of Hope Union.)

There is no doubt that the defeat of the Prohibition issue of September last has aroused a deep interest on the part of all Temperance workers concerning the future. At first we were stunned, but it is becoming evident with time that the interest in, and for Total Abstinence and Prohibition have, by its defeat on September 1 last, received a stimulus in its work and workers. The arrogant bumptiousness of the liquor party, with their aggressive progressive policy, in seeking to establish many and more licensed houses, in celebration of their recent victory, is all having its untold influence upon our cause and workers.

Australia's National Emblem is the "Boomerang," and it is not surprising even at this early stage to find a "rebound" among those who were careless where they placed their cross on September 1 last.

Requests are continually being expressed that we did not begin to organise early enough, that we lacked money to compete with the liquor party's great ill-gotten wealth. Meanwhile, the more thoughtful have been trying to find a means whereby the defeat of September 1 can be turned into a greater victory than would have been ours, had we polled a majority last Referendum.

If the objective of the Prohibition party is ever to be reached, it is becoming increasingly realised that a carefully-planned educational campaign, with a carefully-thought-out syllabus, covering a number of years, must begin. That the most intellectual, best equipped, educated, and experienced men of the Commonwealth and State must be brought into the Movement, to offer willing service in this great work of reform. Spasmodic effort must cease, the work must be systematic, regular and thorough, if the ultimate objective is to be obtained.

If intoxicating beverages due to the use of alcohol is the basis of the major part of our crime, the cause of our national corruption (the canker worm), which is eating into our national manhood, filling our prisons, and economically hindering our Australian manufactures. If the "open air" is a menace to every work of social reform, undertaken by the Social Reformer, the Churches, the politicians, then the minority must begin to educate the majority.

"Vox Populi," "Voc Dei," is not always true. It can only be true where there is a healthy public opinion, and to secure this, the lies uttered by the liquor party in the past must be unmasked, the half-truths more

misleading than lies must find chapter and verse, and placed in their right context, and find their right proportions and place. The Church must no longer look upon the question of Prohibition as she looks upon her Churches' seasons, to be picked up and dropped from time to time. Every season must be for Temperance and Prohibition. The work waiting to be undertaken must not be left alone to the clergy. The laity have their part in this great matter, and the sooner the public realise that this is not only a church matter but a national matter, the sooner will we raise the issue of Prohibition into its proper place.

Greater facilities must be sought in the Public Schools of the State for the purpose of constructive teaching in Health and Temperance. Men who have a gift for writing should be approached and encouraged to dedicate their pen to story writing, with the definite purpose of advancing our cause. It is essential that we take a larger place in Magazines and Press, with articles dealing with Temperance and Prohibition. There is a romance in the realm of Temperance Reform work, which is peculiar to itself. The Prohibitionist is not the "crank" he is often credited to be. The science of Prohibition embraces most of the other sciences, Chemistry, Medicine, Economics, Legislation, International Relationships, Religions, and it is not to be wondered at, that the thoughtless and careless cast their vote in favor of the "wets." Every science has had to struggle for its existence, and no science has won its way into popularity without its derided (Continued on page 13).

THIS CONCERNS YOU!

FIVE EDUCATIONAL LECTURES ON "ALCOHOL"

To be given in
THE SUNSHINE LUNCHEON ROOM,
140 Elizabeth Street, City
(Opp. Mark Foy's, Ltd.)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1928, at 8 p.m.:
"Alcohol: A Hindrance to Child Life." Dr. Harvey Sutton (Medical Officer, Department of Education, N.S.W.)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1928, at 8 p.m.:
"Alcohol: A Hindrance to Health." By a Macquarie-street Specialist.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1928, at 8 p.m.:
"Alcohol: An Incentive to Lawlessness." By a District Court Judge. Chairman, Sir Charles Rosenthal.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1928, at 8 p.m.:
"Alcohol: A Hindrance to National Brotherhood." By a Leading M.L.A.

These lectures are the first of a series organised by New South Wales Band of Hope Union, and while intended for the youth of the State, are open to all interested persons, and should prove useful to all Temperance workers, Sunday School teachers, Educational workers, Child Welfare workers, and all who in any way seek to instruct youth. You are invited to attend and bring a friend.

R. B. S. HAMMOND, President.
ERNEST TRAFFORD, Gen. Sec.

You will assist this Temperance Educational Forward Movement by making these lectures known.

AN APPEAL

FOR N.S.W. BAND OF HOPE UNION FUNDS.

Your interest in the Young People, and your undoubted belief that prevention is better than cure, encourages me to write to you with confidence.

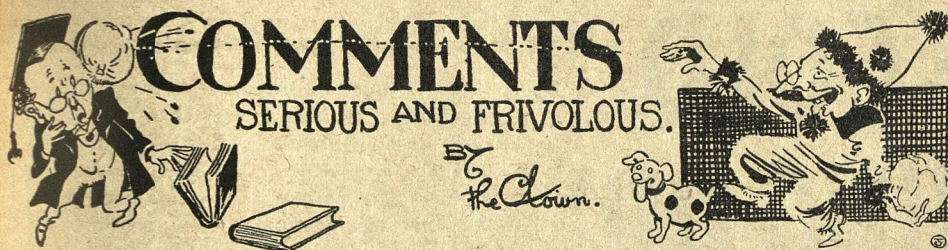
I have just accepted the position of President of the Band of Hope Union, and see great possibilities ahead of this Movement to instruct Young People as to the wisdom of Total Abstinence.

A gentleman has offered me £100 if I can raise £150 in the next 30 days for work among the Young People. He is anxious that others should enjoy and share with him the privilege of doing this for those who will soon be taking our place in the affairs of the country.

Will you contribute to this modest amount, and enable us to claim the promised £100? We have cabled Jack Hobbs, the great cricketer, and asked him to take part in a Special Meeting next November for our boys and girls. This will be the public start of a great attempt to make life safer and more useful for our Young People.

Yours sincerely,

Robert B. S. Hammond



When a man doesn't know which way to turn, he can always turn to the right; when he does not know which way to look, he can always look up.

It is a dangerous thing to monkey with Nature; of course, that fact will not stop anyone from trying.

The ass and the horse may look to be the same, and so man mated them, and the result is a sterile hybrid. Nature says, "No further in this direction."

In flowers they have achieved results of a remarkable kind, and then we find the new kinds are without perfume.

We devise new delectable foods, and our teeth decay; new headgear, and our hair disappears; new pleasures, and our capacity to enjoy shrivels up. Margery Sivett Mansfield gives some advice to those who refuse the natural, healthy complexion that results from exercise, sleep, and sane eating.

Women should look well at lips before they rouge them;

Rouge lays any story bare
That may be hiding there, quiet and proud
On pale lips. Rouge makes it cry aloud.

Oh, I have seen such desolate despair
Cut through the dark and shock the still
night air

From carmined lips! No friendly shadows
hide

Sploches of scarlet, drooping and wide.

Some mouths are bitter, twisted jealousies,
Some fairly drool

The syrup of their mental lecheries,
Starved lips there are, and lips that sucked
distress

And even young and cool,
Soft lips have tales of selfish wilfulness.

Mouths are the records of the changing
years,

They stand when frowns have been forbid-
den, and quick tears;

But give a pencil, give a pencil to a fool,
She'll underline with crimson what they tell.
Women should look well at lips before they
rouge them,

Women should look well!

* * *
"The ancient Greeks wore short skirts,"
says an archaeologist. There are ancient
Australians who do the same.
* * *

THE NEWSPAPER CURSE.

The modern newspaper is like a good steak that the flies have spoiled. When they are not rotten with sex stunts, or the over-emphasis of the depravity disclosed in divorce proceedings, they are busy poisoning the public mind with half truths or even wilfully fattering lies.

The cables have informed us of the strain placed upon international relations by the leakage of the text of the Anglo-French naval pact. This has had a dramatic sequel. The special correspondent of an American paper has been expelled from France. This

writer refused to disclose how he had obtained an important document. Bribery, corruption, lies, and what does the paper care if a war follows. The liquor business says, "Our trade our politics"; the modern newspaper says, "News sells the paper."

