

Grit.

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Then it seems as if such persistent cumulative shocks must some day waken us to action.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS. SYDNEY TOO LENIENT?

"New South Wales should more closely follow the customs of the English authorities, who have done much to make the roads safe by dealing harshly with drunken motorists. The result is that drunken drivers, who are so prevalent in this State, are almost unheard of in England."

Thus the Secretary of the N.R.M.A., Mr. H. I. Johnson, when referring to two cases in which drunken motorists were fined only £5.

"I have just returned from a tour of England," said Mr. Johnson, "and I was particularly impressed with the manner in which drunken drivers are dealt, the licenses of those convicted being either cancelled altogether, or suspended for a considerable period."

Mr. Johnson added that the traffic police in New South Wales are dissatisfied with the leniency shown by some magistrates. The N.R.M.A. is daily furnished with evidence of the seriousness of the menace caused by intoxicated drivers, and is endeavoring to impress upon the Police Department the necessity for imposing a more severe penalty.

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DRIVERS WHO DRINK. SHOULD BE WEEDED OUT.

"Care should be taken to weed out taxi-drivers who drink," said Mr. McMahon, when he fined Clifford Luck, taxi-driver, £10 at the Central Police Court on a charge of driving a taxi while under the influence of liquor.

Constable Maynard said he saw the defendant driving his cab along King-street on October 5, at 9.30 p.m. He ordered him to drive in to the kerb. While doing so the taxi struck a verandah-post.

Luck could not stand steadily on his feet when he left the cab. He was convicted on a similar charge last month, and was driving on a permit issued by the police.

"I will let the Police Commissioner deal with his permit," said the S.M.

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PEARSON'S SAND SOAP

THE AMAZING STORY OF GEORGE MULLER.

JESUS CHRIST CAN TRANSFORM THE LIFE OF A CRIMINAL AND DEBAUCHEE.

By EARLE A. ROWELL.

There was born in Kroppenstadt, Prussia, in 1805, one who, had he died at the age of twenty, would have merited the reputation of being one of the most degraded young men of history.

His father was wealthy. By the time the boy was ten years old he was a habitual thief, adept at cheating, lying, cursing, and gambling. The night his mother lay dying, this lad, then fourteen, was reeling through the streets; and even her death, hastened by his dissipated course, failed to arrest him in his debauchery or to arouse his conscience. He was so drunk he was unable to attend her funeral. He continued to grow worse.

THE BOY CRIMINAL.

When he was sixteen, his father sent him to a new school away from his evil companions, hoping he would reform. Here he was allowed to collect his father's rents. He squandered the money in riotous living, concealing the fact that he had received the money. This mere boy was living a vilely licentious life. He was soon caught in a defrauding scheme, and put in jail. This lad of sixteen was an accomplished liar, thief, swindler, drunkard, seducer, a companion of felons, and was himself in a felon's cell.

His father, twelve days later, paid all the costs of his escapade, and had him brought home. But even on the homeward trip he chose as his companion an avowed criminal.

While at the university, to which his father next sent him, his many vices induced an illness which for thirteen weeks kept him in bed. He nearly died. He rewarded the woman who nursed him and saved his life by later robbing her home of all he could steal.

He borrowed money with no intent of repaying, forged letters, passports, and other documents to obtain money which, as always, he dissipated. Only the wealth of his father, often spent in getting him out of trouble, saved George Muller from spending his days in the penitentiary.

Bear in mind that for fourteen years George had spent his life in active, continuous, determined, increasing wickedness. By all laws of psychology, by all known laws of nature, his mind and life were now set. A crook he had been trained to be. He was old in vice and crime, adept in all forms of degradation. This was his profession; he knew nothing else.

MIRACULOUSLY TRANSFORMED.

By accident, or providence, he one day accompanied a former companion in wickedness to the home of a Christian. Here the man read the Bible, and then dropped upon his knees in prayer, and prayed as if he whole-heartedly believed that God actually hears and answers prayer.

George's visits to taverns, brothels, and gambling hells abruptly ceased, and a lying tongue felt strange, new bands about it. His life was literally transformed by the power of one verse—John, 3:16:

"God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life!"

The love of God in Christ was such a daily reality to George Muller that for seventy-three years more he lived one of the most amazing lives on record anywhere on earth in any age.

When George, his heart now afire with devotion to a cause he had previously de-

spised, wrote his father for consent to connect himself with a missionary enterprise, the father, whose heart had been so wrung and his name so disgraced by the sins of his son's dissolute life, replied in a fit of rage, disowning him as a son. For ten years this state of things continued. Finally George was holding some meetings in his own home town, and the father was so impressed by the words and life of his former worthless son that he, too, sought the life that had so marvellously transformed the son.

TO PROVE PRAYER.

George Muller now went to England where he deliberately set himself as a proof to a sceptical world that God does hear and answer prayer. He determined to open an orphanage, and to maintain it as an avowed object lesson to his age that the promises of the Bible are true. For sixty-five years—certainly a long enough time to test any plan—he adhered in the strictest manner to the following provisions, which were at the foundation of the conduct of the orphanage:

1. The orphans must be true orphans, both parents dead, so that no financial aid could come from that source.

2. On no account was any worker allowed to ask a soul for a penny, no matter what the financial straits. God alone was to be sought for money.

3. Not a penny was to be borrowed.

4. Not a penny of debt was to be contracted.

5. Extreme care was to be exercised in accepting gifts offered. If the one contributing was known to dishonor lawful debts, so that the money was rightly due others, or if there was any evidence or suspicion that the donation was given grudgingly, or for self-glory, or if it were designated for endowment purposes, or as a provision for Mr. Muller's old age, or for the future of the institution, it was promptly declined and returned. To illustrate: During a season of great financial straits Mr. Muller received a sealed parcel containing considerable money. He knew from whom it came, that the donor was a woman not only involved in debt, but frequently asked by creditors in vain for their lawful dues. Although at that very moment there was not enough on hand to meet the expenses of that day, he returned the money without even opening the wrapper. Money sent as proceeds of a musical entertainment held for the benefit of the orphans he politely returned.

6. At a time of pressing need, extreme care was to be manifested lest there should be even a careless betrayal of the fact of pressing need.

NEEDS SUPPLIED THOUSANDS OF TIMES.

Literally from the earth's ends, men, women and children, who had never seen Mr. Muller, and who could have known nothing of the pressure at the time, have been led, at the exact crisis of affairs, to send aid in the very sum or form most needed. In countless cases, while he was on his knees asking, the answer has come in such very close correspondence with the request as to shut out chance as an explanation.

For instance, when £40 is being prayed for as the amount necessary for that day (Muller never sought more than enough for a day at a time), and a special delivery with the exact amount comes as he arises from his knees, and a letter saying that the sender

FULL OF VALUE

King Tea

GOOD TO THE LAST DROP

never heard of George Muller, but in a dream was told to send a certain amount, how can chance account for this, especially when it is considered that the sender lives two days away and has sent his money two days previously?

"Not once, or five times, or five hundred times, but thousands of times in these many years, have we had in hand not enough for one more meal, either in food or in funds; but not once has God failed us; not once have we or the orphans gone hungry or lacked any good thing," said George Muller after sixty years of trusting God. And when you consider that he had finally over two thousand orphans to house, keep warm, feed, and clothe, you will confess it was no small undertaking with all those restrictions about the methods of getting money.

NEVER ASKED ANYONE BUT GOD.

Muller spent years in world-wide missionary preaching, travelling 200,000 miles in a period of fifteen years; but not once during that time did he refer to the orphans, nor allow anyone connected with him to mention them.

His extreme precaution went even further. For instance, more than once when there was not a penny in hand nor a loaf of bread in the house, some friend of the institution would come in person to Mr. Muller and say, "How are the orphans getting along to-day?" Mr. Muller, though knowing if he should say they needed money they would get it would reply, "God is abundantly blessing." While that man would depart, and apparently with him the only chance for a meal for hungry orphans, nevertheless means would come from some source, and in time. Only since in all his life was one of the three daily meals postponed, and then only for half an hour.

Here was a man who, for fourteen years, the most impressionable of his life, had devoted his entire time to practising deceit and theft, now handling huge sums of money, amounting in all to £1,500,000, and refusing to accept money under terms that you and I would consider honorable. He successfully conducted the largest orphanage in the world, and died at the age of ninety-three, worth less than £200. All the science of the mind that is taught in the universities of the world tells us that a man with such a training as George Muller had for so many years at the beginning could not be trusted to handle money, and especially such huge sums as actually came into his hands.

Only the power of the Christian religion can show such a transformation in life and character as took place in George Muller. For thirty years I have read history and biographies of men and women, but not once in all history do I know of a man who began life as did Muller ever ending it as a benefactor of humanity, except he became converted to the life of Christ. Without this, culture, education, will power, science have proved inadequate to reform any life. But there are not only hundreds of cases like that of George Muller, but many hundreds of thousands. They are living proofs of the active power of the Christian religion to regenerate the degraded human heart.—"Signs of the Times."

PROHIBITION WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

To be decided by Referendum, with bare majority, in State and Local Areas, and to operate within two years.

"REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD."

The delicensing of houses by the Licenses Reduction Board or the licensing of premises by the Licensing Bench is supposed to be determined chiefly by "the requirements of the neighborhood."

