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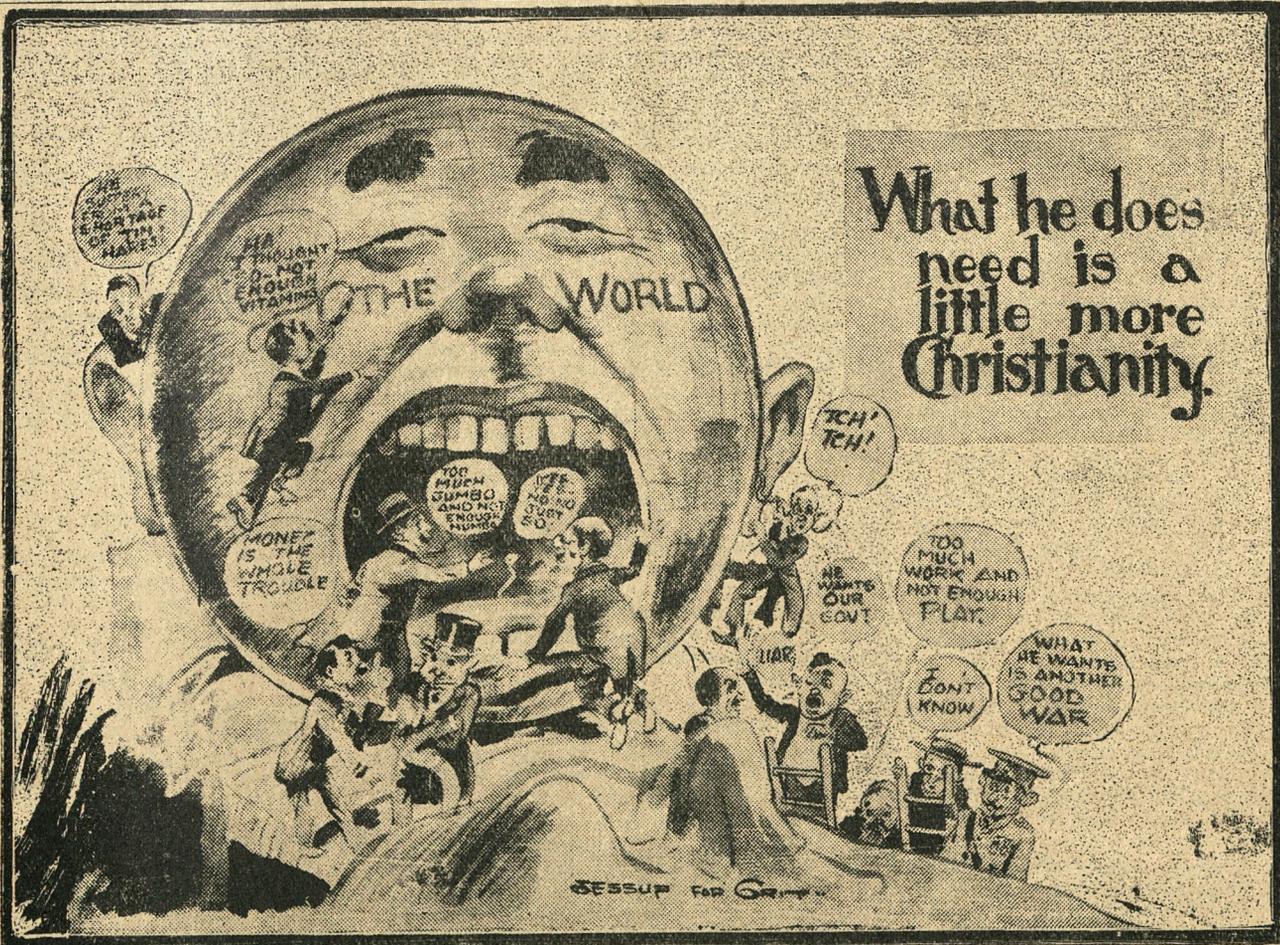
A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XXVI. No. 9.

Twopence.

SYDNEY, MAY 12, 1932.

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



What he does
need is a
little more
Christianity.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE WORLD?



**PAY CASH AND COLLECT
GREEN COUPONS**



HOW SHALL WE DEAL WITH CRIME?

(Condensed from "Harper's Magazine.")

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER,

Associate Judge, Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York.

It is popularly assumed that the cure for the unprecedented crime situation in our country is to be found in increased severity of punishment. Yet, viewed in the broad perspective of history, the student realises that fundamentally severe punishment as such has never retarded the progress of waves of crime and that legal machinery in itself is a wholly inadequate instrument for stamping out widespread lawbreaking. In plain truth, there has been cast on the administration of justice a burden which it cannot sustain without the aid of modern psychiatric science. For the man in the street the crime problem is over when the jury renders a verdict of guilty and the judge imposes a sentence. In fact, the real solution of the problem has only then begun.

The last decade has witnessed the first satisfactory scientific surveys by experts into the causes of crime and the most promising means for its alleviation. As to details, these experts differ. On one thing, they agree—that progress in the problem must be rooted deep in an altered public attitude toward the criminal.

Until comparatively modern times it was the custom to treat insanity by whipping the patient to exercise the devils which possessed him. Psychiatrists are teaching us to see that to-day the treatment of the criminal has little more rational relationship to the factors involved. The time has now come when the law must heed the teaching of science. To accomplish this, public opinion must be informed.

Dr. Sheldon Glueck, a leader among contemporary penologists, has convincingly urged the sharp differentiation between the process of the ascertainment of guilt and the process of the treatment of the guilty. The former is essentially the function of the courts. Undoubtedly it should be made more efficient by sweeping away old-age technicalities and delays which impair the hope of correct judgment.

Our real concern, however, is with the disposition we are to make of the criminal after he is convicted. To-day we send him to prison for a fixed term. Even the so-called indeterminate sentence, with a maximum and a minimum, is rigid. If he is very young, he may go to a "reformatory." But rarely indeed is anything done to ascertain the causes of his transgression or to remove them. The result is appalling to anyone who has in his heart a love of our youth and a hope for their advancement. For the problem is largely one of youth.

A recent investigation disclosed that 45 per cent. of the inmates of Sing Sing were boys under 26 years of age. A study of other institutions brings us to a realisation of the fact that sometimes as many as three-quarters of the prisoners first became criminals when they were under the age of 25. And these youthful offenders are punished generally by no other criterion than the seriousness of the offence.

We must starkly face the fact that there is nothing curative in our present methods of sentencing prisoners according to the seriousness of the crime. We have fallen into the hit-or-miss habit of making the

punishment fit the crime. The psychiatrist teaches us that we must make the punishment fit the criminal. To that end there are certain very definite factors in the life of the first offender which must be ascertained. Some are economic, some psychological, some psychiatric. When these factors are ascertained, it frequently appears that the man who commits a serious offence is much less anti-social than a minor offender. Frequently the minor offender is a graver danger to society than the major one. Often the delinquency of the major offender can be definitely related to removable causes. Certainly there is neither reason nor sanity in the process by which we take a first offender, with no attempt to reclaim him, incarcerate him in a prison where practically nothing is done to change his anti-social personality, and thus permanently cast him on the human ash heap.

It is not too much to ask, at least with respect to youthful offenders, that the administration of justice should work hand in hand with the psychiatrist for the reclamation of valuable human material. The future of such offenders should not be forecast by the determinate sentence of a judge necessarily endowed with human fallibility. Upon conviction the offender should, of course, be placed under restraint for the protection of society. But the duration and character of the restraint should be determined by the careful observation of penologists and psychiatrists, subject, of course, to such review as would prevent abuse. We must change the condition which sends a boy to prison only to come out with every criminal propensity accentuated by a period of confinement under the most anti-social conditions. Such an offender should be handed over to a board authorised to confine him, to study his peculiarities, mental, physical, social, and moral, to cure him if he can be cured, to retain him in custody so long as he is a menace to society, and to release him when serious risk to society from his conduct has disappeared. For we now know beyond peradventure that there are cases where criminal propensity can be cured.

This process is new and untried; but it has the validity of logic. It may readily be subjected to the test of experience by confining it in the first instance to first offenders under the age of 21.