A report published in the "New York Times," on July 25, crediting the National Association of Pressed and Blown Glassware Manufacturers with having adopted a resolution at their convention in Atlantic City, N.J., favoring the legalising of light wines and beer was denied through the columns of the "Times" on July 27, by E. J. Barry, of Toledo, president, and C. M. Rodefer, of Bel-laire, Ohio, member of the Executive Board. The report to which these gentlemen took exception asserted that the manufacturers were eager to resume production of 4,000,000 gross of beer bottles annually. "Not only is this untrue," said Mr. Barry, "but beer bottles are not included in the products of these manufacturers." Mr. Rodefer said that the question of Prohibition was not touched upon at all during the convention.

The "New York Times" ranks in U.S.A. as the "S.M. Herald" does here. They are hardly to be excused as victims; rather are they the vicious disseminators of untruth.

Annie S. Swan was quoted by the liquor interests in their anti-Prohibition campaign. This is what the famous writer really said:

"Prohibition has come to stay. Every-where the conditions of the people proclaim what it has done for them. Homes and children have been blessed beyond all description, and the saloons, with all their horrors, the toll they took in human suffering and life, will never come back.

"There are some lesser evils arising out of the defiance of the laws among those who have money to burn; the criminal class has been reinforced by those who pander to the passion for drink, and there is still regret-

table excess among the younger set in the leisured classes.

"But that will pass; and the experiment in social reform which America so courageously undertook will yet be fully justified by her and her children.

"We have all something to learn from one another. Even youth has much to give us. This young country, awake and alive to danger, determined that her sons and daughters shall come to the real business of living free and without handicap, presents an object lesson to the world."

AN ENGLISH ILLUSTRATION.

Can a modern newspaper be fair? It seems impossible.

The Temperance Legislation League in its last statement says:

"On June 27th 'The Times' published a report of the debate in the House of Lords on the previous day on Lord Balfour of Burleigh's bill. There were eight speakers, representing all parties and not divided in attitude by party affiliations. Four of the eight speakers supported the second reading of the bill and four opposed. 'The Times' gave something over two-and-a-half columns of report, but more than three-fourths of the report were given to the four opponents of the bill and less than a fourth to the four supporters! It would not be seriously suggested that the disproportion was justified by the respective status of the speakers, and the Official Report of the debate effectually prevents us from discovering an explanation in the relative quality of the speeches.

"The 'Daily Telegraph,' another of the very few newspapers left which give reasonably adequate reports of parliamentary proceedings, gave two of its long columns to a report of the adjourned debate on the Balfour of Burleigh bill. Its high sense of duty and impartiality in the transmission of trustworthy information on non-party questions were somewhat strangely illustrated in its report of the debate. Seven-eighths of its entire report were given to the speeches of the opponents of the bill (each of whom was reported), and only one-eighth of the report to the speeches of the supporters of the bill, of whom only two were even mentioned. Even the Earl of Lytton, a Unionist, who knows more of the history and practical developments of the principle under discussion than anyone else in the House of Lords, was not even mentioned. His speech was completely ignored in the 'Daily Telegraph' report."

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

NOVEMBER 4, 1928.

"To legislate against drink is indirectly to legislate against crime."

—SIR EVELYN RUGGLES-BRISE, Chairman of the Prison Commission of England and Wales.

GRAINS OF GOLD WORTH PICKING UP!

WOULDN'T YOU RATHER?

Be a plain Friend, valued, trusted, honored and held at all times unquestioned in your motives—just loved and believed in—than to have all the wealth of the richest, or all the fame of the most famous?

Wouldn't you?

Do your work to-day, humble and plain though it be, so long as you do it honestly and courageously and efficiently, and enter a report at its close that represents the best of which you are capable—than to be given the handling of bigger affairs and feel at the end of the day that you had been slighted here and there and that the responsibility of the job and your inability to do it had taken away all the joy of it.

Wouldn't you?

Have a character that at all times would represent courageous service performed, and helpfulness put afloat wherever its influence might touch—than to have all the acclaim that might follow in the wake of a mere reputation or hereditary honor, which might be shattered in a single day by some single stroke of fortune.

Wouldn't you?

Be a believer in the ultimate great reward for all service and in absolute goodness as a permeating force among men—than to be a doubter and a questioner and thus lose the hourly joy and happiness that never fails to enter the life and very soul of the man who has the courage to believe?

Wouldn't you?

INDUSTRY.

The indifferent man of to-day will be the insolvent man of to-morrow.

In every calling, great or small, it is industry supports us all.

CONQUERED AT LAST.

Indigestion, Nerves and Head-aches disappear as if by Magic.

J D.P. Digesto

If not obtainable from your local Chemist or Store, write direct to

PATTISON, J.D.P.,

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2/6 and 4/6 post free.

Mention "Grit" when ordering.

AUSTRALIAN CASH ORDERS, Ltd
351-357 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

CASH ORDERS FOR EVERYTHING.
ICE CHESTS FROM 2/6 PER WEEK.

It is not the great deeds that make people's lives happy, but the little pleasantnesses of daily life.

* * *

It is the self-centred people who are lonely.

* * *

The richer the gift, the richer the giver.
No one was ever the worse for giving.

A REGULAR PRAYER.

Lord, let me live like a Regular Man,
With Regular friends and true,
Let me play the game on a Regular
plan
And play that way all through;
Let me win or lose with a Regular
smile
And never be known to whine,
For that is a "Regular Fellow's" style
And I want to make it mine.

Oh, give me a regular chance in life,
The same as the rest, I pray,
And give me a Regular girl for a wife
To help me along the way.

Let me know the lot of humanity,
Regular woes and joys
And raise a Regular family
Of Regular girls and boys!

Let me live to a Regular good old age,
With Regular snow-white hair,
Having done my labor and earned my
wage,
And played my game for fair;

And so at last when the people scan
My face on its peaceful bier,
They'll say, "Well, he was a Regular
Man!"
And drop a Regular tear!

Men continually forget that happiness is a condition of the mind, not a disposition of circumstances.

* * *

Joy is not in things, it is in us.

* * *

Developing your own virtues and tinkering up your own vices is a more profitable plan than worrying about those of others.

* * *

The reason for craving alcohol is that it is an anaesthetic, even in moderate quantities. It obliterates a part of the field of consciousness, and abolishes collateral trains of thought.—Prof. W. James, "Principles of Psychology."

LOVE.

Love is the greatest word in any language—because it means more than any other word. It is elemental. It is something felt—though impossible to define—something known though unseen. Love is always there.

The greatest argument ever presented for belief in God is the one written briefly that "God is Love."

Love is universal.

Love a man and he at once becomes your friend; likely he will lay down his life for you. Love a worthy cause and at once the cause becomes your life and you would sacrifice your fondest dreams for it. Love your work and all the work-a-day-ness of it disappears.

Love is unselfishness.

If there is love left, somewhere, then hope is there, and no matter what the disaster the vital germs of joy remain.

If someone still loves you or you still love someone, hopefulness for you cannot die. For the light of love is the light of life, because—

Love is Life.

Love your friends, love your work, love your lot in life, love nature. Love everything that is, for back of everything that is is a divine purpose—itsself reflecting love.

Love is All!

THE JOY OF LIVING.

Life is too short to be unhappy at work. If work were not part of the joy of living, life would not be worth living at all.

NEW CANADIAN CATHEDRAL ORGANS,

by Sherlock Manning.

Church and Home Models, 21 Stops,
12 Sets Reeds.

These instruments are capable of the combination of a Pipe Organ. Very Powerful Tone, and easily operated bellows. Considered by several eminent Organists the greatest Organ value in Sydney.

CASH OR TERMS.

Sole Agents:

G. H. MARTIN and CO.,

10 Queen Victoria Buildings,
GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

The Sunshine Lunch Room

S.A. CHAMBERS, 140 ELIZABETH ST.

A Dainty LUNCH OR MID-DAY DINNER
Served by Voluntary Helpers.