This important fact does not appear to have been taken into consideration by Judge Curlewis when giving his decision in a recent appeal case where the holder of a wine license sought to have it removed from Market-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh-street, round into Elizabeth-street. He is reported to have said that if the Licenses Reduction Board had not considered that the locality warranted the existing number of wine bars it would have been delicensed. His Honor apparently overlooked the fact that the members of the Licenses Reduction Board, sitting as the Licensing Bench, had just previously refused to grant this removal, apparently holding that, whilst they might have felt disposed as the Licenses Reduction Board to allow it to continue in Market-street they could not approve of it being allowed to transfer its business to Elizabeth-street. It was in the appeal against their decision that Judge Curlewis was giving his judgment, and all that he said against the objectors might be taken as being said against the Licensing Bench.

The applicant sought to remove his license to a spot in Elizabeth-street which is only a few yards from a hotel on the corner of Market-street, which again is only two doors from a wine shop in the latter street. How any Judge could hold that such congestion of liquor premises is according to the spirit of the Act is difficult to see, a difficulty which is not removed by the remarks accompanying his judgment.

It is interesting to note that in this case a number of professional men in the neighborhood were the objectors. It is understood that their objections were based on the assumption that a liquor license near to their business places would be detrimental to their interests. A similar objection had been previously urged by business people in Pitt-street in respect of the proposed removal of a wine license to premises in their midst.

HOTEL FOR LAKEMBA.

The Licensing Bench at Parramatta has granted the application for a publican's license for Lakemba. Strong opposition was put up by local residents, who were represented by Mr. W. C. Clegg.

Attempts had been made previously to get a hotel, but well-organised opposition prevented the applicant securing the necessary petition to enable him to appear before the Court. The matter is likely to go to the Appeal Court, as a number of public-spirited citizens are determined to exhaust every facility under the Act to prevent the liquor bar coming into their midst.

The decision in this case is more disturbing than any yet given, because it is in relation to a suburb more of a residential area than any other yet menaced. If it is considered proper to grant a license for Lakemba there is not a locality which can be considered safe.

Are you a member of your Party League? Your vote is important in the selection of a suitable candidate.

GARDEN FETE AT MOSMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McKern, of Mosman, have long been active workers for Prohibition, and it was in keeping with their consistent attitude that they offered their home for a garden fete, in continuation of the great Sunshine Fair effort. A supply of the unsold goods was taken to Mosman, through the kindness of our valued friend Mr. Pursell, and a number of ready helpers rallied around Mrs. and Miss McKern, so that quite a good display was made, even to the hoop-la and clock golf.

Mrs. Richard Arthur, in her usual gracious way, opened the fete, at the same time relating some of her experiences and observations of the working of Prohibition during her recent trip to Honolulu. She was heartily thanked on the motion of Mrs. Courtney Smith.

The attendance was not so large as expected, and the net result—approximately £20 net—can be regarded as very satisfactory.

Mr. and Mrs. McKern's part in the affair was very valuable, and the committee of the Prohibition Alliance has forwarded to them an expression of appreciation of their help towards the Prohibition campaign.

EX-POLICE OFFICERS AND LIQUOR LICENSES.

A remarkable feature of the many applications for liquor licenses now being made is the number of ex-police officers associated with them in some way or other. Of those in hand now, in three the applicant is a former member of the force; in others the most effective canvasser for names for the applicant's petition was an ex-police officer; then there have been ex-policemen giving evidence in favor of the hotel.

In a recent case, although the police were objectors, the local sergeant and constable gave evidence quite contrary to the statement of the objection.

There may be no definite significance coming from these incidents; at any rate they are disturbing. One effect may, perhaps, be a more thorough awakening of public opinion as regards this whole matter of obtaining liquor licenses. That the public is not properly awake to the dangers of the situation was shown plainly in the Lakemba case. That an applicant for a publican's license could obtain with apparent ease a majority of residents in a Prohibition area to sign his petition proves conclusively that opponents of the liquor traffic are not properly alive to the dangers to their own welfare, or sufficiently acquainted, with the ability of the other side to attain its ends.

Greater vigilance, greater enthusiasm, and greater activity are absolutely necessary. Some Prohibitionists have peculiar ideas about helping the movement. In one suburb there was the case of the man who wrote to the local paper complaining about the inactivity of ministers and Prohibition organisation in the matter of a publican's license, instead of getting into touch with the ministers to make them acquainted with what was afoot and helping them to oppose it. In this fight against liquor it is co-operation, not criticism, which is wanted. Prohibitionists must not be finding fault with each other; they should be standing shoulder to shoulder, some even as "the shade upon the right hand." That is what is wanted, and more of it.

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

GREETINGS TO OUR FRIENDS.

To all our friends we give the heartiest Christmas greeting and best wishes for a New Year of greater progress and achievement. Whatever we have been able to do during 1926 would not have been possible without the warm-hearted co-operation of friends of the Prohibition Movement. To these we give hearty thanks.

There has been so much inspiration and understanding in our association with Christian leaders throughout the State that we venture to believe that any criticism of our failures in this great campaign will not be offered without adding encouragement to continue the task.

The loyal support which has been continued to the Prohibition Alliance is one of the most encouraging features of the campaign. We want our friends to know that this has meant much to our committee and staff. It is quite reasonable to say that those in the inner circle of the movement would know more of the difficulties, how great they are and what tremendous obstacles to Prohibition are being put up. They would they could move faster toward the goal; they chafe at the unfairness of the press and the bias towards vested interests of leaders in the community. Will our friends remember this, and, remembering it, continue to be patient and encouraging?

For all that has been done to make our campaign effective, we thank you. There comes to mind in this connection the many splendid people in various parts of the State whose homes have been made our homes when among them; and especially to those busy ministers who hesitated not to add the burden of our campaign to an already overloaded parish programme.

There is a tie which binds together all workers for humanity; that tie has been made very strong in many instances in association with our work. This period of the year leads our minds to think more upon these things. It also causes us to dwell a little more earnestly upon the sorrows which the liquor traffic causes. So, in wishing all our friends the compliments of the season, we will wish too that the Christmas spirit will more and more influence the minds of men and women to fight the greatest enemy of human life and of the Christ who came to seek and save that which is lost.

The next elections can put in men who would give better conditions for the 1928 poll—if each Prohibitionist makes himself a factor in the selection and election.

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Our Weapons: Education and Legislative Action.

PROHIBITIONISTS AND THE COUNTRY PARTY.

A deputation from the N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance waited upon Mr. Buttenshaw, leader of the Country Party, at Parliament House on Monday, 13th December. Hon. Crawford Vaughan introduced the deputation. Rev. H. C. Foreman, President of the Alliance, said:

The N.S.W. Prohibition Alliance has 19 affiliated organisations, including the Church of England, Presbyterian Church, Methodist Church, Congregational Union, Baptist Union, Churches of Christ, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Society of Friends, Sydney Central Methodist Mission, N.S.W. Christian Endeavor Union, Young Men's Christian Association, Women's Christian Temperance Union, International Order of Good Templars, Independent Order of Rechabites, Australian Band of Hope Union, Representative Women's Prohibition League, Business Women's Prohibition League, and Council of Churches. On behalf of these affiliated bodies we desire to submit to you as leader of the Country Party a clear statement of our aims in respect to the coming elections with a view to asking you to include in your statement of policy a pronouncement—

(1) In favor of giving the electors the right to vote on Prohibition with two years' time compensation in lieu of monetary compensation.

(2) That there be no further suspension of the Local Option Provisions of the Liquor Act.

(3) That the law should be amended so as to allow a simple majority to carry or rescind No-License at Local Option Polls.

We point out that the three points of our request concern the rights of the people to self-determination in matters which have specifically been transferred to them for decision. Our request is essentially democratic. We would make it quite clear that we are not asking the political leaders or the candidates whether they are for or against Prohibition, or whether they are for or against monetary compensation. We simply ask that the electors be given the unrestricted right to determine these matters for themselves in the ballot box.

The electors were given by law the right to vote in the Prohibition issue in 1920, but owing to monetary compensation being made a condition of the adoption of Prohibition and the difficulty of finding the money, the then Premier, Hon. John Storey, refused to take the referendum. That he acted unconstitutionally is undeniable.

In 1922, although a majority was returned to Parliament pledged to give us an immediate referendum on Prohibition, the poll was deferred till 1928, and it was loaded with compensation conditions which make it unacceptable to us or to the people at large. Unprecedented compensation provisions were inserted in connection with this poll, including compensation to the employees for the loss of their jobs—a principle which was not applied even to men who left their employment to serve at the Front during the war, and which we cannot believe any Legislature honestly intended should ever apply to a change or loss of occupation due to legislation approved by the electors. The eight

years' delay in taking the Prohibition poll has given the liquor interests of N.S.W. an undisturbed trade for that period worth £93,000,000 turnover.

In regard to the Local Option Provisions of the Liquor Act, these were suspended for 14 years, or 17 years between the polls. Apparently they will automatically be returned in 1928, but we ask for a guarantee that no further suspension be tolerated.

We further ask that a simple majority shall suffice to carry or rescind No-License in Local Option polls. This principle of majority rule has been approved by the Legislature in respect to Prohibition. We cannot see any consistency in denying the principle in the narrower issue of No-License.

We represent influential country, as well as suburban, interests. Our membership reaches out into the farthest corners of the State. What you shall say to us will be made known to our members, and I believe will be appreciated by them.

Prohibitionists are asked to put these questions to political candidates:

(1) Will you vote for an amendment of the Liquor Act to give the electors the right to vote on Prohibition with two years' time notice in lieu of monetary compensation at the poll to be held in September, 1928?

(2) Will you oppose any further suspension of the Local Option provisions of the Liquor Act?

(3) Will you vote for an amendment of the Local Option provisions of the Liquor Act to give a majority the right to carry No-License?