It is important to recognise at least two objections which the conservative urges against the psychiatrists. The first is that there must necessarily be punishment and that punishment would be unduly diluted in the proposed change. But society has no interest in punishment which is mere vindictiveness. Punishment is important as a

means, not as an end, and is useful only in so far as it deters the commission of crime. It is not proposed to abolish punishment, but rather to make it effective by basing it upon intelligent investigation and ascertained fact. The promise and hope is that, so modified, punishment will really begin to function as a cure for crime.

The second objection is the conventional one that the reformer wishes to coddle the criminal, that he is a sentimentalist. Generally all who believe that increased severity is not a panacea are unthinkingly branded as sentimentalists. The very reverse is the fact. The reactionary is the sentimentalist. There is nothing sentimental about the reformer's proposal that society does not adequately protect itself against the criminal by ignoring the facts of modern science and continuing blindly along the paths which were marked out in ignorance of truths which we now know. Sentimentality lurks rather in the instinctive demand to continue illogical severity.

The law has a two-fold purpose—to protect society and to reclaim the offender. For the accomplishment of both it is vital that we should understand the causes—economic, social, mental, emotional, physical—which often combine to create "the criminal tendency." To understand these causes, the law must take counsel with science. The problem of crime is to be solved only by such basic change.

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THE ATOM.

Does It Need Splitting?

By JACK CREAGH.

"God is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask, or think, according to the power that worketh in us."—St. Paul.
The Creator has given us everything for our use; let us use them as He gave them.

I must confess that at times I find it difficult to think kindly of new ideas—at least those that seem to have no bearing on our life.

Every hour of the day you hear opinions and ideas that strike you as being all wrong, yet you tax your brains trying to think there is something in them.

If you have a boil, or a cold, or anything, the practice is to tell others; then you get opinions and ideas about cures. By telling some people you have a cold, or a boil, you start trouble for yourself, by giving people a chance to show their interest and sympathy.

Generally, your friends concentrate their minds on these things (small, trivial matters) but they refuse to be moved or interested in things that count.

If it is confusing to cure a boil, or cold, by the aid of friends' advice, how much more confusing it is to get understanding from so-called great minds.

Take our statesmen and their public statements, and doings (or at least what the press say they say and do). We find that black is often white; we feel they are on the verge of a settlement, then in the very next issue we are told we are very near revolution. This week it is re-echoed "Lang is Right" by someone; then everyone gets busy and says he is wrong.

Then we are told trust funds are in the possession of the Commonwealth, only to be informed next day they are not.

Some political clever Alicks said that on May the first (May Day) the Communists would have charge of the streets and some even placarded the pavements that it would be so.

Well, I went out early to church on Sunday, May the 1st, thinking that something may happen. I met the dear old bunch of the faithful coming from Holy Communion in other churches. I went to Communion myself, thinking something may happen about nine o'clock on my way home.

Well, nothing serious happened. Yes, I did see two Communists, one seemingly had a very bad cold, for he was blowing his nose very violently at the corner of the street near Grace Bros. He nodded as usual to me between blows (of the nose) and I nodded back.

The other Communist stuck me up for a feed. He was out at the knees, his collar had not been laundered for quite a long time. He was thin and weak looking—in mind and body. I gave him the price of a feed, and he was just as grateful as any other person would be.

Really nothing serious happened, and everyone went to bed just as usual.

Perhaps the most perturbed persons were the various Deacons, and Churchwardens, who found the church collections were perhaps a little smaller.

A Day's Work.

What really should be a day's work? Personally I believe it should be: "A little love, a little play, a little bodily and mental exertion, a little beauty, a little work, a little laughter, a little wonder." The above can be lived out every day if you really desire that kind of life. Then pray about it.

Candidly, life is perplexing just now. We read and see such funny things.

Perhaps the funniest proposition I have seen for a long time was in the press (every paper) on 3rd May.

I just cannot understand why the so-called great minds are trying to do things that on the face of it seem impossible, and, if achieved, likely to do more harm than good.

There is such a demand for men of vision and understanding in ordinary life that it seems to me a great pity for men to be trying, for instance, to split "the Atom."

A boy gets spanked if he breaks a window. The other day a man was given two years' gaol for splitting a five pound note (and we all need more bank notes). Yet that reason was no excuse for splitting the bank note in halves.

I have no scientific mind but there is every evidence to prove that some of the persons who spend years on some scientific research, are as crazy as many who are to-day behind the asylum doors.

While the Atom is doing its work (and the Creator made it to work) we should not endeavour to do what nature never intended us to do. Some scientists are trying to alter nature, so that the natural life of humans and animals shall be developed artificially. I ask them, what's wrong with the Creator's present system?

If all these great minds, working mostly on impossible theories, were to get busy on problems that are tangible and seen, then we would get somewhere.

To talk about splitting Atoms so that we can get greater electric power, is all bosh; at least, while we are not able to use all our electric power now generated.

In case you have not noticed the question re splitting the Atom, in the press, let me give you the outline of the matter appearing. The undermentioned, and Moxley trial for murder, held the spotlight.

SPLIT ATOM.

GREAT SCIENTIFIC IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, Sunday.

"A discovery of great scientific importance" was how Lord Rutherford described the splitting of the atom, as a result of the experiments of Drs. Cockroft and Walton.

The doctors have been working for years with a special apparatus installed, under Lord Rutherford's direction, at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge.

Lord Rutherford said it was difficult to say where the discovery would lead.

Another Sydney authority said that the idea of gaining something for nothing by splitting the atom had for long been a pseudo-scientific myth. What Cambridge experimenters have achieved is to have discovered a method of stepping up voltages from 100,000 to 10,000,000. This was nothing new.

Low Voltage.

It is commonplace in American scientific laboratories. In April, 1930, Dr. R. E. Vollrath changed the voltage of 250,000 to 5,000,000 by splitting the atom.

The voltage, however, only represents electron pressure or force. No current flow (amperage) is gained by these methods any

(Continued on Page 12.)

JACK CREAGH'S LANTERN TALKS ON "GOD'S POOR, THE DEVIL'S POOR, AND POOR DEVILS."

Every picture specially taken to illustrate this wonderfully interesting story, including:

The Police Court, Hammond's Hotels, and Family distress.

PROGRAMME.

Sunday, May 29th—St. Clement's, Mosman.

Monday, May 30th, 8 p.m.—St. Clement's Parish Hall.

Friday, May 13th—7.30 p.m.

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Mr. Creagh's lecture is open for bookings. Sunday night lantern lectures or sermons—with week-night lectures or any other suitable arrangement.

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THE NEW SOUTH WALES PROHIBITION ALLIANCE.

President:

Rev. WALLACE DEANE,

Headquarters: S.A. Chambers, 140 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

'Phone: M6058.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

A Successful Function.

The annual meeting of members of the Alliance held at the Sunshine Lunch Rooms was well attended and a spirit of co-operation and enthusiasm pervaded the deliberations.

Officers Elected.

Rev. Wallace Deane, M.A., B.D., was re-elected President (unopposed).

For Vice-Presidencies, Rev. H. C. Foreman, M.A., Rev. Canon R. B. S. Hammond, and Rev. G. R. S. Reid, D.D., were appointed, and Alderman F. Rushton was re-elected Treasurer, and Mr. N. J. C. Brown as Auditor—all unopposed.

The ballot for the election of seven members to represent the subscribers on the Executive, resulted in the appointment of Pastor H. G. Harward, Mr. H. M. Hawkins, Rev. H. C. Hunt, Mr. H. Macourt, Mrs. A. Stupart, Rev. W. Torrance, Mr. F. Wilson.

Votes of Appreciation.

The retiring officers were heartily thanked for their services, special mention being made of Rev. D. McKay Barnet, B.A., who at his own request was retiring from Vice-Presidency in favour of Dr. Reid, after five years in that position.

Votes of appreciation of the generous contribution of a weekly page in "Grit" by Canon Hammond, and of the legal assistance rendered by Mr. E. H. Tebbutt as Honorary Solicitor, were also carried by acclamation, and the congratulations of the meeting were accorded to Rev. Canon R. B. S. Hammond on his ecclesiastical elevation, and to Dr. Reid on the attainment of his degrees.

Dr. Arthur.

It was decided also to send a message of sympathy to the Patron, Dr. Arthur, M.L.A., in his illness and on the eve of his retirement from politics, expressing ap-

preciation of his long and honoured career in the legislature and as a supporter of our Cause in his public positions.