PRICES MODERATE. HOURS: 12-2 p.m.

Come and meet your friends here for Lunch
as often as you can, and so help the
Alliance Funds.

The Sunshine Lunch Room is available for evening functions. Quotations gladly given for the use of the Room, Piano, Crockery and Gas.

REMEMBER, ALL PROCEEDS USED FOR
TEMPERANCE WORK.

THE WONDERFUL JEW. CHILDREN AND THEIR SAVINGS.

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

I will feel indebted to the fanatics who write to me condemning me for the great credit I give the wonderful Jewish race for the progress it has made in the world, and for its aid in world's advancement if they "Ley off."

I have a letter before me from an Australian. It reads: "You should have a dozen pickled cucumbers stuffed down your throat, and, after having them tamped down with a 'gefulte' fish, exploded. Name four Jews that ever amounted to anything? Where do you get all that rot from?"

I reply: "A dozen pickled cucumbers! A 'gefulte' fish! Man, oh man! what a glorious death—especially if I had them washed down with a few cups of Griffith's tea."

"Jesus Christ was a Jew, and the Greatest Man that ever lived, or ever will live. Lord Disraeli was a Jew. Lord Reading is a Jew. He rose from the humble ranks of poor, struggling lawyers to be Viceroy of India, and English Ambassador in the United States. Columbus was a Genoese Jew; he discovered America. Now, will you be quiet?"

When Mr. Louis Brandeis was seated a Judge of the United Supreme Court, the Gentiles yelled "crook;" "grafter"; "What is the country approaching?" The fact of the matter is: Louis Brandeis is the most trusted and loved jurist on the Supreme Court Bench.

There never was a Jew, there never will be a Jew, whether he be in judicial ermine, public office where a nation's existence is at stake, or any other official robes, who can be tempted to betray his trust. I do not care how "crooked" his reputation may be previous to high office. I know this, that when he accepts a position where the honor of the Hebrew race is concerned, he must go straight. He is beyond question. His integrity is as impregnable as Gibraltar. Why? Because the honor of the Hebrew race lies in his hands. Honor for the Hebrew race is greater than all the gold and diamonds on earth, and no matter how the dignitary may feel about it, the Hebrew race will see to it that the honor of the Hebrew race is beyond all else in the world to the Hebrews; and he cannot, he must not, dishonor the Hebrew race. That is something that Jews and Gentiles have never before been told.

I say this: Lower your emigration barriers to the Hebrew race. Get all the Jews to come to Australia you can, and as quickly as you can. They will not "hog" your labor market, because they are not unskilled laborers. They have too many brains for the pick-and shovel brigade. Brains, not brawn, is what made Jews make America the nation it is to-day. They are financiers. They are wizards of finance. They are a sober, thinking race. They are employers. They are business experts. They expand.

They are not money-hoarders; they are money spenders. They will send a pound after a penny. They do not worry about financial loss; they worry about financial gain. And no matter how large the factory of a Jew may be, or how many employees there are in that factory, all the Jew worries about is a larger factory and more employees. Find me the Jew "gandy dancing" (using a shovel).

In the more than a million miles I have travelled throughout the world I have never met a dozen Jewish vagrants. They're a proud race, and there has never been a big Jewish drive for funds towards a Jewish charity or other Jewish organisation in the history of the United States where the Jews went outside the Hebrew race for contributions. And there never has been a big drive for either Roman Catholic or Protestant endeavor that the Jews have not rallied to. The first man to enlist in the United States army for the world's war was a Jew.

They are good sports; and although "Grit" is not a sporting publication, I am sure that our broad-minded host, "Bob" Hammond, will give us a little space in this issue to show our appreciation—while he lives—for the 80-years-old philanthropist whom Theodore Roosevelt termed "America's greatest, noblest citizen." He arrived in New York—a poor little emigrant boy—carrying a bundle. Russia persecuted him; sent some of his relatives to Siberia. To-day this man—Nathan Straus—provides pasteurised milk for all and any babies in America that desire it. Nathan Straus is a Prohibitionist.

This excerpt is from the New York "Times" of 30/5/28:

"TWO TROTTING STARS TO REPRESENT STRAUS.

"Bob Armstrong, 2.03½, and Tom Bradley, 2.07½, to Race for Aged Philanthropist.

"Nathan Straus, the 80-years-old philanthropist, still holds his deep love for the trotter. For many years Mr. Straus has de-

rived great pleasure in owning fast, royally-bred horses. This season he will be represented by the two fleet performers, Bob Armstrong, 2.03½, and Tom Bradley, 2.07½."

"TO PRESENT GENERATION.

"Julius Rosenwald, millionaire philanthropist, believes future generations should provide their own philanthropies. He so expressed himself in explaining his request that the Julius Rosenwald fund, which now exceeds 20,000,000 dollars, be fully expended within 25 years after his death.

"Mr. Rosenwald made an additional gift of 2,000,000 dollars to the fund, turning over to it 20,000 shares of Sears-Roebuck stock of par 100 dollars.

"Times are changing so rapidly that it is impossible for us to predict the needs of future generations," Mr. Rosenwald said. "For that reason, I have asked the trustees to give away the entire fund within 25 years after my death.

"I realise that such a stipulation is contrary to current practice, but I believe that the greatest good can come through the

(Continued on page 12.)

Father and Son Welfare Movement

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A Personal Chat with my readers

CHARITY AND VICE.

We have just suffered a united appeal on behalf of 95 Sydney charities.

We are strangely proud of our charity and pleased with the meagre sum of £10,000 that an army of indefatigable people coaxed from the pockets of over 1,000,000 people.

Churches thunder against gambling and smilingly accept the biggest portion of this £10,000 that they can persuade the committee to allocate to their church charity.

The pitiable thing is that the largest single factors in raising this £10,000 on Rose Day are the "chocolate wheels" so-called. We used to be ashamed of roulette tables and spinning jinneys, now we invest them with the cloak of charity and make them respectable with the blessing of a church eager to profit by them.

A charity is evidence of failure somewhere and instead of being ambitious to have more charities, we ought to be busy ruthlessly exposing the causes of our necessities and patiently busy in removing them.

I calculate that 750,000 people in Sydney do not give one cent to these charities, and on Charity Saturday the other 250,000 give on an average about threepence each, the balance being the result of gambling or purchasing, and the whole State cheerfully spent £42,000 on drink in the twelve hours in which the effort was made to raise this pitiable £10,000. We have reason to be ashamed of the conditions that make it necessary to provide Sydney with 95 charities, and even more ashamed of the means employed to raise money on their behalf.

Thank God there are charities that refuse to touch the money that comes from linking charity with the vice of gambling.

In 1893 in New Zealand £500,000 was the total amount invested on the totalisator, it has now reached the enormous sum of £8,000,000. New Zealand provided the pathetic figure of a vigorous old Archbishop denouncing gambling, while his son invented the devilish and ingenious totalisator that increased gambling so tremendously.

Here we have the pitiable fact that the Church does not even now bother to condemn gambling, but provides workers and greedily takes the proceeds of the charity collection that relies on a gambling device to enable it to reach its paltry £10,000.

* * *

WHAT DO YOU WISH?

I sat on the tram to-day and a man wearing as little as a fashionable lady drove a motor lorry past.

His arms were wonderful and beautiful. I found my mind dancing back to my old

gymnasium days, and a vagrant wish filled me with a wistful longing for that young man's strength. I smiled as I wondered what good would it do, if I had?

I have sometimes envied the splendid motor car that has clouded me with its dust, then I grow reconciled to being without, when I recall that it neither makes the owner more useful nor happier than I am.

I expect all of us at times wish we could sing, play, preach, had money or beauty of person. It is a good and wholesome thing to have a good look at one's wishes, trace them to their lair and honestly weigh up the probable result if such a wish came true.

S. Hall Young had a fine wish, he expressed it in these lines:

"Let me die, working, still tackling plans unfinished, tasks undone!

Clean to its end, swift may my race be run;
No laggard steps, no faltering, no shirking;

Let me die, working!