We ask you to take a broad stand for Democracy, which will be indicated by an affirmative reply to our request.

The request was supported by Ven. Archdeacon Boyce, Mrs. Jamieson Williams (W.C.T.U.), Mr. Firth (Congregational Union), Mr. F. W. Winn (President Baptist Union), Rev. Wallace Deane (Methodist Church), and representatives of the Presbyterian and Churches of Christ, the Professional and Business Men's Auxiliary and other bodies.

Mr. Buttenshaw, in reply, said that he realised the representative character of the deputation. Personally he sympathised with their requests. He thought that some cases of hardship might arise, and that some compensation should be allowed in such cases. Probably two years' extension of license would meet the case. His Party claimed to be the freest in politics. They operated under a platform which was drawn up by the Central Council. This was a matter which he thought should be referred to that Council. After thanking Mr. Buttenshaw the deputation withdrew.

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

THE POLITICAL POSITION.

At the moment Mr. Lang might be described in the words of Ellen Glasgow as "a political tassel, ornamental, but hanging by a thread." That thread is Mr. Goodin, interwoven with Mr. Gillies. It is possible for a crisis to be precipitated at any moment, and a general election to be sprung upon us. The Alliance does not mean to be caught unready, and for that reason we are pushing on with our organising campaign in city and country alike.

Local committees were formed last week at Summer Hill and Leichhardt, and a Social Questions Committee has been formed at Wagga, and preliminary steps were taken to form Branches in other centres. Early in the New Year Mr. Vaughan will proceed West and South, covering Parkes, Forbes, Orange, Bathurst, Albury, Wagga, Junee, Cootamundra, Goulburn and Queanbeyan. In February a tour of the Lower North Coast has been planned. We urge upon country and suburban enthusiasts to notify us without delay if they are prepared to take steps to call a conference in their centre for the purpose of forming Local or Electorate Committees of the Alliance.

The public mind has been awakened to political possibilities. At the same time the delay in the elections affords us an opportunity of creating a favorable atmosphere for the reception of our ideals before the public mind becomes too immersed in party differences. The stars in their courses have fought for us. There is now time to influence the selection of the right type of candidate within existing parties, or to decide upon a course of effective action in electorates where no candidate favorable to our objectives presents himself.

Political action without educational work behind it must prove futile, and at the same time educational work can only effectively express itself in political action. These two developmental processes must buttress and support each other. Our Local and Electoral Committees should at once be educational and political. Until we get the law amended, and the right given the electors to vote on Prohibition without monetary compensation, we are like a farmer trying to till the land without a plough.

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

We want you to send to our office and ask for "HELPS TO PARENTS IN EXPLAINING MATTERS OF SEX TO THE YOUNG," issued by the Bishops and General Synod, together with 10 White Cross booklets suitable for parents, boys and girls.

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56 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY.
W. E. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.

PASS "GRIT" ON

VOTE PROHIBITION BEFORE PARTY

THE MAGIC TEA-PARTY.

Dialogue for Seven: Mother, Two Girls, Boy, Three Men.

By MARY L. MOPPETT, for "Grit."

(SCENE 1.—Home: Three children rush in from school and fling books on the table with a clatter.)

"Mummy! Mummy! Half-holiday to-day. 'Cos the Governor, Gov-ern-or, said so. Don't know what for! What can we do? Something nice! Why! What's the matter?"

Mother: "Oh! Do be quiet! I've got a headache, and now you are all at home there won't be any peace. I don't know what you can do! But I know that I want to be quiet myself."

Eldest Girl: "Alright, mother, I'll think of something. May we have a tea-party with the big doll's set that daddy gave us?"

Mother: "Yes, yes, anything so that you keep quiet while I lie down for a while."

Eldest Girl: "You'd better have some of Grannie's medicine, Mummy. That always makes you better, doesn't it?"

Mother: "Well, perhaps I will, and if I look as nice as the Grannie in the picture in the last 'paper for the home' I shall look better than I feel now." (Goes to cupboard and takes a dose from a large square bottle.) "I'll follow that Grannie's example. (Drinks.) There now, I feel better already! Now, children, I'll lie down and have a nice little nap, and you may do as you like, but don't disturb me." (Retires.)

Little Girl: "Where did Mummy see the Grannie's picture, Mabel?"

Mabel: "In her paper, I expect, the one with the pretty dresses in it."

George: "I know. Perhaps there's something in it good for boys, like her medicine. I say! Mabel, let's have a party, but get something different from tea and milk to drink. I'll get the pile of papers, and we'll look through them and choose what we'll have, and then go and get some."

(The children get down a pile of magazines, and are soon busy looking at the pictures, and asking, when they see a likely one, if that "says anything about drink"; Mabel decides, because she is the only one of the three who can read quickly.)

George: Oh! I say! This will do for me. Look, Mab! B-U-L-L Bull S-T-O-U-T stout! I want to be big and strong. And there's a picture of a nice old man in spectacles. Read what it says, Mab!"

Mabel: "Hush, George, don't make such a noise, or you'll wake Mummy. I'll read it. H'm! 'Rich flavor, nourishing strength, valuable medicine, doctor approves.' Yes, I think that ought to fill you out, little brother, so we'll put that at the top of the list, like Mother's grocery list, you know. Got a pencil, Georgy?"

Patsy, growing restless and beginning to cry: "When shall we go, Mabel? I can't find my medicine-picture, can you?"

Mabel: "Here! Let me look! Yes, here's one. A nice nurse holding a bottle of wine. Oh! And here's a funny one! A pussy has upset the wine, and it's spilt all over the table, and the man hasn't got any medicine to take! And here's a picture of a little tray, just like this one of ours, with the same bottle of wine on it, and underneath it says, 'It's good always, for all days'; so that must mean to-day. So that will do for you, Patsy, but which picture shall we take to show the man what we want? I choose the one with the cat in it."

Patsy: "No, Mabel. This one with the nice clean nurse!"

George: "No! That one with the bottle and glass, and all the things nice and handy."

Mabel: "Well, we will take them all, but what about me? I'll look for a picture of Mother's medicine. You know, in a square bottle."

George: "Here it is! With a picture of a Grannie giving it to a young lady. So that will do for you, Mab. Read what's underneath."

Mabel, reading: "'Wisdom prescribes for weariness. Most beneficial, pure, high quality stim-u-lant. No home medicine-chest complete without a quarter-bottle.' That's for me, because Mother takes it, so it must be right; only I'll have a little bottle."

George: "We'll turn all these pictures on to the outside of the papers, so the man can see what we want. But what about money? I've only got sixpence."

Patsy: "I've got free big pennies! They'll buy a lot!"

(Mabel, turning out coins from money-box): "Two shillings and fourpence!" Counts it, and adds it to the other money.

George: "Where will we go for the medicine, Mab? Oh! I know. But will they let us go in there? I thought only men did!"

Mabel: "They'll have to, because you see it is medicine, and that means someone is sick. We had better go before Mother wakes up. My! Won't she be surprised when she sees little Georgie grown into a great big boy, because he has taken a whole bottle of medicine!"

Patsy, coming in on tip-toe: "I just crept in, and saw Mummy. She's making such a funny noise, and her face is all red and—"

George: "Oh! She's only snoring. She used to do that a lot when I was at home sick, such a long time. S'pose it's the medicine. Come on, let's go and get all the stuff."

* * *

SCENE 2.—Bar of Licensed Hotel.

The three children, having quietly left their home, make their way to the nearest licensed house, and walk straight into the bar, and, as business is slack, the bar-tender thinks he will have a little fun out of the children just to relieve the monotony, so calls out:

Bar-tender: "Hello! Kiddies! You have no business in here! What do you want?"

Mabel, with dignity: "I've got some papers here with pictures of medicines which you sell, I believe (politely, in a grown-up manner). Will you let us have some for our Magic Tea-Party?" (She lays the pictures of wine and spirit advertisements on the counter.) "We have taken our money out of our money-boxes, and brought it to buy some of three sorts. And will you hurry, please, because we want the magic to have time to work before Daddy comes home, and we want it to be a surprise for him. For when our wonderful party is over, Georgie will have turned into a strong boy, and I won't be too tired to play, and Patsy won't cry at all. And when Mother wakes up, we'll all be different."

Bar-tender: "Take your pictures and your money home, my dear. What we sell here isn't good enough for the likes of you; better spend your money at the fruit shop. So hop it home, quick!" (Exit children looking very disappointed.)

Later two men pause in front of bar-entrance. "Come in and have a nip, Wallace."

Wallace: "Alright! But only one! Doesn't agree with my book, you know!"

Harris: "Oh! Your pocket-book, eh? Scotch, eh?"

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Manager of "Grit" will.

Bar-tender: "Two Scotch's? Yes, sir!" (Fills the order, and then leans on the counter to talk.) "Funny thing happened here just now. Three little youngsters marched right in, bringing with them a pile of magazines, laid them on the counter, and asked for three different kinds of drink. Said they'd got a party on, and it was a Magic Party, and they had come for the stuff for the magic part of the entertainment. The bigger girl, who was spokesman, said they wanted to give Daddy a surprise, for the picture said that the medicine would make George—who was a thin weedy little chap—strong, the little girl stop crying, and the big girl not to feel tired. They had seen the pictures in some woman's magazine, and read the advertisement of the drink, and took it all for gospel-truth, and were going to prove it for themselves. They had brought all the money out of their money-boxes to pay for it. Funny little creatures, kids! Never know what they will be up to!"

Wallace: "What was their mother doing to let them come up here?"

Bar-tender: "She was asleep they said, and they wanted to get home before she woke up."