Sunshine Cafe and Jubilee Fair.

On the motion for the adoption of the report, eulogistic references were made to the work of Mrs. Stupart and her workers in the Sunshine Lunch Rooms; and it was decided, through Mrs. Kemp, the President of the Fair Committee, to convey sincere thanks to all who had helped in the Jubilee Sunshine Fair.

Financial Statement.

The balance sheet (the publication of which is being held over for want of space) was presented by the Treasurer, Alderman Rushton, and showed that the financial position was slightly improved on last year's, notwithstanding the most difficult period through which they had passed.

The Annual Report.

The fiftieth annual report for the year 1931-32 was presented and adopted, as follows:—

(Continued on page 6.)

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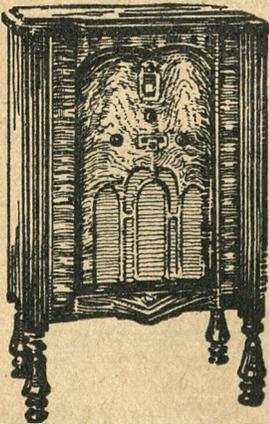
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July—December, 1930 26,405
July—December, 1931 35,132
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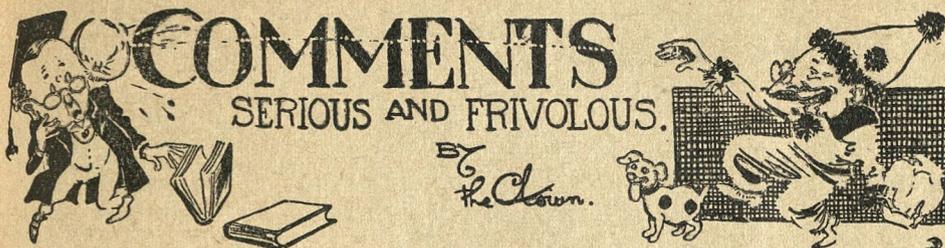
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LOOT GOES BACK TO SHOPS.

AFTERMATH OF MOB HYSTERIA.

A large quantity of valuable goods stolen during the riots at Auckland is being returned to shopkeepers by repentant thieves, who often use intermediaries to return the goods.

The intermediaries enter shops and deposit articles on the counter, "on behalf of a friend."

Shopkeepers are content to receive property without asking questions. Other articles are returned by post, and addressed in disguised handwriting. It is evident that many looters were victims of mob hysteria during the riot.

"Grit's" Clown publishes the above news item with a whole lot of enthusiasm. In these days when the world is full of Dreary Daniels, who unceasingly proclaim that all honesty and goodness has flown—it is refreshing to find such a well authenticated denial of universal dishonesty. It is good to know that in spite of Dismal Jimmies, things are not all bad—and that here and there the blossoms of common honesty still bloom along the dreary wayside, in spite of the pernicious examples set by some of our political parties.

In the Editor's "Personal Chat" of "Grit," April 21, there was a short article entitled, "They were all wrong." To those who may have missed it, the writer recommends that they look it up, and then pass it on to the Dismal Jimmies—and particularly the Editor's concluding paragraph.

NEXT.

If our record for murder and shootings continues to maintain the progress it has made in the last week or two, we might reasonably expect to find advertising similar to that referred to in the extract published below:—

"A modest bid for patronage by the invisible textile weaves has somewhat startled the people of Chicago. An

advertisement, appearing in several newspapers, says: 'Bullet holes re-woven perfectly in damaged clothes. Low prices'."

And that—my friends—as Paddy the Goat used to say—is that.

NOSE PRINTS.

An American doctor has discovered that no two noses are alike. Neither through age nor illness does the nasal bone alter. He has established his claim by 2000 X-ray photographs. Even the noses of twins vary. He says his identification is as accurate as fingerprints.



And so in the fulness of time we may come to the collection of nose-prints instead of finger-prints for the identification of criminals, politicians, and other shady folk. Science marches on with slow persistency, my brothers and sisters. The gin-nose and the plain beer-nose have long been a finger post in our national life—to the moderately observant.

If science can show old John Henry how he can quickly discriminate between the political candidate and the ordinary burglar by a glance at the noses in question—it will at least offer the opportunity of purifying our parliaments—and that would be something.

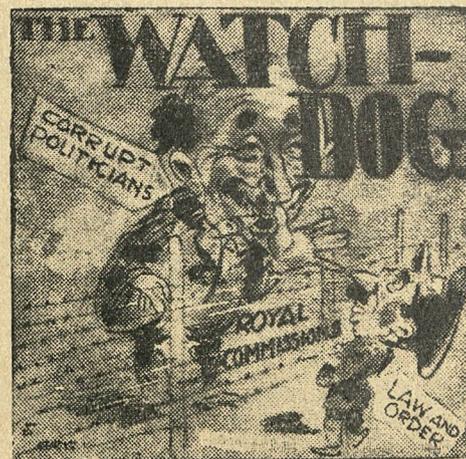
WE ARE FUNNY.

The cables a few days ago told us breathlessly about a number of sailors in some French port who had become seriously ill after drinking wine—and two of them had died. All sorts of reasons were brought forward to



account for the "tragedy"—and one paper gave us a column of flap-doodle on its leader page with the object of re-assuring drinkers of Australian wine of the unlikelihood of such a "tragedy" occurring in this wonderful land of ours.

It's funny—wine can, and does, kill its thousands—but because it doesn't kill them in a few hours in a spectacular manner like rat-poison, we lie doggo and say nothing. If by some mischance in the process of manufacture, or at a later stage—some active poison such as "rough on rats" is added to the poison of alcohol and a few drinkers are poisoned, in a few hours, instead of a few years—we waste good money on cables—our newspapers froth at the mouth with big black type—and we actually get excited about it. We are as funny as a green dog with purple legs—and we don't know it.



"Bribery and corruption are terrible and growing evils," said the former Solicitor-General, Sir Robert Garran, at the Rotary Conference recently. "There have been a few prosecutions," he added. "The proposed Bribery and Secret Commission Prevention League should act as a watchdog for the police."

And "Grit's" Clown solemnly, sorrowfully, and with all due respect, says: Blah! Blah! aloud—and, Bunk! Bunk Bunk! under his breath (three times). Did ever anybody in this bright land ever hear of a corrupt politician being handed over to the police? By some queer juggling with the laws of give and take—politicians, aldermen, and the like, are immune from such vulgar proceedings. They are entrenched behind about seventeen acres or fathoms of barb-wire—and the John Hop can do nothing but look sadly on, while the massive and costly stupidity of a Royal Commission gyrating with the stately velocity of a rheumatic rhinoceros, solemnly eats up the taxpayers' money, and in the fulness

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE NEW SOUTH WALES PROHIBITION ALLIANCE.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT—1931-32.

In this the jubilee year of the New South Wales Prohibition Alliance, we gratefully acknowledge the guidance of Almighty God in the progress made since the organisation was founded, and particularly during the year just passed, which has been one of the most trying economically and for religious and philanthropic bodies in the history of the State.

Passing of Our Founder.

Almost immediately after last annual meeting the beloved Founder and Patron of the Alliance, the Ven. Archdeacon Boyce, passed to his rest. Appreciations of his long association with the work were suitably recorded, and the organisation shared in the erection of his memorials at Mt. Boyce, and in St. Paul's Church, Redfern.

The Archdeacon bequeathed £100 to our funds for investment, to perpetuate his annual donation; and left to us his Temperance Books, which the Executive have decided shall form the nucleus of a "Boyce Memorial" Library.

Others Deceased.

Others who were prominently associated with our work and have during the year passed beyond, have been Mr. Deane, father of our President, Mr. J. W. Price of Cabarita, Mrs. Kline of Lindfield, and Rev. G. A. D'Arcy Irvine, Coadjutor Bishop of Sydney.

New Patron.

Dr. Richard Arthur, M.L.A., has been elected Patron in succession to Archdeacon Boyce.

The Year's Activities.

Under the direction of the President, Rev. Wallace Deane, M.A., B.D., much has been done in organisation and educational work. In keeping with our present policy, the Young People's Department has again received special attention.

The Rev. W. Torrance has for another 12 months been the President of the Y.P. Temperance Educational Council.

The work of the year may be briefly summarised as follows:—

The Executive has met 19 times, and 27 other committee meetings have been held.