"Let me die, thinking, let me fare forth still with an open mind,
Fresh secrets to unfold, new truths to find,
My soul undimmed, alert, no question blinking;

Let me die, thinking!

Let me die, laughing, no sighing o'er past sins, they are forgiven.

Spilled on this earth are all the joys of heaven;

Let me die, laughing!"

* * *

THOSE COUPONS.

Are you going to take a hand in my charity hunt for Green Coupons?

Pay cash, get a discount, hand it over to charity, that would be worthwhile.

Please let me have a line if you can help in this way.

I have a vision of Christmas helpfulness as the result that will be a very real comfort to many.

* * *

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

The liquor evil is a world problem and from many angles in hundreds of languages it will be preached about on Sunday, November 4. Please ask your clergyman to devote one sermon on that Sunday to this gigantic evil.

I need not express my views on this evil, they have been told you in "Grit" to a point of weariness, but I do urge you to encourage your clergyman to preach on the question of the Christian and the body and soul-destroying liquor traffic.

Ask the local paper to report it and if need be write the account for the paper and send me a copy of it.

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

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

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1928.

We have great newspapers giving the pride of place to a prize fight, and the radio has become the devoted servant of the wrestling that is even more brutal than prize fighting.

I used to think that bulldogs fought Because with courage they were fraught.

I used to think
They did not shrink
Or wince in trials heroic
Because they had the heart and nerve
Which always thrills us to observe
In men of might
And brawn who fight
And take blows like a Stoic.

But bulldogs fight, I've lately read,
Because they're soggy in the head.
If they bear pain
With grim disdain
And bite with savage unction,
If they keep fighting when they start
Till some one comes and pries apart
Their foaming jaws
It is because
Their thyroids do not function.

Perhaps the game lads in the ring
Who lead and jab and punch and swing
And take rude blows
Upon the nose
And chin until they're groggy,
Are not so gallant after all,
Their thyroids may be rather small;
And that explains
Why bruisers' brains
So frequently are foggy.

The Editor

ALFRED E. SMITH.**A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.****FROM NEWSBOY, FISHSELLER AND LABORER TO FOUR TIMES GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.**

By JACK CREAGH.

The nomination of Governor A. E. Smith, or "Al" of New York, as he is known, is the culminating point of a career that is another proof of the great advantages to be gained by being a citizen of the great United States.

There are other democratic peoples—Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and, in fact, all British colonies; but the prizes at stake in U.S.A. are so much bigger than any other nation can, or rather does, offer that one has to lift his hat figuratively speaking to those who began the United States Government, and to that great line of statesmen who have led the great American nation up to the present day. And, believe you me, the limit has not been reached, for I firmly believe that the older Governments of Europe especially will one day sit up and take more notice of the wonderful way of the Government of the United States, born in poverty and oppression, cursed in the beginning by being controlled by the old-world habits and national weaknesses born of conservative application of government. Thank God, the day of hereditary control is soon to be broken up. Where it has been broken up, as in U.S.A., progress has been made, and now stands as a beacon light to those peoples who are still blind, tolerating war and class government.

AL SMITH A PRODUCT OF NEW YORK CITY.

Hoover is a product of a farm community; Al Smith is the product of the great city of New York.

When Al was born Brooklyn bridge was under construction, and I am told that he was, as a young child, very interested in that bridge, which was then, and still is, the great bridge wonder of the world.

I wonder had this huge bridge anything to do with the great ambition of young Al. He was practically born under the shadow of the bridge in a poor tenement house, 174 South Street; the date December 30, 1873. His father was a truckman, "Like Mike"; his mother before marriage was Catherine Mulvihill. Both parents were born and reared in New York.

No matter what opponents say of Al Smith to-day the people of the American nation take off their hats to the memory of that truckman and that devoted mother who have given them, the nation, such a true boy, then an honest youth, and now a man who may be seated in the White House.

If he is beaten, as I think he will be, then he will have been honored by a great service to the United States in a small part, and to New York State in a larger part. He will have had honor enough, for to be picked as one of two men who will fight the issues

that will bring forth a king in the true sense of the word is sure a great honor.

FATHER DIES WHEN AL SMITH WAS TWELVE.

The history of the early days of Al Smith are intensely interesting. His father died when he was 12. When his father was ill, young Al did not think it beneath him to sell papers to help his mother. He was taken from school to do this. Clarkson and Ford, oil firm, gave him his first real job. Then the call of the public was first heard, and we find him working in the Fulton Fish Market. The hours were four in the morning to five at night.

But mother had to have money, and at 15 years we find the boy earning 15 dollars a week. This was big money for a boy, and he was the envy of all other Eastside boys. Better pay found him working for a Brooklyn pump works, after seven years at the fish.

Even as a youth young Smith was bright, imaginative, eloquent, devoutly attached to his church—R.C. Soon we find him a member of the house of Tammany, his first political activity coming through his association as a member of the Seymour Club, a Democratic organisation. In 1895 he got his first political job as a clerk in the Commissioner of Jurors' office.

In 1903 the Assembly man from the district was not attending to his duties at Albany, so the district leader began looking for a more reliable Tammanyite. Al Smith was picked, which meant his election; but his wit and mixing qualities, combined with zeal for Tammany, put him right on top.

AT ALBANY:

Young Smith had been married three years. His first year or two at Albany was spent looking round. Then he became active, and after ten years as Assemblyman he became Speaker of the New York State House. Young man still, Al studied the political points, and as Speaker he was in a good position to do so.

An important turning point came when he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the New York State Factory Investigation Commission. New York factory life was hard at this time, and the famous Triangle Waist factory fire brought things to a head.

Smith and the Commission made a careful survey of general conditions, and the evi-

dence made young Smith a champion of the workers' cause, which led to much good to factory workers, and made for Al Smith's popularity—so much so that he soon became Governor of New York State, and was four times elected Governor, and at the present time he still is Governor.

SMITH NO GRAFTER.

Tammany Hall, of which society Smith is a member, has in the past brought out through many of its members a number of grafters and graft scandals.

The house of Bung is in no small measure responsible for this, but of Al Smith it can be said that, while he had more power than anyone since Bosses Tweed and Croker, no one can bring forward anything against Smith. He seems to have kept from the personal graft crowd, and he personally has brought to light many cases where others were feathering their nests with dollar bills at the nation's expense.

Smith is a real home-bird. He has devoted much time to his wife and children. He has a charming personality, and is gifted with a wide vision, and tact, and sense.

SMITH A "WET" AND ROMAN CATHOLIC

The two reasons why most people think Smith will fail in the Presidential election are—first, he is a "Wet"; second, a Roman Catholic.

I firmly believe at heart Al Smith would like to see all strong drink successfully wiped out; but he is the nominee of Tammany, and that means that he belongs to a society that liquor interests help form. Some say it is a straight-out liquor society. Suffice it to say that it has always fought for liquor against any reform brought by the people for its curtailment.

In the past every saloon was for Tammany, and Tammany depended on every saloon, especially on election day. It is still the same old tiger, but its claws have been cut; and while in New York city it is still a great power, its history and achievements have told against Tammany throughout the

(Continued on page 15.)

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A Complicated Issue—

(Continued from page 3.)

lation directed against prostitution and gambling have been the subject of comment in most of the newspapers. It is this record which has aroused the women of the nation to an opposition that is unprecedented. Governor Smith's attitude upon the saloon question may be gathered not alone from his votes upon this subject or by the use of his influence in securing the repeal of the New York State Prohibition enforcement law, but also by a widely-published interview in which he expressed his willingness to co-operate in bringing back the day when he could put his foot on a brass rail and blow the froth off a glass of beer. He has also been very widely quoted as having made the indiscreet statement that the Democratic Party is a saloon party. His choice of a wet Republican as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, which has charge of the campaign, has alienated many thousands who would normally support the Democratic Party, but who believe that the present contest is not between the Republicans and the Democrats, but between the liquor element and the moral forces of the nation.