Wallace, wondering if they were his own children: "What did you give them, anyway?"

Bar-tender: I? Oh! I advised them to go to the fruit shop with their money, as our medicine was too strong for them. Funny kids to believe an advertisement, weren't they?"

Wallace, as he leaves the bar: "I wonder whose ads. put the idea into the children's heads!"

EXIT.

FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS

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Griffiths Bros.'

FOR HIGH-GRADE
CHOCOLATES AND CONFECTIONERY.

DRINK BILL, 1925-26.

It is estimated by Mr. T. Waites, Government Statistician, that the drink bill of the community for the year ended June 30, 1926, was £12,633,000, equal to £5/9/11 per head of the population, being £963,000, or 6/4 per head of population, more than that of the preceding year.

The amounts expended on alcoholic drinks during the past ten years in New South Wales were as follow:

Year.	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure per head of population.	Year.	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure per head of population.
1916-17	£6,667,000	£3 10 5	1921-22	£10,671,000	£5 0 2
1917-18	7,223,000	3 15 1	1922-23	11,054,000	5 1 9
1918-19	7,275,000	3 14 0	1923-24	11,349,000	5 2 8
1919-20	10,251,000	5 0 7	1924-25	11,670,000	5 3 7
1920-21	11,034,000	5 5 7	1925-26	12,633,000	5 9 11

The increase in the drink bill is due to the increased consumption of Australian beer and the higher prices charged for imported whisky following upon an increase of 5/- per gallon Customs duty during the year. Other prices were the same as in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the quantities of the various kinds of liquor consumed per head of population in the past ten years in New South Wales. Imported liquors other than spirits now represent a very small proportion of the total quantity consumed:

Year.	SPIRITS.		BEER.		WINE.	
	Australian. Pr. Gallons.	Imported. Pr. Gallons.	Australian. Gallons.	Imported. Gallons.	Australian. Gallons.	Imported. Gallons.
1916-17	.23	.45	11.17	.11	.40	.02
1917-18	.22	.35	11.43	.04	.44	.01
1918-19	.15	.23	12.10	.03	.45	.01
1919-20	.24	.27	13.11	.05	.65	.01
1920-21	.22	.21	12.04	.06	.71	.01
1921-22	.19	.24	11.47	.03	.62	.01
1922-23	.19	.25	11.13	.05	.63	.01
1923-24	.21	.28	10.75	.05	.61	.01
1924-25	.20	.30	10.64	.06	.63	.01
1925-26	.21	.29	11.29	.06	.64	.01

The actual quantities consumed in 1925-26 were as follow: Beer, 26,090,000 gallons; wine, 1,497,000 gallons; spirits, 1,159,900 gallons (proof). The total amount of Customs and Excise revenue derived in New South Wales from the manufacture and importation of alcoholic beverages in 1925-26 was approximately £4,285,000.

FALSE COLORS.

"It is hard to get your money's worth since the war," remarked Secretary Day to a Rotary Club. "We pay high prices and for the most part get inferior goods. This applies to wearing apparel.

"Indeed, it is common knowledge that many an alley cat can look at an ermine coat and say: 'There goes papa.'"



Youngsters love Marmite

Youngsters love Marmite for its particularly delicious flavour. Children who do not care for ordinary broth or soups drink Marmite broth with gusto. Marmite is a pure vegetable extract full of nourishment.

Marmite

Marmite is so quickly made. A teaspoonful in a cup of boiling water makes an appetising and refreshing "cup." Stirred into hot milk, Marmite is the ideal food-drink for children. Save money—buy the large jars.

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A Personal Chat with my readers

CHRISTMAS. While Christmas is responsible for goodwill, gifts and remembrance, it is also unfortunately associated with indulgence, relaxation and folly. Like the fire, it both blesses and curses. Like electricity, it both helps and hurts.

It has always seemed to me that we Christians are under a great responsibility to put the Christmas emphasis in the right place. It is Christ's birthday, and not ours. It has a spiritual significance that must not take second place to the material evidence of goodwill.

If you have made a list of those friends you would give tokens of remembrance and goodwill to, be sure that the Friend that sticketh closer than a brother has first place on the list. We professedly Christian people will spend a million pounds in Sydney along the day before Christmas, justify it on the ground that it is Christmas and excuse ourselves from making the Saviour any gift on the ground that we can't afford it.

There is no doubt that there is very much pitiable humbug and grave insincerity among the followers of Him who gave us Christmas. Until we put the Lord first we need not be surprised that others give no heed to His claims at all.

An Eastern legend tells of one who, in expectation of famine, had stored away a vast quantity of wheat. Intent on a high price, he long resisted the people's appeals to sell. At length, when they were willing to pay anything he asked, the granary was opened, and nothing but dust and worms were found within!

Selfishness is always self-destruction; but kindness and benevolence always bless richly the heart out of which they flow. "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." It is eternally better to give than to receive; and the greatest luxury beneath the stars is found in doing good.

"The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

THEY NEED NOT DEPART. Do you remember these words, found in Matthew, chapter fourteen: "Send the multitude away." This was the apostles' suggestion for dealing with the needs of men and women who thronged to hear the words of Jesus. "Let them fend for themselves. We can't assume the burden of supplying their wants. What provision we have will barely meet our needs." Beyond this they have no thought. They failed to understand the mind of the Master. To them

the multitude were an embarrassment. To Him they were as sheep having no shepherd, the objects of His compassion, of His love, His brothers and sisters, whose necessities it was His task to supply. And so He multiplies the scanty store they bring Him and He feeds them one and all.

Is this not an abiding rebuke to those who bear His name? To supply the spiritual needs of men is surely the work of His disciples beyond all question. He has committed this task to them as a most urgent duty. "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature . . . and lo! I am with you alway." Here is the task and here also the power to discharge it. Is it not an offence to Him if we suffer men to turn to other sources for the supply of their spiritual needs?

* * *

I WISH IT WAS MORE. Many dear people have surprised me and gladdened me with their generosity. So many of them have said, "How I wish it was more," and I am sure they do.

I can't thank you, dear people, as I would like to, but you have lightened my burden. You have given me the joy of being generous to the needy ones; you have sent me happily to my knees to thank the Giver of all good things.

A. C. Benson has written these beautiful lines:

I cannot sing as sings the nightingale,
Frenzied with rapture, big with rich delight,
Till lovers lean together, passion-pale,
And chide the awe-struck silence of the night.

I cannot sing as sings the tranquil thrush,
O'er dewy thicket and untrodden lawn,
When early gossamers veil the frosted bush
In the chaste freshness of the sparkling dawn.

I cannot sing as sings the brooding dove,
At windless noon, in her high towers of green,
A song of deep content, untroubled love,
With many a meditative pause between.

I cannot sing as sings the dauntless owl,
His shout of horror at a dark dead hour;
When the hair prickles, and startled watch-dogs howl,
And night-bells clamor in the lonely tower.

But I can sing as sings the prudent bee,
As hour by patient hour he goes and comes,
Bearing the golden dust from tree to tree,
Labors in hope, and as he labors, hums.

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GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

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

Editor—ROBERT B. S. HAMMOND.

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

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1926.

A LOVELY IDEA. You feel goodwill all the year round to those whom you love, yet Christmas and their birthday are the only appropriate occasions to give expression to your kindly feeling. Suppose you wrote and told them you were sending them "Grit" for a year, and that each week it would come as a reminder of your love. Instead of confining your remembrance twice a year each week you would challenge their attention, recall yourself to their remembrance and confer upon them the benefit of all that "Grit" unfolds to thoughtful people each week.

Surely this is a lovely idea!

Don't forget—

It was grit that kept George Washington from uttering a lie

That time he cut the cherry-tree to pieces;
When Cap' Cook got the notion that he'd navigate the ocean,

It was grit that kept him going—(and the breezes!)

It is grit that makes you clamber from the bottom to the top;

Ah, what a happy consummation this is!
When you cannot keep from wishing you could steal a day for fishing,

It is grit that keeps you from it (and the Mrs.!).

The Editor

Prepare Now for next year
Have the Best!
Let us train you for a position
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A MAGNIFICENT VICTORY.

WE ARE "DRY" AND WE LIKE IT.

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

Prohibitionists! Unloosen your collars. Make yourselves comfortable in the old family rocker. Dust off the old spectacles. I've got some good news for you, the kind you relish.

WE HAVE ADMINISTERED A STAGGERING DEFEAT TO THE WETS.

We have belted them so hard on the button that we've turned out all their lights. All they hear is pretty birds singing. They're flabbergasted. They're walking around in a dream. Their wives have to feed them wood alcohol, Stilton cheese and raw onions so that they can locate them in the dark. They've lost all faith in their type of humanity. They never will get over this.

The Catholic churches fly their flag half-mast. Their friendship for John Barleycorn is the friendship that corned beef has for carrots.

California voted to maintain the Wright Act, an Act passed since Prohibition to aid the Federal Government in enforcing the Prohibition laws. The State of California will not have the State law repealed. That being the case, how do you figure the wets will "pan out" repealing the constitutional amendment—the Prohibition law? THE MAJORITY IS OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND!

Of course you faithful co-workers for Australian Prohibition felt bad when wet propaganda—over the cables—yelled about a dry defeat. We heard nothing else about it but that the Act was repealed, until the wet press here in San Francisco came out unwillingly with the facts, 48 hours later.

The Roman Catholics and the underworld supported the Matt I. Sullivan measure, and with Matt are "taking the count." That lets ex-Judge Sullivan out. Now for the next wet move, which we will wallop harder than the last.