One hundred and ninety-four special Field Services have been taken, 52 lantern lectures given, and 173 other meetings addressed or attended, reaching 10,490 adults.

Debating tournaments have been conducted and much literature supplied to speakers.

Deputations have waited upon ten affiliated organisations.

A "Jubilee 50,000 Shilling Fund" has been launched and much preparation for jubilee year activities has been made.

"Temperance Week" was organised on a much larger scale this year.

Correspondence and articles have been supplied to many journals.

We have become a partner in the 2CH Broadcasting Station, having conducted so far five broadcasts.

A special rally was held in co-operation with Central Methodist Mission at the Lyceum on August 2nd, when Rev. R. Moffat Gillon, M.A., of Scotland, spoke, and a Jubilee Demonstration was held at the Assembly Hall on April 19th last, when Rev. A. Wylie Blue, M.A., of Belfast, was the speaker.

A Jubilee Veterans' Tea was held in connection with the Sunshine Fair in April at the Chapter House.

A Souvenir Booklet has been issued to commemorate the Jubilee Year of the organisation and is now on sale.

Young People's Department.

The Y.P. Council has met every month, and committees have met frequently.

School lectures have been given on 145 occasions in 112 schools to 24,442 children.

Many ministers with lessons supplied, have maintained the scripture hour Temperance tuition.

"Ten simple lessons" has been distributed to scores of workers for teaching purposes.

120,000 copies of the "Waterwags Own" have been issued and the circulation is increasing. It is 11,000 monthly and reaches five States, and 800 outback homes.

Supplies of materials have been stocked for Bands of Hope and Sunday Schools and much help has been given.

Many church societies, lodges, camps and rallies have been visited.

Thirty Sunday Schools were addressed, and many pledges taken during "Temperance Week."

A Domain Y.P. Rally and processions were held in "Temperance Week."

A Pageant was organised and presented at the Jubilee Rally.

We have co-operated with the Good Film League and Council of Religious Education; and with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a Christmas Summer School.

We are consulting with the Education Department regarding the publication of School Temperance Text-Books and are receiving much sympathetic co-operation from them in this matter.

Many educational articles have been supplied to religious and secular press.

Contacts have been maintained with the

Y.P. Departments of all Churches and other Societies.

Staff.

In October, Colonel Fisher resigned the Secretaryship (which had been virtually honorary) to reside in Victoria. A presentation was made to the Colonel on behalf of the members. The vacancy has not been filled, nor has a director been appointed. The President and Treasurer have been filling the gap in an honorary capacity.

Mr. Piggott has continued as Field Secretary and lecturer until last month, when he resigned from the Field Secretaryship to re-engage in his profession. He is still taking Sunday Services and week night meetings.

Mr. V. E. Stanton has continued in charge of the Young People's Department and publicity, and has been given the Field Secretarial work also since Mr. Piggott relinquished this.

Miss Campbell as Office Secretary and Accountant, Mrs. Masterman as Cashier, and Miss McClay as Stenographer, have faithfully carried on the office work; all the staff have accepted considerable reduction in salary during this period of financial stress.

"Grit."

We are grateful to Canon R. B. S. Hammond for continuing to place a page in "Grit" at our disposal each week.

Legal Assistance.

Mr. E. H. Tebbutt has given considerable legal assistance, as Hon. Solicitor, during the year, in connection with our properties.

The Sunshine Cafe.

The Sunshine Cafe, under Mrs. Stupart as Hon. Manageress, and a splendid voluntary committee and staff of ladies, has continued as a valuable adjunct to the Headquarters. £62/19/1 was donated to the general funds by the Committee, who also organised a concert with the help of Madame Ada Baker.

The Sunshine Fair.

The 1931 Sunshine Fair netted £383, and notwithstanding the unprecedented financial stringency, the Fair just held netted £185. Again Mrs. A. A. Kemp was President, and Mr. O. A. Piggott the Secretary, Miss E. M.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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POLITICAL "DRYNESS."

POLITICIANS DO NOT LEAD, THEY FOLLOW THE PEOPLE.

MORRIS SHEPPARD, Senator from Texas.

I am requested by "The New York Times" to present an analysis of the recent vote in the House of Representatives on the wet motion to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the proposal to submit a constitutional amendment changing the Eighteenth Amendment so as to remit the question of prohibition to State control. It will be noted that in the voting last Monday there were no votes at all for the wet motion from fourteen States, namely, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah and Vermont.

Thirteen of this number of States alone could prevent the ratification of a constitutional amendment modifying or repealing the Eighteenth Amendment, even if such proposed amendment were submitted to the States.

In each of nine additional States only one vote was cast for the motion, namely, Alabama, with a total of 10 votes in the House; Iowa, with a total of 11; Kentucky, with a total of 11; Nebraska, with a total of 6; North Carolina, with a total of 10; Oregon, with a total of 3; South Carolina, with a total of 7; South Dakota, with a total of 3, and Tennessee, with a total of 10.

It cannot be doubted that these nine States would vote against the ratification of a constitutional amendment modifying or repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. Add these States to the fourteen first mentioned and we have a solid phalanx of twenty-three States, only one less than half the total number of the forty-eight States in the Union, against any change in the Eighteenth Amendment, when only thirteen States are necessary to prevent the change.

In addition to the above-mentioned twenty-three States, the States in which a majority of their respective delegations voted against the wet motion were as follows:—

Indiana—8 against, 5 for; Missouri—11 against, 5 for; Texas—14 against, 3 for; Virginia—6 against, 3 for; West Virginia—4 against, 2 for.

In four of the last-mentioned States the proportion of dry votes over wet was, respectively: Texas, five to one; Missouri, more than two to one; West Virginia, two to one; Virginia, two to one.

Surely these four States could also be counted upon to vote against the ratification of an amendment changing or abolishing the Eighteenth Amendment, and it is more than an even chance that Indiana would not vote otherwise. Not counting Indiana, however, this makes a total of twenty-seven States, or more than half the States of the Union, known to be dry, which may safely be counted against weakening or repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

In the following States the vote on the motion was evenly divided, namely:—

Minnesota—5 for, 5 against; Montana—1 for, 1 against; Louisiana—4 for, 4 against.

In my judgment there is more than an even chance that Montana, Minnesota and Louisiana would vote against the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment, and the vote indicated an even chance in Pennsylvania.

In the following seven States the entire delegations voted for the wet motion, namely: Arizona, Connecticut, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Wyoming. No one familiar with conditions would concede more than three of these States as certain to vote for a constitutional amendment changing or repealing the Eighteenth Amendment—namely, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

Thus thirty-nine States are accounted for.

Among the nine States remaining the vote was as follows:—

California—7 for, 4 against; Illinois—17 for, 9 against; Massachusetts—13 for, 3 against; Maryland—5 for, 1 against; Michigan—9 for, 4 against; New York—32 for, 10 against; Ohio—13 for, 9 against; Washington—3 for, 2 against; Wisconsin—9 for, 2 against.

Of these States, Michigan, Ohio and Washington could by no means be considered as certain to vote for the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

According to this analysis, the only States which the wets could count upon to vote against the Eighteenth Amendment in case of the submission of the issue to the States would be Wisconsin, New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Illinois, Califor-

nia, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Conceding to the wets, however, all the States which voted solidly on March 14 for the wet motion, the States evenly divided and the States having a majority of Congressmen voting for the motion, there is a maximum of only twenty States upon which the wets could count to support a modification or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in the event the issue were submitted to them.

This number is just two more than one-half the number required by the Constitution for such modification or repeal. The Constitution requires ratification by three-quarters of the States, to wit, thirty-six, to bring about any change or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, after submission in due course.

How the wets can extract any comfort from this situation it is difficult to see. It is true that in the vote taken a few dries voted for the motion, but so few as not to change the generally accepted view that the issue was really a wet and dry issue.

Moral, law-abiding America will continue to support prohibition. As long as wet dollars can be found to finance wet propaganda we shall have an artificial revival of the wet movement in every Congress. There is nothing new in the present situation except the new money of a few easy marks among the wealthy wets.

There is no more likelihood of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment than of repealing the Federal Constitution itself. It adds another Bill of Rights to that great instrument—a Bill of Rights deserving to rank with the other charters of justice and security.

(Continued on Page 12.)