It is commonly felt that while Prohibition is the outstanding issue of the whole campaign, more than Prohibition is involved. The question of constitutional government, the rights of a majority to express their will in law, the anarchistic plea for nullification, the menace of liquor corruption in high political office, and the fear lest Tammany henchmen from the underworld may gain control of strategic positions in the national body politic, are breaking down old party allegiance and causing new alignments. There is an economic factor involved also. It is commonly conceded by our greatest economists practically without exception, that the current prosperity of this nation depends among other things upon continuance of our present prohibitory laws. There can be no place for beverage alcohol in this high-speed industrial age. A suggestion of

the menace to our prosperity that would be involved by the election of the New York Governor may be read in the stock market reaction to the appointment of Mr. Raskob to the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Raskob had been chairman of the finance committee of one of America's greatest corporations, the General Motors Co. The gyrations of the stock of that concern on the publication of news of his entering the fight as manager of the liquor interests' champion was commented upon by the newspapers of the country. The controlling interests in this company have since made public a statement that neither they nor their corporation are taking sides in partisan politics. Since that time, however, Mr. Pierre DuPont, who has been generally recognised as the real financial head of the General Motors Company and of the DuPont Company, who has been a Republican in politics, has announced his support of Governor Smith, and the General Motors Corporation has announced that Mr. DuPont has resigned temporarily, it being understood that he may resume his official relationship when the campaign is over.

Under the laws which govern elections in this country, there can be no national popular referendum upon the question of Prohibition. Hitherto, the only opportunity for the national expression of sentiment on this question has been through the election of Senators or Congressmen. An increasing dry majority in both branches of Congress has been elected at each successive election since the adoption of national Prohibition. The present Presidential campaign will prove a more direct and a more telling referendum than has ever been held on this question. The issue will be not only whether Alfred E. Smith or Herbert C. Hoover will be the next President of the United States, but whether Prohibition shall be enforced honestly or whether this policy shall be made the plaything of Tammany Hall, the bootlegger, and the liquor interests.

There is no doubt on the part of the close student of political conditions in the United

States that we are facing the greatest national fight on the Prohibition issue. There are many complications. Sentiment in favor of Prohibition is stronger in the Southern States than in any other section of the country, and yet in spite of the fact that the vote for Governor Smith will undoubtedly be much less in the South than that given to any other Democratic nominee for the Presidency during the last 70 years, and that the vote for Hoover will be larger in that section than has ever been given a Republican candidate, it is, in the opinion of the best students of the political situation, too much to hope that the Southern States for the most part will fail to elect Presidential electors who will vote for Governor Smith. There are probably three or four border States, usually Democratic, which may possibly be won for Mr. Hoover, but in the main the electoral votes of the South will go for Mr. Smith for other reasons than those growing out of the Prohibition question.

There may be a decided slump in the average Republican vote in certain middle-western States on account of the farm relief problem, but aside from what may develop in that connection the Western States will for the most part probably stand for the Republican candidate, as will also such States as Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

The most difficult situation to be faced in this campaign will be in such States as New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Wisconsin. The probabilities are that in these nine States the final outcome of the national election will be determined, and unfortunately all of these nine States, with the exception of the State of Ohio, have been normally regarded as States where public sentiment is not favorable to national Prohibition.

We recognise the serious aspects of this Presidential campaign, but the organised temperance forces of the nation are determined that nothing shall be left undone that may help to turn the tide in favor of Mr. Hoover, and we believe that with the backing of the temperance forces in all these States victory for the Prohibition policy will be assured.

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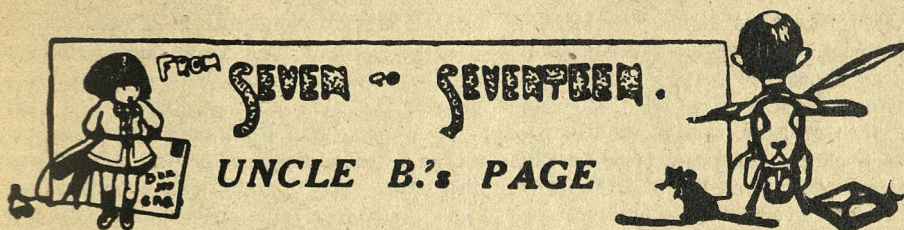
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Address all letters to Uncle B, Box 390F, G.P.O., Sydney.

LET US DO IT.

It is easy to hope and dream, to wonder and to wait, but that only leaves us a little further off, a little less inclined, a little less able.

Shake yourself, and do something. A wise man once said: "The person who never makes mistakes will never make anything," so don't be afraid of a few mistakes or a few failures; just do something, and learn from your mistakes and failures how to do it well. Will you go chasing after Green Coupons for charity? This is better than a paper chase. I am after 10,000 Green Coupons a week. Does that sound a large number? Well, it is not many if 500 people go after them. Make it your duty—something you owe—to the less fortunate, and we can do it. You know about the Ten Little Niggers—did you ever read the story like this:

Ten little duties! Does no good to whine; Skip about and do one; then there are nine. Nine little duties: it never pays to wait;

Do one quick, and, presto! there are eight. Eight little duties: might have been eleven; One done in no time; now they're just seven. Seven little duties! 'tisn't such a fix; Do one more, and, bless me! they're only six.

Six little duties, sure as I'm alive! Never mind, one's over; now there are only five.

Five little duties knocking at your door; Lead off one to Doneland; that leaves only four

Four little duties, plain as plain can be; Can't be shirked—one's over—leaving only three.

Three little duties; like a soldier true; Meet them and vanquish one; then there'll be but two.

Two little duties between you and fun; In just a minute longer there'll be only one. One little duty; now what will you do? Do it! Why, surely, now you are through!

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

A NEW NI.

Nella Ross, 74 Belmore Road, Hurstville, writes: I see by "Grit," which we get every week, that you want more Ne's and Ni's. I would like to be a NI. My father comes down to your Bible Class every Monday if he is not working. My mother and I have distributed nearly all the Prohibition papers my father brought home. I am in sixth class at Hurstville South Public School, and my birthday was on June 1, and I am 11 years of age. I have a little sister named Betty, aged two years, and she is just learning to

talk, and she is so funny. I have a lovely big black cat called Wilfred.

(Dear Nella,—I am sorry I have been so slow in answering your interesting letter, but I hope to do better in the future. Thank you for the help you rendered in August. When we have our next Referendum I hope Betty will be able to help you help me.—Uncle B.)

A HAPPY FAMILY.

Mavis Adams, War Memorial, Burnside, Parramatta, writes: On looking idly over an edition of "Grit" I came across a letter written by another Burnside, and so, true to the old saying that one sheep follows another, I followed her example. We have fourteen homes at Burnside—three girls' homes, two kindergarten homes and nine boys' homes, besides our own hall and public school. We are like a little village on our own. A new laundry is being built, which is to be run by two men. Once a week we have access to our own library and once a fortnight we have pictures, so you can imagine we are a very happy family. The girls are trained at the Domestic Science School. My birthday is on July 26, and I was 15 last July.

(Dear Mavis,—Every time I receive a letter from anyone in your homes I say, "I really must pay them a visit!" One of these days I will come with a camera and get some pictures for "Grit."—Uncle B.)

"HELLO!"

Madge Allison, 101 Hawthorne Parade, Haberfield, writes: I wish to become a member of your family, and also to call you Uncle B. My name is Madge Allison and I live at Haberfield, which I suppose you know. My great-grandmother gets your paper, "Grit," weekly. I think you know my grandmother, Mrs. Schardt, and also my auntie, Miss Schardt, the founder of the Home for Incurables, which has been mentioned in "Grit" below David Fryer's letter in last week's letter. I attended the service in All Souls' Church, Leichhardt, which I did enjoy. I also attended your Prohibition meeting after the service, which I must say I enjoyed every minute of.

(Dear Madge,—Yes, I know your grandmother and your aunt, and I am glad to have you join my family. I hope to meet you some day. All you have to do is to say, "Hello, Uncle B!" and I will reply, "Hello, scallywag!"—Uncle B.)

WELCOME.