This November election has been one in which the Roman Catholic Church and the underworld have "gone their limit." The "dripping wet" Brennan of Chicago—which is prominent for 565 murders in 1925 and a "Roman circus" (Eucharistic Congress) in 1926—got lathered like a polled angus bull that had fallen into a vat of soft soap. Colonel Smith made his stock worth less than a two-dollar dog. Smith carried the State of Illinois and "went in on the crest of the wave," while Vic. Donahey, another dry, was giving wet Atlee Pomerene the father of good hidings for the Governorship of Ohio. Another dry, Frank Willis, went in flying.

C. C. Young, who ran for the Governorship of California on the Prohibition ticket in 1918, was elected Governor on the Republican ticket by an enormous majority. Prohibition being constitutional was not an issue, nor can it ever become one as long as the great Constitution and the United States remain intact. So think of that, Prohibitionists, when wet propaganda begins to pewk its influence over Australia. Remember! There can never be the slightest chance of America ever going wet again.

The so-called wet issues in Montana, Wisconsin, Illinois and New York were "straw votes." The Anti-Saloon League told the "drys" to ignore them. The "wets" wanted to drag the "drys" into an issue that the Constitution forbids. The election in California on the Wright Act was not to get wine and beer. It was to throw the State open to the Catholic "wops" (bootleggers) until the Federal Department could handle the situa-

tion. In short, it was just another miserable, spiteful, Catholic move to obstruct the great Protestant economic reform—Prohibition.

Apropos "wet" propaganda in Australia to safeguard the "Battalion of Death" there. Whenever you hear a "big ballyhoo" about "wet" victories laugh aloud and calmly wait for the facts. I am sending Mr. Hammon the newspaper clippings, and photographs of the following "Bay City" breweries in San Francisco and Oakland which have been converted and are now employing thousands of men and women, boys and girls. In Oakland the Brooklyn Brewery is the De Luxe Laundry; its stables are a French dry cleaning plant; the bottling works, shipping department and offices are the Wesco Blower and Pipe Co. The Acme Brewery is the Acme junk yard. The Washington Brewery is the Consumers' Yeast Co. The Rainier Brewery is the California Brick Company, specialising in "Dickey" Mastertile, which is filling 18 State hospital contracts at the present moment. The Kellogg Express and Transfer Co., with 100 trucks, occupies one-third of the old brewery. The Blue and Gold Brewery, a five-million-dollar plant, is the California Ice Co.; also the Miller Ice Cream Co., and the cold storage (Oakland's largest ice cream and food supply). The Golden West makes "kickless beverages." The Crillon bar is the new branch of Whittlemore and Swan's department store. The Arlington bar is the White Cross Meat Market and Bakery.

In San Leandro the Columbia Brewery has been pulled down for the enormous pressed-brick building of the Best Tractor Co.; Ranfer's saloon used to stand where the office now employs 40 men and women.

The Alameda tube rooted out 21 old rat holes; the Alameda Dairy Co. and the branch of Mead's Bakery are in Seebeck's saloon at Webster and Santa Clara; and Mrs. Girl has pulled down the old Palace Brewery at 6th and Central avenues, Alameda, and built a few dozen bungalows that she has sold to workingmen on time payment.

In San Francisco I found Wieland's Brewery looking like a brothel hit by an East Indian tornado; it was a sorry plight. Mr. Walker, the manager, a Mosman Bay boy, looked worse. At Capp and Mission streets a saloon is a radio and hot tamale palace; half a block away the North Star Brewery is the North Star Laundry, employing 300. The Union Brewery is now the Oest Fruit Co., Nucoa Butter and Oleomargarine Co. and the Gold Medal mayonnaise factory; it occupies a block and employs 600 people. McKernan's saloon at 17th and Florida streets is the Crescent Chemical Compound Co. The Koehler Manufacturing Mattress and Upholstering Co. and the granite polishing plant is on Rainier Brewery property, as is Friedman and Co's. home furnishing warehouse. The Jackson Brewery at 11th and Folsom streets has been taken over by the Kleiber Motor Truck Co. and automobile factory, employing 1000 men. Mr. Hammond has photographs of all the above. And you will see them, and the one thousand others that I will take, as PROOF on this my one hundred thousand-mile trip for "Grit." They will be the right kind of an answer to give those who ask, "What will become of all the poor brewery workers and flat-footed bar-tenders if we send Australia dry?"

As an added attraction may I tell you that in Los Angeles the Anheuser Busch Brewery is the Hughes ice cream plant and a cream-

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ery; the Rainier Brewery is Stafford's salt works; Maier's Brewery is the Mystery Soap Powder factory, whose slogan is, "While there's life there's soap"; and over two-thirds of the Los Angeles Brewing Co. is the Imperial Cotton Mills, employing several hundreds, probably 1500.

The Horseracing Bill got killed by the "wets." They used it as the home-wrecker in the campaign. The "dry" papers boasted it; but the "wets" told the "drys" what an awful thing horseracing was, so they took them at their word, and while they threw "Tabby" into the brick-laden sack, they threw "Tom" in to boot, and like McGinty that went to the bottom of the sea, they dropped 'em into San Pablo Bay.

"They must be very wet,

For they haven't found them yet,

And they're dressed in their best Sunday clothes."

It was an awful massacre. And I'm so glad that Sir Hugh Denison is at hand to see how we handle the "wets." It's too bad that he didn't get here for the "Roman circus" in Chicago, where the Papal ring had Al Smith et al in osculating bliss.

CLOSING SCENES OF REV. W. P. NICHOLSON'S CHATSWOOD MISSION.

By REV. J. D. MILL.

My previous article covered all but the three last days of the mission. On Thursday evening Mr. Nicholson answered questions which had been previously sent in in writing. The questions covered a wide range of inquiry. A question, "Will you stay another week?" was unanswered. Hundreds would have rejoiced as an answer in the affirmative. Scriptural difficulties were scripturally answered in a most helpful way. On a previous evening Mr. Nicholson gave no quarter at all to the "bob-haired girl," but some humorist asked the question, "If God gave a man a beard, did He intend man to shave?"

The missionary rubbed his clean shaven face and dryly replied, "But it feels so smooth." For once our good friend found himself in a difficulty from which he cleverly escaped. A man, evidently a slave to the drink habit, yet greatly desiring to have victory over it, asked the question, "Is it possible to overcome the deadly habit?" The reply was a deeply touching one, and moved many to tears as the missionary told his own story of victory through the Blood of Jesus. The appeal which followed brought many to their feet and into the inquiry room. Sunday, December 12, was the closing day—the great day of the feast. The afternoon gathering was large and listened spellbound to the message. The theme was the coming again of the Lord Jesus for His own and then to reign. To many it was a new story, and thrilled and captivated the mind and heart.

At 8 p.m. the big tent was crowded, and many stood without during the service.

The message was a last impassioned appeal to forsake all and follow Jesus. How men and women could listen and sit unmoved is beyond the comprehension of earnest men. Thirty-six, however, came to a definite decision to receive Christ. It was late in the night before the last worker and convert left the tent. The writer has heard of several touching scenes since the close of the mission. One lady said, "I hear Mr. Nicholson singing his choruses all the day long." Another lady who was saved during the meeting visited a friend's house and burst into tears. When questioned as to the cause, the reply was, "As I was on my way I passed the site of the mission, and when I saw the tent being removed a great sense of loss came over me, for it was there I found the Lord." Thank God that while the tent and the missionary may go the Lord remains, and to those who fully surrender the Lord Himself will take the place of all else beside. An open air meeting on Saturday evenings at French's Road Section, Willoughby, and at Chatswood on Friday evenings will provide a rallying place for the converts of the mission, and will prove a source of spiritual strength to those who are babes in Christ. Thus the mission, instead of remaining in a tent, will be carried on under the canopy of heaven.

The Price of Liberty.

Liberty with government! Through the ages there has been liberty without government. There has also been government without liberty. But there has always been the hope of liberty with government. Man may live alone with liberty but he cannot live in society without government. He must give up some of his liberty in order to preserve the rest.—From the address of President Chester I. Long, of the American Bar Association, at the Denver Convention.



"SYLK-ARTO" the holiday Hose

THE New "Syilk-Arto" more than meets the need for hosiery really capable of resisting strenuous wear. Doubly strong by reason of the increased proportion of pure silk it now contains, the famous "Syilk-Arto" thread is also undeniably smart and lustrous. Its fine texture and smooth finish mask unusual capacity for service.

Ask your draper for the New "Syilk-Arto" Hosiery. Choice of over 80 beautiful shades at

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per pair

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THE PROMISES WHICH WERE KEPT.

We promised that:

Prohibition would take the Government out of partnership with the liquor traffic, relieving the American people of guilt. It has.

That Prohibition would save the American people five billions of dollars annually. It has.

That this immense saving would in part go into our banks to provide capital which would develop new enterprises, giving more and better employment to labor and using more raw material. It has.

That increased production, due to larger capital accumulations, would mean more goods for consumption by the American people, raising the standard of living, multiplying conveniences, increasing comforts. It has.

That the higher standard of living would improve the general health and decrease the death rate. It has.

That drink-caused juvenile delinquency would decrease. It has. Consult the census figures and not the newspaper headlines.

That children, better-clothed and fed, would avail themselves of new opportunities for education. They have. Our public

schools are crowded; the attendance of our colleges has doubled.

The wets told us that Prohibition would ruin business. It didn't.

Cause the laboring man to revolt and refuse to work. The prediction failed to come true.

Drive the hotels out of business. Today we have more hotels, better hotels and more prosperous hotels.

Ruin the American merchant marine. Today American passenger ships are packed in all classes.