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(Author of "God in the Slums")

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This, indeed, is a book more than worth while; vital, intense, human, convincing.
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A personal chat with my readers

LAW AND ORDER.

Most people believe in law and order, so long as they can lay down the law and give the orders, otherwise they decide to be selective anarchists, and just break the laws they don't like. We need a very definite and thorough law observance education in our schools, and through the press. Laws are just the milestones along the way of civilisation. We may change them, but in the meantime, until they are changed, we must obey them if we would remain civilised.

Last year over 13,000 new laws were passed in U.S.A., and this is characteristic of all countries. We have developed a mania for passing laws, and at the same time have become experts at ignoring the laws we don't like. We speak with great contempt of the Treaty that became to Germany a "scrap of paper," and yet many in N.S.W. are seemingly willing to make "scraps of paper" of both our laws and our promises. We cannot be held responsible for what others do, but we are very definitely responsible for our personal attitude towards laws. It does not matter how trifling they may seem, or how objectionable to us, yet for the general good we must observe all laws.

Many people have lately become interested in what is called "watered stock." It is a business method of disposing of surplus profits, and at the same time making it possible to pay large dividends, which do not look so large when, for instance, half the shares cost the holder nothing at all. It is interesting to recall the origin of the term "watered stock."

It goes back to the days when cattle were driven into New York and sold at the market in the East Twenties. Daniel Drew hit upon a bright and profitable idea. It became his custom to go out in the country and meet the farmers driving their herds cityward, and offer to pay them as much per pound for their cattle as they would have received at the market. It saved the farmers trouble and they sold to him. He would drive the cattle into town—after filling them up with Harlem River water on the way. The increased weight represented his profit, and it was considerable. "Watered stock" eventually became a

byword, and was later applied to over-inflated securities.

According to the figures supplied by the Director of Lotteries (Mr. Whiddon), £1,750,000 has been paid into the State Lottery office by subscribers to 54 lotteries.

Of these there were three Bridge Lotteries, the first prize in each being £20,000, and one a Christmas Lottery with a first prize of £7,500.

Though Mr. Whiddon did not divulge the exact amount paid in prizes since the first lottery on August 18 last, it is known that about £1,043,200 has been paid out in lottery prizes.

Thousands, in their financial desperation, have considered that a lottery conducted by the Government could not be such a very bad thing, and have plunged desperately in the vain hope of possessing some unearned money.

Our moral fibre is being whiteanted by the lottery. Our self-respect and independence has been tarnished, and we are all the poorer because of this vicious way of raising money.

In the eight months during which the lottery has operated, the Hospitals Commission has paid to the various institutions in New South Wales £381,103/10/6. This is not more than was due to the hospitals under normal conditions, but it has relieved the Government from their responsibility to provide this money from their ordinary funds.

While some hospitals have received more than in previous years, others have been given less—it all depended on the urgency of the demand for cash.

Lottery moneys are paid into Consolidated Revenue. The payment to hospitals of £381,103/10/6 and of £1,043,200 in prizes, would leave £325,696 for wages and any other expenses.

It has cost us £1,750,000 to make a gift of £381,000 to the hospitals. All that can be said of this is that it is a most expensive gift, and the donors are extremely foolish.

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.
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SYDNEY, MAY 12, 1932.

IF ONE BE LEFT. Molly Anderson Haley has written lines that appeal very strongly to me, and I find pleasure in bringing them under your notice:—

Again the prophet troubleth Israel,
The cycle turns, new days repeat the old;
The priests of Baal, worshippers of gold,
Invoke their god, recite the ancient spell,
(The Carmel mount of Now their citadel).
The altar waits, all day they cry, "Uphold
Our Faith!" In vain they shout, they plead,
they scold,
No voice replies, as then no fire fell.
Ye with the hour of evening sacrifice
If one be left, though there be only one
Obedient to the word, a servant, blest
Because he lives but to be beauty's eyes,
The sign will come, the miracle be done,
I AM shall answer from the flaming west.

The Editor

BOYS.

By A. E. JAMES.

That great friend of youth, Dr. Arnold, once wrote as follows: "It is hard even for those whose memories are the strongest and liveliest to put themselves exactly into the same position in which they stood as boys." And we are confronted by the same difficulties of mind and heart to-day. There is nothing for it, however, but that we must make the necessary adjustments to put ourselves exactly in the same position as they stand in these anxious days.

Thousands of boys have left or are leaving school accompanied by knowledge that there are no jobs for them. In almost every home are to be found idle boys or youths. The consequent domestic difficulties are bad enough, but the disastrous lack of prospects is even worse. As we glance back to our boyhood days the great difference is at once apparent. Then there were a variety of avenues beckoning to us. The kind of job did not matter in the least, so long as we found something to occupy our time and energy. Wages were a minor consideration. A barber's assistant at half a crown per week regarded himself as passing rich—rich indeed in the prospect that one day he would wield a razor instead of the lathering brush. And by contrast consider the tragic emptiness of a boy's life to-day. As we recall the happy issues of our own youth let us try to understand what is happening to the magnificent young life of to-day, but more than that, let us see if we may not, out of the depths of our manly sympathy, do something to help the lads in question.

It is now a matter of history that Canon Hammond saw the approaching boy problem at the end of 1930 and with characteristic vision and action decided to take steps towards its solution. With this in view a general invitation was extended to out-of-work boys to meet at St. Barnabas' Church. As the event proved, this large building was inadequate for the purpose in hand and the meeting was transferred to the Town Hall. Sydney witnessed the remarkable spectacle of 3000 boys clamouring for work. The Canon and Dr. Arthur addressed the lads and outlined the plans which had been put in train to give them work. With deep interest this mass of young manhood listened to the programme of ideas and definite plans which had prompted the gathering. Immediate occupation was to be given to 200 boys. Training in business principles and salesmanship was to be given to the same number. Boys were to be placed at training and general farms for the purpose of acquiring country-mindedness, as well as remuneration. Thanks to the assistance of Messrs. Hemingway and Robertson, this mass of zestful youth was tabulated and card indexed. The record thus obtained remains as the basis of all Canon Hammond's work amongst the boys of Sydney and suburbs.

Looking back, it is gratifying to relate that hundreds of the original applicants were given the opportunity to earn something at once. Practically every boy on the index has been personally interviewed and given the

chance to work. Some of the lads were disappointing, but these were decidedly in the minority.

It is of interest to glance at the cards which reveal an amazing variety of aspirations as well as a surprising cross-section of the types of boys handled. Every kind of home and suburb is represented. Sons of clergymen, public servants, and teachers, rub friendly shoulders with boys from the crowded industrial and residential centres. And here is a young Jew matriculant in arts and science courageously tackling life on a dairy farm rather than eat "the bread of idleness," about the city. It is an achievement to have found occupation for hundreds of boys out in the country districts. Many of the lads have under our direction obtained diplomas at training farms. Here is a group of three boys who interested the Canon by their constant attendance at the Wednesday night Men's Meeting. They had never been away in the country. The boyhood lived out in Ultimo and Chippendale. They were given the chance of training, and to-day each of these lads has a happy farm position. One of them writes in boyish strain, "the boss is a real decent bloke." The question may be asked in passing, do these boys appreciate the efforts put forward in their behalf? If you ask Canon Hammond he may show you one of the many letters he receives from the boys. One little lad from the North touchingly closes his letter with "love and kisses, and please let me know if you change your address." And this will surely serve to show that gratitude is not wanting in the hearts of the boys; but more than

that, it reveals that Canon Hammond has succeeded in putting himself exactly where the boy of to-day stands. Other efforts are in train to help the unemployed youth but it will surely stand to Canon Hammond's credit that he has instituted the most remarkable unofficial registry in the Southern Hemisphere. For it resolves itself into that. Each day the demand grows greater. The Canon and his assistants regularly instruct about a thousand pupils at the various High Schools, and from this source alone the number of applicants is steadily increasing.