Beryl Brown, "Midlands," Goolagong-road, Grenfell, writes: I would like to be one of your Ni's. I am seven years old and my birthday is on September 12. My brother

and I get our lessons through correspondence. I am in third class and my brother is in fifth class. We live seven miles out of town on a farm. I have two sisters and four brothers. My youngest sister's name is Nellie; she is two years old and her birthday is on April 26. My other sister's name is Bessie; her birthday is on September 10; she is five years old. My brothers' names are Jim, Fred, Wes and John. John is a baby yet. Jim and Fred give "Grits" around the town every Saturday.

(Dear Beryl,—I am glad you wrote to me. I would like to hear from Jim and Fred about their experiences when they took "Grit" round. I wonder if they will join the "army" of 500, all of whom are trying to sell twelve copies a week?—Uncle B.)

COME OFTENER.

Dorothy Rochester, Piper's Flat, Mudgee Line, writes: We had our church meeting at Piper's Flat on Sunday, when Mr. Hughes came. It was very nice. We had some nice little books given to us from Mr. Hughes. We wish Mr. Hughes could come out more often, as we like the lessons after church. He asks us questions. The one with the highest marks gets the best books. I am sure we are getting better, Uncle, because we are reading our Scripture books. My teacher says I am getting on well now. I am 10 years of age on August 7 this year.

(Dear Dorothy,—I am glad you look forward to a visit from Mr. Hughes. I expect he looks forward to visiting you. I am pleased to hear you are reading your Bible; it is the most wonderful book in the world, and millions of people for thousands of years have been reading it in hundreds of languages.—Uncle B.)

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The Wonderful Jew—

(Continued from page 7.)

use of the entire sum, both principal and interest, by the present generation."

To-day in Hartford, Connecticut, where I write this, it is "Decoration Day"—the day when the Soldier Dead is honored. I was overjoyed to see an English sailor carrying a huge Union Jack at the side of an American soldier carrying the Stars and Stripes. That's what we want, and more of it.

As we have had about ten years of Prohibition (and as Hartford is the world's largest insurance city, I have great pleasure in presenting some statistics compiled by the State Chamber of Commerce for "Grit." If my reader will divide dollars by five, an approximate sum can be obtained in pounds:

"INSURANCE—A MAMMOTH BUSINESS.

"Connecticut insurance companies, among which are several of the largest in the world, protect the lives, property, pocket-books and other insurable interests of millions of people in many countries. For this protection millions of dollars are sent to Connecticut each year from all over the world.

"With the increasing recognition that has come in recent years of the value of insurance as an instrument of credit and a strong right arm protecting the entire business structure, Connecticut insurance companies have experienced a tremendous growth. Since 1907 the assets of Connecticut insurance companies have increased 431 per cent., having amounted to 309,519,522 dollars twenty years ago and 1,645,952,000 dollars last year. In addition to the Connecticut organised companies there are nearly twenty companies that are controlled from their offices in Hartford, where practically all the insurance companies in the State are located. These companies last year had assets of approximately 64,000,000 dollars.

"The total premium income in 1907 of the Connecticut companies was 66,422,433 dollars

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and in 1927 £546,003,876 dollars, an increase of 722 per cent. In 1917 the total premium income was 134,695,480 dollars. Cash dividends paid to stockholders also have increased. In 1907 2,516,437 dollars was paid out to stockholders; ten years later 4,445,645 dollars was paid out, and last year 13,433,228 dollars. Surplus over liabilities has increased from 21,353,520 dollars in 1907 to 207,576,104 dollars last year.

"The Connecticut companies have a combined capital of approximately 83,000,000 dollars. More than 3,000,000,000 dollars has been paid to policy-holders or beneficiaries by Connecticut organisations during their existence.

"Connecticut has the largest multiple-line insurance organisation in the world. Two companies write approximately 75 different kinds of insurance each."

I would be the happiest man in the world were I able to know that our dear little Australian school children were enabled by Prohibition to boast of school savings, as American school children are boasting. That time will come. The word Prohibition is spreading like wildfire. Australia's liquor interests see the handwriting on the wall. Australian business men are rallying to our Prohibition standard. So are the workers. No one in Australia can realise the silent sentiment that is muzzled by the infamous boycott. But we will overcome that when Prohibition is taken out of the hands of fanatics, morons and traitors, much on the order that matches are taken away from irresponsible and vicious children, and handed over to "The Australian Anti-Alcohol Alliance" to further. It is about time that the people of New South Wales awakened to the fact that the Mad Mullah will never get the State Prohibition, and, if the present situation is permitted to continue, that the infamous compensation measure and the six o'clock closing disgrace will have been forgotten, and the Prohibition slogan, "Prohibition, Progress, Prosperity and Posterity," will be replaced with, "What's next?"

The Comptroller of the currency kindly provides "Grit" with the following statistics pertaining to children's school savings since Prohibition:

Washington, May 28.—Savings of school children of the United States as shown in the latest report of the Comptroller of the Currency total 9,464,000 dollars.

"This is the amount of net savings reported on deposit in the school savings banks of the country.

"Pupils in the New York public schools lead those of all other States with net savings of 2,277,000 dollars, it is revealed. Pennsylvania's school children take second place with 1,169,000 dollars. Children of Massachusetts are third with 807,000 dollars. California, with 796,000 dollars, ranks fourth, and New Jersey, 638,000 dollars fifth.

"Forty-four States reported savings banks in operation in the schools to promote thrift among the students. The total number of such banks throughout the country is set at 12,690. California heads the list with 2223

school banks. Pennsylvania is second with 1799 banks, and New York third with 1187 banks. Massachusetts with 987 banks is fourth, and Ohio 601 banks fifth.

"A total of 3,815,785 children were enrolled in the school savings system during the fiscal year 1927, the Comptroller's report shows. This is 12.1 per cent. more than in the previous year. Total deposits were 23,703,000 dollars, a gain of 15.7 per cent. Net savings increased 7.9 per cent. during the year."

THE BRATT SYSTEM.

What is known in Sweden as the "Bratt System," under which an individual rationing system for spirits is in operation, is being strongly criticised. The Government has decided to have a thorough inquiry as to the effects of the system and the legislative measures which might take its place. This decision was followed by the resignation of Dr. Bratt as director of the system, a post held since the system was adopted 19 years ago.

"I do not consider spirituous liquors at all necessary in the treatment of disease."—Dr. John B. Murphy, Past President of the American Medical Association.

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JEALOUS OF THE SEVEN.

First Flapper: "Billy told me I was the eighth wonder of the world."

Second Ditto: "What did you say?"

"I told him not to let me catch him with any of the other seven."

LOW GEAR NEEDED.

"Why do you say, 'A blush crept over the face of the fair plaintiff?'" asked the editor.

"Because," said the reporter, "there was so much powder on her face that the blush had to creep, or else it would have raised too much dust!"

MISTAKES UNDERGROUND.

A pompous physician was watching a plasterer on the facade of his town house.

The doctor who was inclined to be very critical about everybody except himself could not refrain from passing a remark as he thought the plasterer was using too much mortar.

"That mortar you're using so freely covers up a good many mistakes, does it not?" he observed.

"Yes, sir," agreed the workman affably, "and so does the spade."

If you think politics easy, try standing on a fence while keeping one ear on the ground.

If you don't know what the Suburban Handicap is, ask any man who is trying to pay for a bungalow on the instalment plan.

HOW DID HE KNOW.

They had both spent an amusing evening, and as they lived in the same street it was not remarkable that they should have a collision on the way home.

Said the first reveller:

"Jevver see me before?"

"No," answered the second.

"You know who I am then?"

"No"

"Then you don't know who I am?"

"No, I don't."

"Then how do you know it's me?"

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Band of Hope and Help—

(Continued from page 4.)

martyrs, but when its history has been written, their names have been hailed as the benefactors of a people.