We never claimed that Prohibition would make angels of the men engaged in the liquor business. We never claimed they would not violate the law just as they have always violated the law. We never claimed that there would be no bootlegging, because we knew the liquor dealers would bootleg if they were permitted. We never claimed that these criminal dealers in liquor would not poison the people with wood alcohol and other vile things. If a man is foolish enough to drink bootleg liquor he is pretty sure to be poisoned in the long run.

Prohibition is a repression of a dangerous traffic and of dangerous men. Repression is better than license.



UNCLE B.'s PAGE

All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag."

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

THE BLESSEDNESS OF CHRISTMAS.

Christmas was started by a gift. It was a wonderful gift, the gift of a wee babe. The first Christmas was a day of song, a day of happiness and hope, because of the love that gave.

It won't be in what you receive but in what you give that you will find song and happiness.

Nearly all that we receive has a tag of disappointment attached to it. What we give brings real satisfaction, that is, of course, if it is a real gift.

Many people try to make their gifts purchase for them some applause or gratitude or publicity, and then it ceases to be a gift; it is merely purchase money and mostly very disappointing.

A gift is a love token; it cannot be bought nor can it buy anything. We talk about giving things to ourselves, but it would be more accurate to say we bought them for ourselves.

You remember that the Bible says: "If you give to those who give to you what thank have ye, even sinners do that."

That is not real giving; it is merely exchange or buying.

We are directed to give so that our left hand does not know what our right hand is doing.

Now, you plan some real little gift this Christmas. It is not your birthday, so that our presents while very nice should always come after the gift we make to Him, whose love gift is responsible for all other beautiful giving.

UNCLE B.

RIDDLES.

What teeth can never bite?—The teeth of a comb.

When are the streets greasy?—When the rain is dripping.

Why did the coal-scuttle?—Because it saw the kitchen sink.

When is a horse not a horse?—When it is turned into a stable.

Why do you laugh up your sleeve?—Because that's where the funny bone is.

Why is a proud girl like a music-box?—Because she is full of airs.

Which is quicker—heat or cold?—Heat; for you can catch cold easily.

What is that which is often brought to the table and cut, but which is never eaten?—A pack of cards.

Why is a little man like a good book?—Because he is often looked over.

When is a thin boy unlike himself?—When he looks round.



OUR LETTER BAG.

A DOZEN TIMES OVER.

Ray Naylor, Arthur-street, Narrandera, writes: I must be on the scallywag list a dozen times by now, but please cross me off, Uncle B. Ron had his birthday on the 13th of this month and he got a mechanical Chinaman that pulls a box along. I have the chicken-pox now. First Ron had it a fortnight ago, then on last Monday morning Betty had it, and on Monday night I was found to have it. We have beans, sweet corn, odorless onions and tomatoes and cabbages. We had a pet magpie, but we lost him. My auntie and uncle have been touring round Victoria in their Studebaker car, and they liked it very much. Dad and I are going to Bathurst for two weeks, and mother and Ron and Betty are going to Hay. Then we will all rent a furnished cottage at the seaside. I will close now, with best wishes to you and all Ne's and Ni's.

(Dear Ray,—You were fast making a record as a long-distance scallywag, but your letter puts you in good standing once again. If in your journeyings you come to Sydney remember a visit to your Uncle B. will put you in credit for a long time.—Uncle B.)



LOST.

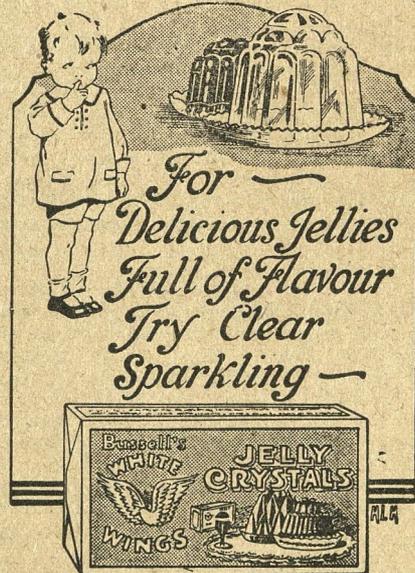
Lyle Bartley, Main-street, Wallerawang, writes: I am writing my second letter. I have written before, but it has never appeared in "Grit" yet. We are having a bazaar on Thursday and Friday. I think it will be good. Mrs. Winchester is keeping the ice cream stall. We had a Salvation Army concert last night. I did not go, but I believe it was good. All the people at choir practice last night said it was good. We had Scripture Union on Monday on account of the concert. We had a debate on, "Is Wallerawang Growing Better or Worse?" Well, I will close now. I hope I am not on the scallywag list.

(Dear Lye,—I wonder what ever became of your letter. Did you post it? Was it written on both sides of the paper? Did you forget to address it? Did the postman lose it? Such a lot of things can happen to a letter. Anyhow, I am glad this one arrived safely.—Uncle B.)

WHERE IT IS HOT.

Ethel Norman, Bruceedale, via Wagga, writes: I was pleased to see my letter in "Grit." Since I last wrote to you I have been in bed with measles for nearly three weeks. Last month I went for a music examination and I passed the advanced senior section with a first-class pass. Dad has started stripping, and he will be finished hay carting in about a week's time. The weather is very hot at present and the Wagga beach is crowded every day. I hope I am going in bathing this year. Our Sunday school has broken up for the summer holidays. We go to Church every Sunday, and our minister is Mr. Brown. Another minister has come to help Mr. Brown. Wishing "Grit" every success.

(Dear Ethel,—So you find it hot at Bruceedale. We Sydney folk are spoilt and cry out at the weather all the time and yet we have all sorts of compensations that you dear people in the country never have. I wonder what you mean by the Wagga beach.—Uncle B.)



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New South Wales Alliance— U.S.A. ELECTIONS AND PROHIBITION.

The last American mail brought further information concerning the recent elections in the United States. The references to the votes affecting the Prohibition issue are especially interesting.

It will be remembered that the cables mentioned referenda in eight States. The more complete information now to hand seems to show that the vote in New York, Illinois, Wisconsin and Nevada was meaningless from a legal point of view, and indicates nothing more nor less than political gymnastic exercises. The organised Prohibitionists, for the most part, did not participate.

The real purpose of those referenda was, it is stated, the diversion of the attention of the voters from wet candidates, which appears to have failed. Prohibitionists in New York centred their efforts on the defeat of Senator Wadsworth, a recognised wet leader in the United States Senate, and an extremely ardent advocate of Volstead law modification. In Illinois they concentrated their fight on George Brennan, Democratic wet boss of Chicago, who had declared that his election must be interpreted as endorsement by the people of Illinois of the proposal to weaken the Volstead law. Both of these were beaten.

In Wisconsin the wets made no appreciable election gain in their representation in Congress and the State legislature. There also the dries concentrated on wet candidates. In Nevada the wet candidate for Congress and wet candidate for United States Senator were defeated. In the four States where the referendum straw vote took place it failed to divert the dries from the main issue, and the candidates opposed by the dries lost at the polls.

In four other States—Missouri, Colorado, Montana and California—referendum measures were submitted to repeal existing State Prohibition laws. The results, therefore, were legal and binding; California defeated the proposal to retire the Wright enforcement law by a majority of something like 75,000, a majority twice as large as that recorded for the measure four years ago. Missouri and Colorado defeated repeal of their State Prohibition codes by substantial majorities, while the result in Montana is in doubt.

Ohio's voting seems to be conclusive as evidence of the sentiment of the people regarding continuance of the Prohibition policy. Both candidates for Governor were dry. Senator Willis, bone-dry leader, was returned to United States Senate by approximately 90,000 majority over Pomerene, who was wet. On the State ticket the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor was defeated by Earl D. Bloom, a dry Democrat.

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As a Converted Wet Sees Prohibition.

A New York lawyer, under the above title, has written for "The American Missionary" seven conclusions he has reached as to the state of the country under Prohibition. Admitting that at one time he was a moderate drinker, he states: "Because of these conclusions, I yield to the law of the greatest good for the greatest number, and am in favor of strengthened enforcement and the continuance of the great experiment."

His conclusions are:

"1. There is a vast amount of law-breaking, accompanied by bribery and violence, but the aggregate is less than in the old days, when every saloon paid tribute, when all of them broke the closing laws and the laws against selling liquor to intoxicated persons and to minors, and when many saloons were the resorts of criminals.

"2. The actual volume of alcoholic beverages consumed has been very much reduced.

"3. There is much less drunkenness in evidence, and I state this confidently, in spite of statistics to the contrary.

"4. The condition of workingmen and their families is immensely improved and many of them have now a real family life, unknown before. Strikes are accompanied by markedly less violence.

"5. Many people who consider themselves of a superior class are blatant, boastful law-breakers, but in fact drink less than they used to, chiefly because the stuff is poor in quality and high in price. A drink is now an event and is not offered as freely as in the old days.

"6. Young people pretend to drink a great deal, but the quantity actually drunk by them is small.

"7. Considerable credit for our general prosperity must be ascribed to Prohibition, the economic success of which is apparent."

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Girls talk about getting married an awful lot, and after they are they just talk an awful lot.

Ole: Tillie, you marry me?
Tillie: Sure Ole.

A long silence, "Vell Ole, vy don't you say something?"

Ole: I think I say too much already.

"Jim, I see that your mule has U.S. branded on him. I suppose he's an army mule and belonged to Uncle Sam."

"No, suh; dat U.S. don't mean nothin' 'bout no Uncle Sam; dat's jess a warnin'. It just stands for Un Safe."