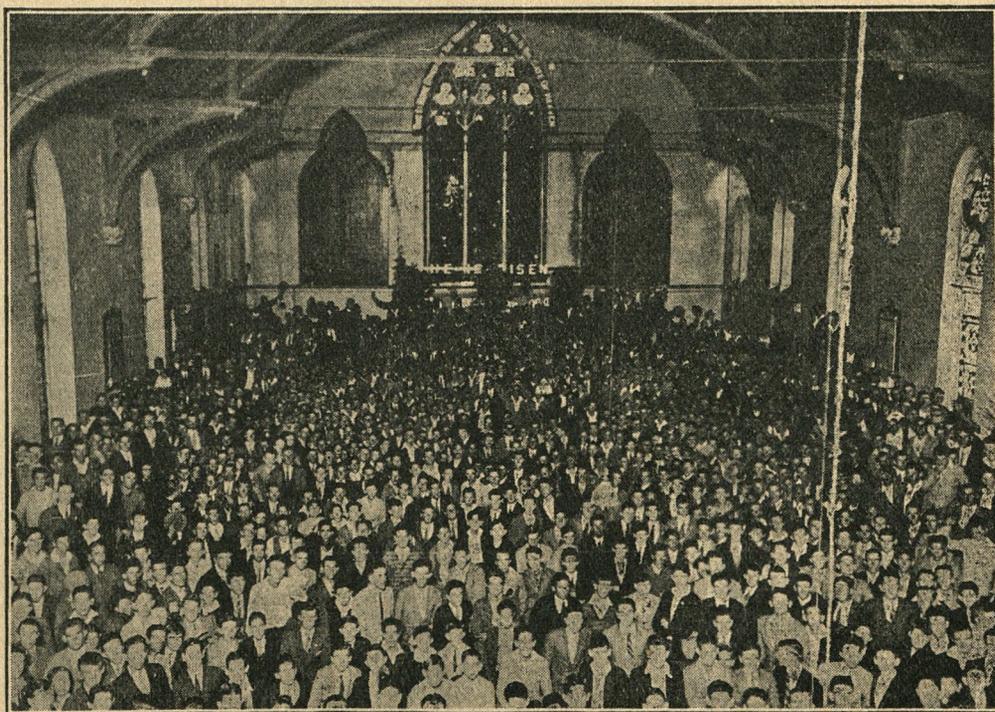
All the foregoing has been written in vain unless it has achieved the two following results. First of all, it hoped that readers of "Grit" have come to realise something of the wise and warm friendship which Canon Hammond has for the work-hungry boys of the State. And in the second place that you have been registering your intention to play some part in providing that work and occupation.

Some of your friends in city or country may be able to place a boy from our lists. Boys who are sent will be recommended by us. We naturally expect that remuneration, even though small, shall be reasonable. For you must remember that their clothes are becoming worn and shabby. Worse still, their characters and their spirits are losing the lustre of youth. If you can send us any left-off boys' clothing and boots we shall be deeply grateful.

In conclusion, will you remember your own boyhood, think of your own boys, and then decide how you may best help Canon Hammond in the noble task of safeguarding these splendid Sons of Australia.

If you want a boy, ring MA 2524.

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Unemployed boys from 30 suburbs in St. Barnabas' Church, being addressed by Canon R. B. S. Hammond.

The Prohibition Alliance—

(Continued from Page 6.)

Arcscott acted as Treasurer. A splendid band of ladies and gentlemen assisted.

Financial.

Under the careful Treasurership of Alderman F. Rushton, we are thankful to report at the end of the most trying year in our history, a slightly better position than last year. £1898 was received in the twelve months; and our liabilities, when the books closed, were an overdraft of £272/6/1 and outstanding accounts to £189. The Sunshine Fair recently held has reduced the total working liabilities to £76 at the end of this April. It will be noted that there are assets to offset this, but they are not available (other than interest) for working expenses. There are also, as an asset, card promises to mature from Field services.

Mr. N. J. C. Brown has again kindly acted as Honorary Auditor.

A fifty thousand shilling fund has been launched for this, the Jubilee Year.

Political.

No Temperance legislation has been enacted by the State Parliament this year.

The "Temperance Record" system for Parliamentary elections was adopted in June last as the policy of the Alliance for future action.

A deputation waited upon the Postmaster-General (Mr. Fenton) recently to protest against the advertising of liquor on telephone directories. A sympathetic reply was received, and action is being awaited.

The Drink Bill.

For some unexplained reason, no official estimate of the Drink Bill of the State was compiled for last year. Steps have been taken to obtain the usual official estimate. Failing to secure this, Mr. Stanton has been asked to prepare the drink bill for this period.

The Australian Council.

Under the Secretaryship of Hon. W. F. Finlayson, the Australian Prohibition Council has continued to function, and held its most recent conference in Sydney in March last, when Rev. Canon R. B. S. Hammond was elected President in succession to Dr. Laws of Victoria.

Amalgamation with Band of Hope Union.

Negotiations are in progress with the Band of Hope Union of N.S.W., whereby it is hoped to amalgamate the activities of the Young People's Temperance Educational Council and the Band of Hope Union and avoid the duplication of appeals—the Union to direct the Young People's work and to become the Y.P. Department of the Alliance on the same basis as in South Australia and Queensland.

The Year Ahead.

Nineteen-thirty-two is full of opportunities. It is unique in its Temperance sig-

nificance—being the jubilee year of our Alliance, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this State. The centenary of the Temperance movement in Australia and this State, and the centenary of the total abstinence movement and the work of the Seven Men of Preston.

We go forward in the name of Him Who lives and conquers.

Comments—

(Continued from Page 5.)

of time presents a report of five hundred and umpteen pages which incriminates nobody—and punishes nobody—except the bone-weary taxpayer. Before this League, which proposes to act as a watchdog for the police, can do the watchdog act, they must break down this political barricade which stands between the corrupt politician and the John Hop and the little Stone Jug.

"Grit" Subscriptions.

Will subscriber who sent postal notes for 1/- and 11/- from Chatswood please send name.

"Grit" Subscriptions received to 5th May, and where not mentioned, the amount is 11/-.

Will subscribers please note that 1/- must be added to the 11/- when subscriptions are three months overdue.

J. Padman, 2/-, extra copies; Rev. W. Corner, 4/6, 30/6/32; Mrs. Dunn, 20/-; J. R. Taylor, 30/11/32; Mrs. C. Teaze, 23/3/33; Ida Southwood, 6/8, sales (two weeks); Wyman Brown, 30/1/33; F. Lindsay Ryan, 30/11/32; Miss Boulter, 8/-, 30/4/32; Mrs. Evans, 3/-, 30/3/32; Mrs. Harris, 23/4/33; Mrs. Lamont, 1/-, 30/4/32; Mrs. Scott, 2/-, 25/4/32; Miss P. Robens, 1/4, sales.

The following are paid to 30/12/32:—

Ven. Arch. Kirkby, 12/-; A. W. Blowes, 35/-; R. A. C. Kitto, 12/-; Moonta Literary Institute, 12/-; Mrs. C. Morgan; E. V. Vernon, 12/-; Miss Huggart, 12/-.

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Address all letters to Uncle B., Box 369055, G.P.O., Sydney.

A WONDERFUL MAN.

Richard Arkwright never had a chance to go to school.

He was apprenticed to a barber and wig-maker. When wig-making went out of fashion, shaving alone was left to him.

While he shaved men he worked away in his mind at the idea of a spinning machine.

He reached great poverty, but held on to his idea.

He turned his mind to clock-making.

He succeeded in getting his invention patented—after long toil perfected it—only to find the mob rise against him as the inventor of a labour-saving machine.

Then the manufacturer turned against him, and would not buy his machines, after that using his invention, but refusing to pay the patent rights.

Arkwright gamely carried on, beating every combination against him.

At fifty years of age he studied English grammar in order to be able to speak more correctly. He became High Sheriff for Derbyshire, and was knighted before he died, a successful cotton spinner.

A man of courage.

—UNCLE B.

Our Letter Bag.

Mary Williams, Bark Hill, Bairnsdale, writes: Well, I suppose I am on the scallywag list by now. How are you getting on? I hear you are coming down to Melbourne. Amy and I are staying at the shop with Miss McDonald and are going to the High School, and it is very nice. Did you go to see the Sydney Bridge being opened, and what was it like? We went down to Lakes Entrance on Saturday and had a lovely time. It has been raining down here a lot and it is very cold. We go to Endeavour every Tuesday night with Miss McDonald. I went for my senior swimming certificate, and got it. Miss McDonald and Amy and I would like to be down in Melbourne when you go through. They have another new teacher at the Forge Creek School since we left.