At the moment Prohibitionists are in the minority in N.S.W. that will not be always so. The question has to be faced, not once, perhaps many times. The introduction of machinery for manufacture gave rise to the Chartists, and was hailed with such bitter hatred that blood was shed. Men had mistaken ideas concerning machinery, but after a century of its use we find it a blessing, and not the curse that was prophesied it would become. But before machinery became popular it was essential to experiment, and the same may be said of Prohibition. Our State in Australia must eventually become "dry," and the day is only being delayed by the lack of education in Prohibition principles and aims. If the people understood, were they in a position to judge of the evil "alcohol" is doing to this young country, religiously, commercially, economically, socially, and politically, then there would be a tremendous rebound in favor of Prohibition. Facts in favor of Prohibition are carefully deleted from the press, and the mind of the public has never been given the opportunity of learning the facts for Prohibition as the student of Prohibition knows them. Hence, it has become imperative that the Educational Section of Temperance Reform be given a larger place in the Prohibition platform; already the work has begun. A series of five important lectures advertised in another column has been arranged forming the first of a series to follow.

Clergy and ministers are seeking to establish Bands of Hope in their parishes, and many more will follow when they find they are backed by their laymen. Here, probably, there is a work for you. "The boy to-day is the man of to-morrow." What he thinks the nation will think. He is at present untouched by the brewer and publican; neither would appeal to him. This then is your opportunity for laying the foundation for a Prohibition education, and win a people and country for right thinking and living. The same facts start the malleable youth in unfortunate directions, and produce a set of character and tangle of habits and dispositions which baffle the teacher and professor, may equally well organise and form those inner tendencies, and springs that shape the gentleman, the scholar, the world hero and saint. Goodness is as contagious as badness, hence we must educate.

AN IMPERIAL ABSTAINER.

The Emperor of Japan is a staunch teetotaler. No liquor of any kind is served on the royal banquet table. His influence is having a good effect upon the young men of Japan. Three hundred special policemen, whose duty it is to guard the palace precincts, have all taken the pledge, and nearly all palace employees are total abstainers.

DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON, Author of "Sunset Gleams," "Heart Cheer," etc.

SUNDAY.

"The Sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God."—Eph., 6-17.

This is the weapon with which all spiritual foes must be attacked. It is true the enemy of souls can quote Scripture to serve his own purposes; but let there be a thorough study of the Word of God, and his attacks will be in vain. "Let the Word of God dwell in you richly." A mere smattering knowledge of Scripture is not sufficient, and almost worse than none. A Bible unread means a soul that is dead, and one recently has said that Bible reading is as much out of date as antimacassars. This, we fear is very much the truth. A young man was defending those of an opposite faith from which he had been brought up, and said: "What is there wrong with them?" His opponent said: "I'm afraid you don't read your Bible now, or you would know." "I never did read it," he replied. The ignorant crowd following the crowd is due to the same thing. They have no principles to defend, knowing not right from wrong, so are just swayed by the popular side, and think any denouncing wrongs are wanting in charity. Their Bible is the newspaper. What is needed is a revival of Bible reading, but the doubts cast on its authenticity by those professing to be its teachers has undermined its authority, and the ignorant masses are content to believe it is not worth looking into for themselves. Let a child be brought up with a thorough knowledge of the Word of God, let this be the groundwork of his education, and he will not go far wrong. It will be a richer heritage than all the wealth that this world possesses. No doubts can shake this foundation. He will be able to say: "Should all the forms that men devise, assault my faith with treacherous art, I'd call them vanity and lies, and bind Thy Gospel to my heart."

MONDAY.

"Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."—Ps., 119-105.

This lamp will guide you over the darkest and most slippery of life's roads. It will show a ray of light in the blackest cloud. It will illumine the dreariest night. Many metaphors are given in Scripture to show its power to help and heal. "Thy Words were found, and I did eat them, and Thy Word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart," said Jeremiah, and David said they were sweeter than honey and the honeycomb. He esteemed them more than his necessary food. They had not all the precious Books bequeathed to us, but only parts of the Old Testament Scriptures, yet how those saints prized them! How often has the enemy of souls sought to banish the Bible from the people. At one time they had to hide in caves in order to read it. At another time it was chained up. It has been burnt, and every copy ordered to be destroyed. Then it was confined to the Priests, and forbidden to be read by the people. Now, doubt upon its inspiration has closed it to many, and this is the last device of the enemy.

TUESDAY.

"As the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater, so shall My Word be that goeth forth out of My mouth; it shall not return unto Me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall

prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.—Isa. 55, 10-11.

All the greatest saints, the most successful workers for God, the true soul winners, have made the Word of God their necessary food. "A single Book has saved me," says one, "but that Book is not of human origin. Long had I despised it, long had I deemed it a class book for the credulous and ignorant, until having investigated the Gospel of Christ, with an ardent desire to ascertain its truth or falsity, its pages proffered to my enquiries the simplest, and at the same time, the most exalted of moral ethics. Faith, hope and charity were enkindled in my bosom; and every advancing step strengthened in me the conviction that the morals of this Book are as infinitely superior to human morals as its oracles are superior to human opinions." Another says: "The Bible carries its own credentials along with it, and proves spirit and life to the soul. In the Bible I hear the language of my Father and Friend. Other books contain only the picture of bread. The Bible presents me with real manna, and feeds me with the bread of life." God has seen fit to reveal Himself to us in His Word, and those who seek Him there will surely find. Beecher says: "Many will say I can find God without the help of the Bible, or church, or minister. Do so, if you can. The Ferry Company would feel no jealousy of a man who should prefer to swim to New York. Let him do so, if he is able, and we will talk about it on the other shore, but probably trying to swim would be the thing which would bring him quickest to the boat. So God would have no jealousy of a man's going to heaven without the aid of the Bible, or church, or minister; but let him try to do so, and it will be the surest way to bring him back to them for assistance."

WEDNESDAY.

"Receive with meekness the engrafted word which is able to save your souls."—Jas., 1-21.

Thy Words, O Lord, are life to me;

By Thee my soul is fed;

For in Thy Book I clearly see

Thou art the Living Bread.

Give me the meekness to receive

Thy Word as truth divine;

The faith which doth that Word believe,

And claim each promise mine.

For as the rain which comes from heaven
On man doth food bestow,
So doth Thy Word, which works like leaven
On souls, Thy life bestow.
Oh! may we find upon Thy Word,
Till it becomes a part
Of our whole being; till are stirred
With life our mind and heart.

THURSDAY.

"Let us lay aside every weight."—Heb., 12-1.

There are many things which are weights in the Christian life, and which slacken our progress, and keep us from reaching the heights we should attain. These must be laid aside, as the runners in a race lay aside all superfluous clothing. There was one saying frequently amongst the saints of old that they were "to sit loose to earthly things." It is a quaint expression, but conveys very clearly the Apostle's meaning, when he says: "Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith." That is the goal on which our eyes have to be fixed. Looking unto Jesus—He is our great Forerunner, and in His steps we have to follow. All superfluities must be laid aside if we are to follow Him. Many a thing lawful, but not expedient, must be renounced. Very often this will involve self-denial. The flesh will lust against the Spirit, and rebel. There will be many a firece fight between the two. He who has no struggle with unseen foes may well doubt his security. The greater the prize, the greater the fight. "A man is not crowned except he strives. God's chosen ones, the enemy will attack most. Those who are on his side he can afford to let alone. Therefore, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which will try you. Two ways will be continually presented to you—the high way and the low way, and the latter will often seem as right as the other. But you will not take steps in either way, but the paths will widely diverge. Many a man, like Saul, knows not when the Spirit of the Lord has departed from him. Just a little worldly gain, a little keeping back part of the spoil for himself, and professing it is for the Lord, just a little self-deception, and the evil takes possession, the enemy triumphs. Cast off that weight, whatever it be, or it will drag you down lower and lower, until the race is lost. "Lay aside

(Continued on page 15.)

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IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

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"Its value in diet is entirely that of an accessory or adjuvant in exciting appetite by taste or smell, an advantage largely counterbalanced by the danger of introducing a poison into the body which on long continuance tends to set up various degenerative changes in the tissues, and if taken in any quantity at one time it causes a temporary abolition of those processes of inhibition and control which have been the determining factors in the survival of the race throughout the struggle for existence."—"Text-Book of Physiology," by Professor Starling.