"I beg your pardon," said the charity solicitor, as she came into the store, "but would you care to help the Working Girls' Home?" "Certainly," said the unmarried clerk. "Where are they?"

STRIKING COMPARISON.

The British coal miners seem to be just as steady and reliable as clocks—they can be counted on to strike at regular intervals.

BUSINESS MAN.

Ikey (seeing Moses for first time in a year after a railroad accident that they were in): "Say, Moses, how much damages did you get from de railroad company?"

Moses replied, "One thousand dollars; how much did you get?"

"I only got 500 dollars. How did you get 1000 dollars and I got 500 dollars? You vasn't hurt and I vasn't hurt and I get 500 dollars and you get 1000 dollars. Vy vas that?"

"Vell, you see, Ikey, at the time of the accident I had presence of mind to kick me wife in de face."

EXPLAINING THE ADJECTIVE.

"Tried your new auto yet?"
"Yes, had a fine ride."
"Go fast?"
"Not so fast as the cop. That's where the fine came in."

RIDICULOUS.

Pat and Mike stood before a leather goods store window, wherein were placed trunks on sale.

Said Pat: "Moike, why dontcha buy a troonk?"

"What farr, and pray tell me?"
"To put yure close in, you blitherin' ijit!"
"What, and me go around naked?"

PAST RECORD.

The prosecuting attorney asked a colored defendand the following question:

"Mose, were you ever convicted or acquitted on any charge before this court?"

"No, suh; no, suh. Nothin' that sounded like dat."

"Now, listen, Mose, I mean were you ever acquitted or convicted of any crime?"

"Well, suh, boss, de judge, he say, 'Go on along, an' I does, an' I gets picked up agin'. Yes, suh, I guess I wuz.'"

SOME GUIDE.

"Everybody takes a crack at the nation's finances except the map who knows something about them," declared Secretary Mellon recently. "The average man does not realise that international finance is as different from other lines as selling soap is from teaching dancing. And most of these would-be prophets can only see the situation from the viewpoint of their own particular business, like the sailor.

"A traveller asked a sailor on a New York dock where the post office was.

"Darned if I know," replied the sailor, "What's the color of her funnels?"

There are two sides to everything. This is especially true of a penitentiary.

Motorists who can't use their brains should use their feet on the brakes.

Some men try to do something and fail, while others try to do nothing and succeed.

Some men go to bed too late ever to wake up famous.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO "GRIT" IS 11/-.

"Grit" subscriptions received to 17/12/26, and where not mentioned the amount is 11s.: Rev. S. J. Kirby, 15/2/27; Harrington Cowper, 50s., 30/12/26; Miss Hunter, 10s., 30/11/27; Miss C. A. Kelman, 30/12/27; A. O. Lane, 51s. 6d., 30/12/27; Sam Strong, 30/12/26; Mrs. Sincock, 45s. 6d., 30/12/26; Mrs. Phair, 1s.; W. A. Stephenson, 5s. 6d., 14/6/27; Mrs. Howes, 31s., 30/12/26; R. Duncan, 30/12/27; H. E. Jenyns, 30/12/27; Mrs. Nicholson, 5s. 6d., 24/5/27; C. W. B. Halliday, 30/12/27; W. R. Nairn, 31s., 30/12/26; Mrs. Williams, 5s. 6d., 14/6/27; W. Tyas, 14/12/27; Mrs. Webb, 20s., 30/10/28.

PROHIBITIONISTS!

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON, author of "The Southern Cross," etc.

SUNDAY.

"While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease."—Gen., 8-22.

Summer is here again and all the trees and bowers

Are clothed in richest green;
The gardens now are rife with choicest summer flowers,
And nought save life is seen.

The birds are pouring forth to heaven their sweetest notes,

The bees go humming by,
While on the air a kind of drowsy sweetness floats,
Born 'neath the summer sky.

Summer is here again, the fields of golden corn

Are waving in the breeze,
While all the richest hues this pleasant earth adorn,
Man's outward sense to please.

Summer is here again, but summer will not last,

Its fairest flowers must die,
The present will too soon be with the silent past,
For hours glide swiftly by.

And we are passing, soon the summertime will come,

When we shall not be here,
The season's pass and come, and we to our long home
Are ever drawing near.

Let us then spend the hours for that which they were made,

Improve the months between,
That we may live where summers never fade,
Where nought save life is seen.

MONDAY.

"He hath made everything beautiful in His time."—Eccles., 3-11.

How beautiful is the spring time, with its thousand forms of instinct life. When every tree seems budding with new energy, and nature is awakening from the long sleep of winter. The earth clothes itself afresh with its spring garments, the birds chant their praises to heaven as they build their nests. How beautiful too is the summer, when a hush seems to fall over nature, as though her work was finished, and earth is clothed in all her richest hues. Autumn comes to crown the year with its bountiful harvest, and as nature unclothes itself for its winter slumbers it first of all decks itself in its gayest robes ere it says good night. The winter comes and brings a blessing of its own. It covers up the earth with a snowy counterpane, and as the stars shine down with a clearer light through the dark sky, we think how beautiful is God who looks down on all and has made everything beautiful in its time.

TUESDAY.

"All thy works praise Thee, O Lord, and thy saints shall bless Thee."—Ps., 154, 10.

The whole creation raises
To Thee her song of praise,
Thy works, Lord, sing Thy praises
In many varied ways.
We see Thee in the mountain,
And in the valley's course,
Thou art of life the fountain,
Thou art of good the source.
The stars declare Thy glory,
Unnumbered worlds proclaim
How wondrous is the story
Of Him whom man became.

Therefore to-day our praises

To-day, O Lord, we bring;

The whole creation raises

*Her voice Thy praise to sing.

WEDNESDAY.

"Forget not all His benefits."—Ps., 103, 2.

It is fitting that at the close of another year the predominating note should be one of praise. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and FORGET NOT ALL His benefits." They are so many that it is impossible to remember them all, but let us not forget them all. There are too many who remember all the dark places, the losses they have had, the sickness they have passed through, the bereavements they have sustained; these they keep a very prominent place for in their memory, but they forget the many deliverances, the healing and recovery from sickness, the many days of health they have enjoyed, the friends who are still left them, the gains for all the losses, the tight places they have been brought safely out of. Think of the blessing of eyesight, you whose eye is on this page. Have you thanked God for that? Think of the blessing of reason which so many are deprived of. Do you ever pray for them and thank God for yours being still preserved to you? Think of the many friends you have, the home God has placed you in. Do you ever thank Him for these blessings? David's dirges always ended in a sing of praise. Do yours? Let your song be "Blessed is the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits." "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits towards me? I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all His people. In the courts of the House of the Lord."—Ps., 106, 12-19.

THURSDAY.

"O give thanks unto the Lord, for His mercy endureth for ever."—Ps., 107, 1.

For our work and strength to do it,
For the will to still pursue it,
For the joy which comes from doing,
And the pleasure of pursuing,
And for daily strength renewing,
For the beauty none can measure,
For the earth with all its treasure,
For the ties to heaven which bind us,
For the sorrows left behind us,
For the friends who now surround us,
For the love which sought and found us,
For the kindness all around us,
For Thy love to us o'erflowing
Which Thou art by things showing,
For the Word which Thou hast spoken
In Thy Son, the endless token
Of Thy covenant unbroken.
For the wisdom of the ages,
For the truths taught by earth's sages,
For the faith to share Thy glory,
When is ended this life's story,
For the hope of joys unending
Toward which all these joys are tending,
We praise Thy name, O Lord.

FRIDAY.

"Whoso is wise and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord."—Ps., 107, 43.

The Psalmist, in reviewing the history of the children of Israel, gives a life picture of the history of all God's children in the 107th Psalm. Looking back over your life, cannot you see how He led you out of the house of bondage, and delivered you from the land of drought? He brought you out of many a trouble. But He led you forth "BY THE RIGHT WAY," though it did not always seem just right at the time. Many a time it could have been said of you, "Hungry and thirsty, their soul fainted in them. THEN they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and He saved them out of their distresses. He brought them out of darkness and the shadow of death, and brake their bands in sunder." You remember that sickness you passed through, but you are alive to-day. He brought you thus far. Have you no praise to offer? Again you were brought low, "through oppression, affliction, and sorrow." Perhaps brought on by your own folly, as in the case of the Israelites of old. But you cried again to the Lord, and He saved you out of your troubles. "He sent His word and healed them." The waves of woe again overwhelmed you; but He made the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof were still. So He brought you safely on, and at last will bring you to your desired haven.

SATURDAY.

"He hath made His wonderful works to be remembered. The Lord is gracious and full of compassion. He hath given meat unto them that fear Him. He will ever be mindful of His covenant."—Ps., iii, 4, 5, 6.

Raise a song of praise to-day! God has led us all the way;

Filled our mouth with all good things, taken from each woe its stings,

Strewn our pleasant paths with flowers, given us sunshine after showers;

Let us lift to Him our praise who has led us all the days.

Wherefore weep and wail we so, calling life "a vale of woe"—

Earth a "howling wilderness"—why not make the howling less?

What we look for that we see, hope—and good shall come to thee.

Wherefore blindly close our eyes to the good which round us lies?

Oh, if songs begin to rise, fear and care and sorrow flies.

If we count our mercies o'er wondrous is the mighty store.

When the stars shine forth all clear then the clouds will disappear.

In the glorious light of day mists and shadows melt away.

Let us lift to Him our praise who has led us all the days.

—From "Southern Cross."