(Dear Mary: I have been through Melbourne and am now back in Sydney. I saw Miss Alice McDonald and she was just as usual, keen and full of interest. I am glad you go to C.E. every Tuesday. Be sure and tell me of anything that is of special interest or help at the C.E. I did not go to the opening of the Bridge but have since then been over it, and it is very wonderful.—Uncle B.)

NICE IN THE COUNTRY.

Ivy, "Waverley," Methul, via Coolamon, writes: It is very nice around here now; the grass is green, and it is cold. We did not go to church yesterday, as it was raining too heavily. We had some rain on Saturday and yesterday and there were some showers to-day. There were one hundred and fifty-six points altogether. Dad is starting sowing wheat now, and is going to sow 500 acres. One of my sisters is away at auntie's in Victoria, and we miss her very much. We have a lot of almonds this year and they are very nice to eat. The birds like them very much, too. Do you like flowers, Uncle? Some of ours are out and they are very pretty. I like them and I look after some of the flower beds. We have planted some plants and seeds and they are coming up. We have a few little lambs, but it is very cold for them. There is a lot of green grass for the cattle and sheep now. We have a nice garden at school and we are planting seeds in it. There are some roses and they are coming out. They are very pretty and we brought some home.

(Dear Ivy: I like your letter and wish I was at Methul to enjoy the cold, the garden and the almonds—for all these suit me. I envy people who live in the country and only wish I could make it possible for thousands to leave the city and go and work for themselves in the country.—Uncle B.)

MICE AND RABBITS.

Elsie Robb, c/o Post Office, Hillston, writes: I saw my letter in "Grit," with your request for the paper, "By Grace, Are Ye Saved," which I am sending along to you. The "Grits," together with two or three other papers, were kindly sent to me, and I wish to thank that person very much. The mice have been abominable here and the rabbits are just as bad. They give the farmers no end of trouble. Several farmers up the river are nearly too afraid to set their wheat crops, because of the rabbits. We had a pet white rabbit. It was caught in a trap, but only lived for about a week after my brother brought him home. We have had two wet week-ends and the rain has been a great asset; there is now a nice green carpet all around. Hillston is a small town, and is rather a dead hole. There is electric light in the town, but no pumping station, and so the water has to be carted to the houses for the gardens. There do not seem to be many nice gardens about, but I have not yet been all round the town. As we are too far from town for the children to attend school, I

am kept busy helping them with correspondence lessons. I also have a Sunday School class, consisting of two brothers and two sisters. I was thinking of enlarging the class, but the neighbours are a bit far away, especially now the cold weather is coming.

(Dear Elsie: Thank you for your interesting letter and also for your C.E. paper. I will have it read at my C.E. and get them to send you a paper. So Mr. Mouse and Mr. Rabbit are very busy! I expect they find humans are worse than "abominable"; they don't kill humans, but humans kill them!—Uncle B.)

ENJOYING CHURCH.

Brian James, 95 St. John's Road, Glebe, writes: I have decided to become one of your ne's and to write to you sometimes. Of course, as I attend St. Barnabas' Church, I see you often, and there is not much to tell you. I was so sorry to hear that you lost your young Jacko. We used to hear the old maggie quite plainly, trying to teach the little fellow to whistle. I often wonder how the old maggie seems to know when you are coming up the street from the church. Perhaps he knows your voice. We had a maggie once, but we can't keep one now, because we live in a flat. Some day we shall have a cat, a dog, and a maggie. I will tell you how I enjoy your church services so much, and the church on Sunday was very good indeed. I have been waiting all the time for you to come back from Tasmania to take the services.

(Dear Brian: Thank you for your letter. I am glad to have you in my family, but please don't join the scallywag department: it is very crowded. I am very pleased that you enjoy St. Barnabas'. Next time you write, please tell us all what you most enjoy about St. Barnabas'.—Uncle B.)

STAMPS, PLEASE.

Norman, "Kingswood," 19 Julia Street, Ashfield, writes: We have just finished our school exam. I passed in poetry, sums, drawing, composition and geography. A boy had his bike taken; he got it back today. He does not think a boy at our school took it. The one who took it, removed the valve. I think I will get into 4B or 4A or 5B in December. Last week I saw a toy Sydney Harbour Bridge. Do you know that I have a school badge? I have been saving up for a little dog. Could you spare me a few stamps?

(Dear Norman: I was very interested in the drawing of the badge you made in your letter. I wonder what kind of a dog you want to get? I am posting you some stamps and I hope you like them.—Uncle B.)

Awake! for Morning in the Bowl of Day
Hath flung the Spear which scares the Stars away;
And lo! Old Sol hath in derision dight
The Sultan's harem in a Flame of Light.
Dreaming whilst Dawn's faint glow was in the Sky
I heard a Voice within the Lattice cry—
"Arise, my little Ones," and ease assure
With precious Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

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Political "Dryness"—

(Continued from Page 7.)

"The Minority Wet Spots."

They tell us that in spite of prohibition we have bootleggers, speakeasies, gangsters, rum-runners, racketeers. So we do in spots, and we know what spots—the minority wet spots. The remedy for these spots is not less prohibition, but more prohibition. Prohibition will heal such spots when the people inhabiting them resolve to uphold the Constitution and the law, to exercise the first duties of citizenship. That they are beginning to do so is shown by the fact that the most powerful criminal and head gangster of the time is now in durance vile.

The wets are constantly pointing out the evil operations of the outlawed liquor traffic, the tragedies and crimes and dissipations in its sinister train. And yet their remedy is not greater restriction, not a more effective application of prohibition. It is to give this criminal trade a legal status, more power for evil, and a wider sway for dangerous and destructive activities.

Another curious instance of wet logic, or reason on a jag, is the contention for so-called light wine and beer by an act of Congress. That is by a change in the Volstead act permitting these intoxicants in the face of the fact that the Eighteenth Amendment prohibits intoxicants. The wets mean wine and beer that intoxicate when they speak of altering the Volstead act so as to authorise these beverages. Nothing less will satisfy them.

The proponents of wine and beer are deceiving the thirsty multitudes of the moist minority on the one side, the damp Santa Clauses on the other. As long as the Supreme Court of the United States retains its integrity (and who will say that this will not be forever?) any enactment for intoxicating liquor of any kind—wine, beer, whisky, ale or anything else—will be as improbable of recognition and sustainment while the Eighteenth Amendment is in effect (and in my judgment that amendment is as everlasting as the Constitution itself) as would be any other statute contravening any other provision of the Federal Constitution.

Prohibition will remain triumphant and intact because it is rooted in the eternal obligation resting on society to protect and guard all human life by every agency at its command.

Prohibition will continue to survive every whirlwind and to ride out every storm.

—"New York Times," March 20, 1932.

The Atom—

(Continued from Page 3.)

more than it is in an ordinary step-up transformer. The power is not delivered as a current or stream of electric particles.

The importance of their discovery is that it will be used in scientific studies of the atom and its composition, with a view to attaining transmutation of one element into another.

This, which was the dream of the ancient alchemist, is the really important side of the discovery. If it could be attained on a large scale, gold could be manufactured from baser metals, and any metal could be manufactured from any other.

As regards the commercial possibilities of gaining increased power by splitting the atom, unless some more definite explana-

tion is given, the matter appears very dubious.

The splitting of the atom was a triumph of British science and youth. Dr. Walton is an Irishman, under 30, and Dr. Cockroft is 34. After three years' work they have beaten the Americans, who have been experimenting with the assistance of almost unlimited financial resources, and have been using an apparatus generating 25,000,000 volts, compared with Dr. Cockroft's 120,000, which is comparatively low, 4,000,000 being frequently used in commercial processes.

Alchemist's Dream.

Dr. Cockroft has also achieved the alchemist's dream of transmuting matter by turning atoms of hydrogen into helium.

His explanation is as follows:—"We concentrated on an atom of hydrogen and prepared voltages ranging from 100,000 to 500,000. We discovered at 120,000 volts that some atoms which we were bombarding began to break up into helium, which emerged with energies in the ratio of 160 to 100 of the particles fired into them. Thus in one sense we were turning 120,000 volts into 192,000, but only one particle breaks for every 10,000,000 used in the bombardment. It would only be strictly true to say that we were turning 100,000 volts into 160,000 if every atom broke up. On the contrary, we were adding to the known energy only once in 10,000,000 times.