"Its value as a food is, however, more than counterbalanced by its action as a poison."—"Essentials of Physiology," Bainbridge and Menzies.

"A man may liberate the energy from the alcohol he takes, but long before any manifest symptoms are produced his power of judgment and power of directing his finer actions are so interfered with that he is unable to make full use of the energy not only of that liberated from the alcohol, but also of that liberated from the carbohydrates, fats and proteins of his food, and thus his working efficiency

IS DECREASED.

—Dr. Noel Paton.

Alfred E. Smith—

(Continued from page 9.)

rest of U.S.A., especially the country districts. It is also significant that no Roman Catholic has been made President of the United States.

The very large majority of the people are of Protestant faith, and they do not care to run the risk of letting a member of the R.C. faith rule at Washington.

GREAT OPPOSITION TO SMITH SEEN.

Since the Conventions great opposition to Al Smith has been organised, even amongst the Democrats.

The fight is on. Both Hoover and Smith are great men—a "Dry" and "Wet." A country-born dirt farmer and engineer fights a tenement district city-born man.

Both men look great to me. They were both born poor, losing their fathers when children. The fine traditions of the American people, that Opportunity knocks at the door of the lowliest, must find renewal of their faith and hope.

Character, industry and brains still stand out as the factors that put men in the greatest of all positions—that of the President of the United States.

The election will be a real showdown, especially between the "Wets" and "Drys." The common slogans truly American of "Watch Your Step" and "Go Ahead" will be used as best they know how in picking their next President.

I would like to add another, "A full dinner pail, or a full pint pot." Let's all—and this means every living soul on the earth—hope that the Great Creator will guide the people rightly. I feel sure He will do this, if they look to Him.

AND A MILLION UNEMPLOYED.

Britain's drink bill for 1927 totalled £298,800,000, compared with £301,300,000 in 1926. England and Wales spent £271,285,000, equal to £6/18/- per head of the population. Scotland's expenditure was £27,515,000, £5/12/- per capita.

Daily Inspiration—

(Continued from page 14.)

EVERY weight" which would impede your progress.

FRIDAY.

"Whosoever he be that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be My disciple."—Luke, 15-33.

Hark! the tempter ever wooing, calling us from God away.

Bidding us to be pursuing pleasure in the world's broad way.

"Why shouldst thou be unlike others? Take Thine ease just like the rest.

Art thou better than thy brothers, who pursue their own behest?

Seek earth's gain, 'tis fools refuse it, merely for a fancied call.

Grasp life's best, and do not lose it, for God's gifts are free to all.

When to any voice we hearken, other than the voice of God,

All the path begins to darken which before we gladly trod.

Then the storm doth overtake us; lightnings flash and thunders roar;

God seems almost to forsake us, and we hear His voice no more.

Ere we know it we have wandered from the path of truth and right,

And our moments idly squandered straying into darkest night.

Then He calls us in His kindness, let us heed His tender voice,

Let us not in our weak blindness fail to make the better choice.

SATURDAY.

"That which I see not, teach thou Me."—Job, 34-32.

That which I see not, teach Thou me;

The path is oft obscure;

So many turns in life I see,

How can I then be sure

Which is the path which I should take,

The road that leads me home?

It seems so easy to mistake,

And into by-paths roam.

"That which I see not"—make it clear

Without a lingering doubt.

Let me go forward without fear,

Nor be so tossed about.

If I but have a single aim,

My eye just fixed on Thee,

Anxious to glorify Thy name,

Light in Thy light I see.

Alas! too oft comes between,
And doth obscure the light.
And when this self doth intervene
How darksome is the night.
"How can I know the way?" you say,—
Here is a simple test,
Which is the most unselfish way?
Take that, and leave the rest.

READY SHORTLY.

"HEART CHEER."

New Poems, by Fairelie Thornton.
Order Early.

Also "The Southern Cross," just arrived, 1/6; "The Other Side," 1/6; "Sunset Gleams," 2/6; "Kindly Greeting" cards, 1/- packet of 6, with verse, by Fairelie Thornton. Seven shillings will bring you one each of these post free from Wm. Tyas, 558 George-street, Sydney, or any Methodist Book Depot. "Heart Cheer," ready later, will be sent for 1/8, post free.

Christian lady requires Unfurnished Balcony Room, morning sun (no light or gas). Eastern Suburbs preferred. Moderate rent. Permanent. Highest credentials.—Miss M. CLAYDON, Post Office, Woollahra.

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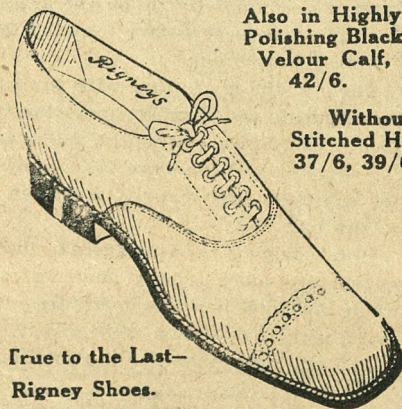
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GRIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"GRIT" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"Grit" subscriptions received to 12/10/28, and where not mentioned the amount is 11s.: Ida Southwood, 7s., sales; A. Butters, 10s., 30/7/29; G. Bearham, 20s., 20/9/29; M. J. Fletcher, 5s.; Miss J. Ashton, 10s., 30/11/28; Mrs. Bisley, 16s., 20/3/30; Mrs. Lean, 20s.; Robt. Keith, 6d.

The following are paid to October, 1929: A. A. Brown, Mrs. A. Dillon, R. Ford, Miss Nellie Grant, F. J. Newley, W. E. Tumeth, A. Whitehouse, Miss M. Beach; A. A. Bates, Wm. Gray.

UPRIGHT CITIZENSHIP LAW IN NEBRASKA.

A new law passed by the legislature of the State of Nebraska requires that special emphasis be given in schools to morality, courtesy, obedience to law, respect for the constitutions of the United States and the State of Nebraska, and "other attributes which tend to promote upright citizenship." This law has been put into operation in the schools, a course of study having been published by the State Department of Education.

HOTELS AND PROHIBITION.

The Chicago "Daily Tribune," of July 22 last, says that Chicago is to have, according to present plans, the tallest, largest and most luxurious hotel in the world. It is to be erected on the site of the famous old Potter Palmer brown stone castle on Lake Shore drive, which was recently purchased at a cost of 3,000,000 dollars. The new hostelry to be erected on this site will be 50 stories high, and will involve an expenditure of 25,000,000 dollars.

There were a number of wet calamity howlers who were especially noisy about the time national Prohibition went into effect in their declarations that Prohibition would kill the hotel business. Exactly the reverse has happened, and it would be difficult to find a hotel man who would urge the return of the liquor traffic on the ground that the hotel bar is necessary to make the hotel business prosperous.

Their testimony is that with the hotel bar gone, guests are spending more liberally for food. The dining rooms, the grills, and coffee shops have been more than compensated for whatever loss resulted from the closing of the bar.

Hotel managers are agreed that their guests are more orderly than in the days when the hotel bar was operating. Perhaps no industry has shown more direct benefits from Prohibition than has the hotel business.

"Alcohol is, of course, a much bigger factor in the causation of disease and mortality than can be shown in official statistics, which necessarily represent only its most extreme and obtrusive results."—"The Lancet," July 12, 1919.

Have you thought of your

Ice Chest?



We would respectfully ask you to see the

Captain Scott

before deciding on one.

Not because we sell it, but it has proved itself superior to all others.

THE WIFE OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL FOR THE U.S.A. SAYS OF IT: "It is quite the nicest one I have had in any of my many homes abroad, including our own U.S. It is such an economical one too; uses so much less ice than others. I can heartily recommend it."

PRICES FROM 87/6.

2/6 Deposit; 2/6 Weekly; No Interest.

BONMARCHÉ LTD.

CORNER GEORGE ST. WEST & HARRIS ST., SYDNEY.

Mistress—

Mary, your kitchen is a picture!

However do you get everything so spotlessly clean & bright?



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