"THE SOUTHERN CROSS OR WORLD UNSEEN," by Fairelie Thornton. "Each poem is a sermon in miniature."—Adelaide "Advertiser." 1/6 from Methodist Book Depot, 135 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

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EMPHATIC AND CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

Under the date of November, 1926, Governors of a number of States who were interrogated by the World League Against Alcoholism as to the effect of Prohibition in their respective States have, in a large measure, testified to the good effect of Prohibition. Among the replies are the following:

MISSISSIPPI.

"In reply to your letter relative to the operation of Prohibition laws in Mississippi, will say that in many sections of the State where the laws are observed and officers diligent great change has been wrought in the social and moral life of the people.

"Of course there will always be law-violators and slack officers, and in cases of that kind nothing can be expected, but we are doing our best to overcome the handicap.

"The people of Mississippi would not be willing to go back to the old order, but will continue to fight for a law whose enforcement will mean for the emancipation and happiness of the people."—H. L. Whitfield, Governor.

OHIO.

"There is no doubt that six years of Prohibition have been better for the people of Ohio than were the previous six years of licensed liquor traffic. I say this from my own personal observation of friends and acquaintances and people generally."—Vic. Donahey, Governor.

ARKANSAS.

"Prohibition has been effective in Arkansas. I attribute this mainly to the fact that the people of our State are literally opposed to the liquor traffic. Of course, no law can be properly enforced unless the people of the commonwealth are in accord with it. Arkansas was a Prohibition State before the Volstead Act was passed. We feel that our State has benefited socially, morally, economically and industrially since the prohibition of the liquor traffic."—Tom J. Terral, Governor.

VIRGINIA.

"I beg to say that our people, if I am able to sense the situation correctly, are growing more interested in the effective enforcement of the Prohibition laws. Our public officials are becoming more active and our juries are punishing more severely. As Governor I never pardon or parole anyone who has been convicted of selling or manufacturing ardent spirits or handling it for monetary gain. This is having a wholesome effect. I cannot help but feel that the quality of liquor being drunk is decreasing from day to day."—E. Lee Trinkle, Governor.

KANSAS.

"I have been a resident of Kansas for more than fifty years and from my observation and my experience, both as a private citizen and a public official, I am firmly convinced that Prohibition has been of incalculable value to the people of the State socially, morally, economically and and industrially."—Ben S. Paulin, Governor.

OREGON.

Prohibition has decidedly improved conditions in Oregon. There is a higher standard of morality. Everybody works better. More money is being saved and expended by the people for necessities and for the little things that make life worth living.

"Socially there is a decided improvement. There is a better respect for law. Homes are cleaner. I believe that the wave of crime that followed the great war would have been much worse under the open saloon than under Prohibition. Violation of the Eighteenth Amendment is more general among the

wealthy or so-called 'upper' classes than among the working people. The working people of the country have been the greatest beneficiaries of the Prohibition law. If there be decay in our civilisation to-day, it is to be found principally at the top, among the 'four hundred,' rather than in the working or middle classes."—Walter M. Pierce, Governor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"I am glad to say that the effect of Prohibition in New Hampshire has been bene-

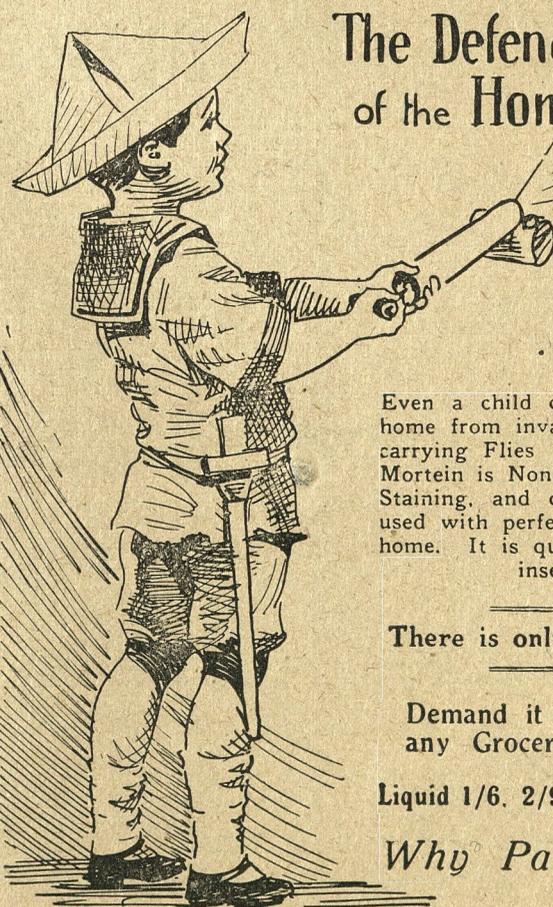
ficial socially, morally, economically and industrially."—John G. Winant, Governor.

MAINE.

"Under the leadership of Neal Dow, Maine took its stand as the pioneer Prohibition State. The whole nation has followed its example in enacting the principle of Prohibition into its fundamental law. Prohibition now faces its supreme test, as the forces of lawlessness with a seductive appeal to the less thoughtful of our citizens seek to undermine this law. It is imperative that all our citizens shall come to realise that our Constitution and our laws must stand or fall as a whole. There can be no divided loyalty. Our flag simply symbolises our Constitution, and no citizen can rightly claim to be loyal to that flag who is not loyal to the Consti-

(Continued on next page.)

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EVERY ROOM
DAILY

THE GOVERNOR KNOWS.

(Continued from page 15.)

tution, for which alone that flag stands. Individual respect for law must be inculcated by bringing home to each citizen a realisation that the burglar has as much right as another to elect the laws that he will violate, and that the whole structure of our civilisation will fall if it shall become accepted that a citizen may violate a law he does not like. It is also time to recognise both in our law and our practice that the patron of the bootlegger is an accessory to the crime.

"Maine in recent days has been disgraced among the sisterhood of the nation by the revelation that several of its chief executive officers have been conspiring to violate our Federal laws. The most elementary considerations of self-respect should at least persuade a State to be reasonably assured that its officials are free from crime. States' rights cease when our officials disobey the Federal laws.

"It is obvious that with over 3000 miles of boundary adjacent to territory that is wet we shall require Federal aid in the enforcement of the Prohibition law. But the Federal authorities have a right to expect the very fullest measure of co-operation from such officials as our meagre resources will afford in the welfare they are conducting against this crime."—Ralph O. Brewster, Governor.

MICHIGAN.

"Governor Groesbeck directs me to say to you in answer to your inquiries, that speaking generally Prohibition in the State of Michigan has been an economical success. Bank savings have increased, bills are more promptly paid. Merchants generally have felt the good effects of the closing of saloons.

"Drunkenness has been reduced to a minimum, and crime, particularly those offences which are directly traceable to the use of liquor, has been immensely lessened. In some of our counties the sheriffs are idle and their jails empty.

"There is some difficulty in enforcing the law by reason of the fact that it is difficult to get a good many people to realise that the purchase of a quantity of liquor is a crime, but on the other hand the law is well enforced."—Elton R. Eaton, Secretary.

ALABAMA.

"I believe that the Prohibition law has decreased drunkenness, and if it can be rigidly enforced will be productive of much good. A lack of proper public sentiment probably has caused the enforcement to be difficult."—Wm. W. Brandon, Governor.

PORTO-RICO.

"I think Prohibition has been beneficial to Porto-Rico in every way, and it is being enforced in Porto-Rico probably as well as in the States.

"You will remember that Porto-Rico adopted Prohibition by a majority of over 38,000 of the votes of the people. Of course we are having the same troubles here as elsewhere in the enforcement of the law; but efforts are being made, and I think there is no settlement here that would justify return to the saloon system."—H. M. Towner, Governor.

WYOMING.

"Your letter of September 13 was received during the absence of Governor Ross from the capital. I do not believe that she will be able to comply with your request at this time as she is a candidate for re-election and has already begun her campaign which will engage practically all her time until after election. She is, however, greatly interested in the enforcement of Prohibition, and under any other circumstances I am sure she would be glad to send you a statement concerning conditions in this State."—Ruth Harrington, Assistant Secretary.

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VERMONT.

"Vermont, as you know, is one of the States that borders on Canada, and for that reason has had a great deal of trouble with rum runners. It is a very difficult question to answer, whether Prohibition has helped this State or not. When we had local option it seems to have been easier to have enforced the law than it is at the present time. However, we are doing our best to try to carry out the law of the land."—Franklin S. Billings, Governor.

WEST VIRGINIA.

"West Virginia adopted the Prohibition amendment in 1912, by a majority of 92,342 votes. An Enforcement Act taking effect July 1, 1914, was the beginning of Prohibition in the State, and at the time of the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the State was fully committed to the enforcement of Prohibition. It now has one of the best enforcement codes in the Union, which is enforcing the law through its State officers. Throughout the nation Prohibition is more effectively enforced where the State has, as in West Virginia, a strong enforcement code and does not depend alone on the Federal enforcement. Only four of the

forty-eight States have no State laws in support of the Eighteenth Amendment."—Ross Wells, State Commissioner of Prohibition.

GEORGIA.

"I am satisfied that not more than 5 per cent. of the people of Georgia would consent to any change in the Prohibition laws. Three years ago a member of the House introduced a resolution in the Legislature looking to the modification of the present laws. On the following day a member of the Senate introduced a resolution deploring and protesting against even the agitation of the question. On a vote members of the Senate unanimously approved this Senate resolution. This indicates the sentiment of the people of Georgia. Crime has been greatly reduced, millions of money formerly expended on drink is now being spent for food and clothes, and our people are entirely satisfied with present conditions."—Clifford Walker, Governor.

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