"We only achieved our results in the last fortnight. They differ considerably from the experiment of the American scientist (Dr. R. A. Millikan), in disintegrating the atom by cosmic rays. We are continuing and hope for better results. If an economic process is to be developed it will be along the lines of this research."

That's some of the matter that has been cabled to a Nation of people cursed in an economic way through many years of business and political mismanagement.

When I see men of brains chasing theories while large numbers of humans are practically starving, and at present cold and hungry because they have insufficient food and clothing; yet the Creator first, and man's energy second, have worked together in such a satisfactory way that there is stored all over the world enough to give everyone plenty.

When I see beautiful girls, some only children, prostituting their bodies, and growing up in idleness, with every evidence of malnutrition, I wonder why more attention is not given so that humans shall be kept whole.

When we can do this, also beat out of us the political spleen, and personal selfishness, then, and not till then, should we talk about Splitting Atoms.

We are told that this theory was the alchemist's dream. In spite of the importance given to it by the press, it is only a dream. There is about as much to be gained by Splitting the Atom, as there was in the theory of Darwin, who said "the human race came from monkeys."

Anyway, I'm for doing the thing that can, and must be done, namely, "Feeding, housing, and clothing our people decently and satisfactorily."

The Land Atom.

There are some mighty big blocks of beautiful Australian land doing nothing (mighty atoms), that if given to the man in the street who is economically cursed, will yield the Creator's gifts that He so bountifully gives to those who co-operate with Him.

I have prayed fervently lately that our

people who still count for something will get the facts fixed in their minds about the great army of splendid men and women, to say nothing about the much larger number of children, who are hungering for a change from poverty and idleness, to more healthful conditions such as the land offers, that they may again make some upward effort towards progress.

Surely if some men will strain at a theory for years to try and split one atom of matter, there is a much greater number who will give some thought and some of their means to build up the human life that is now decaying.

Since Moxley (who stands committed for trial for the murder of two young lives), was arrested, I have had a few interviews with him.

Even he is more concerned about others. His great concern now is about his son, nine years old. "I hope he'll go right," he said to me concerning the boy. "I wish I was a boy again," he said. Promising Moxley I would help with his boy, I was leaving him, when he called me back, and requested my personal interest in a man who was a prisoner at Long Bay.

Even he (Moxley), with such a hopeless future before him, can be, and really is, interested in the welfare of others. Seemingly his chance to do good has gone.

It again proves to me there is some good in the worst of men.

Please get busy and become really interested in the great problems that confront us.

If Canon Hammond could get 10,000 men and women to give one pound during the next three months, 300 families, each possessing on an average four children, 1,500 humans in all, could be transplanted from slums or useless camps to a place where a little energy would return each family £26 a year; the value of vegetables, poultry and eggs that could and sure would be raised.

This indeed would be building up the human Atom (and practicable), not splitting it. If you would be a builder write Canon Hammond, Box 3690 SS, G.P.O., Sydney.

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A LA RUSSE.

Mistress: "You will cut the lawn, water the roses, plant some chrysanthemums, hoe the turnips, cut spinach, net the cherry trees, heat the greenhouse——"

New Gardener: "Excuse me, madam, but is this a day's work or a five-year plan?"

A REFORMED CHARACTER.

Six boys out of the senior form had been carpeted before the headmaster for cigarette smoking, and naturally the incident formed the subject of discussion in the lower school.

"Fools, those fellows!" declared Pontifex Minimus, aged 13. "Why, I gave up smoking years ago."

ONLY NATURAL.

Mobbs: "Mrs. Smith is simply mad on the subject of germs, and sterilises or filters everything in the house!"

Hobbs: "How does she get along with her husband?"

Mobbs: "Oh, even their relations are strained!"

PLEASURE IS MUTUAL.

A woman in the suburbs was chatting over the back fence with her next-door neighbour: "We're going to live in a better neighbourhood soon," she said.

"So are we," volunteered Mrs. Next-door, confidently.

"What? Are you moving, too?"

"No, we are staying here."

The traffic was held up by a tiny motor-car that refused to restart. Over its bonnet leaned the owner, cranking it furiously but vainly.

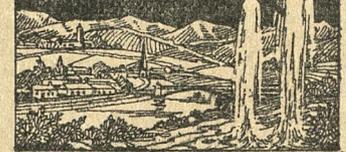
"Hi, gov'nor!" called out a motor-'bus driver, "why don't you buy one of those eight-day ones?"

A hotel chambermaid was tipped half a crown not to give away the fact that a couple just arrived were newly married.

Going along the corridor a woman guest stopped her and said: "Honeymoon couple in the end room, aren't they, Mary?"

Loyal to the half a crown, Mary replied: "No, madam, you're quite wrong. They're just friends."

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

SELECTIONS BY FAIRELIE THORNTON.

SUNDAY.

"He commanded those servants to be called to whom he had given the money, that he might know how much every one had gained."—Luke 19:15.

A talent to be answered for is your money; a talent of no small importance. It is a great mistake many run into when they say "Money is the root of all evil." No, it is the LOVE of money; for it was never intended to share our hearts. But it may be observed of this, as with fire, it is a good servant, though a bad master. The conscientious use of this will procure both present and future blessings to the soul. By this you may be "eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame." By this you may give ease to the afflicted widow, and justice to the oppressed orphan. Gold, well applied, may provide knowledge for the ignorant, and help the Gospel sound from pole to pole. It is not possible to reckon up the opportunities of improvement, the various advantages, which may, through this talent be procured, both for ourselves and for others. When we look at riches in this light, how amiable does it make frugality and industry appear. Who would not cut off every unnecessary expense, of every kind, that they may have the more for such excellent purposes? But what shall we answer in that day when we must "render an account of our stewardship," if we have used this noble talent for no other purpose than to procure poison both to soul and body; to bind our hearts to earth, and divert our minds from conviction, buy a constant series of something new; destroying our life with intemperance, or our souls by feeding the hellish fires of pride, ambition, and revenge? Oh, how great a charge is money! If not disposed of both in life and death, for the glory of God, it will be found big with either a blessing or a curse on that day.—Mrs. Fletcher.

MONDAY.

"All seek their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's."—Phil. 2:21.

St. Paul was speaking to the believers at Philippi. He wished to send Timothy to them to know their state, saying, "I have no man like-minded who will naturally care for your souls, for all seek their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's." Many of those who had joined their company had been lured away by self-interest. Demas had forsaken him, "having loved this present world." Some had made shipwreck of their faith, of whom were Hymeneus and Philetus. Then, as now, the love of gain and the good things of the world were a besetting temptation to those who were called to minister in the Gospel, and to be the disciples of the meek and lowly one. Is not this the case with many in these days? Which is the first concern of the church—to save souls, or to get good collections? To get a good man or to get one who will secure the most money from the congregation? What is the chief end and aim of all the services? Is it spiritual uplift, or is it a mere business concern to all intents and purposes? Which is the literature most popular and most boosted even

by some religious publishers? Is it foundation truths of Scripture, or sex appeal with which we are saturated, not only in novels, but by writers who want to make money, and know the appeal to the lower nature is always most attractive to the fleshly nature? Why is the drink traffic encouraged and allowed to go on? Why will men fill their pockets at the loss of their own souls and that of others, by countenancing it and advertising it? Love of money is at the root of these things. For this the gambling craze is fostered, and given every opportunity. For this, racing is called "the sport of kings" in order to blind people to its insidious destructiveness to the moral nature of man, a name probably given by one of its votaries, and greedily repeated on every possible occasion to throw dust in the eyes of the public as to its real nature. What we need is a moral revolution. It is hypocrisy to pray to God to bless our nation and relieve its distresses, while these things are permeating society, and nothing is done to stop the curses in our midst. "To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? Ah, sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity . . . when ye spread forth your hands I will not hear. . . Wash you, make you clean, put away the evil of your doings from before Mine eyes, cease to do evil. . . If ye be willing and OBEDIENT ye shall eat the good of the land, but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword, for the MOUTH OF THE LORD HATH SPOKEN IT."

TUESDAY.

"For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world."—I. John 2:16.

The lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life—these, according to the last survivor of Christ's disciples, make up the essence of worldly life, and they are the elements of attraction which the old serpent has been presenting to all who will listen to him ever since the temp-

tation of our first parents. How many are fascinated by the kind of wisdom which he commends among his refugees of lies. Blessed be Thy name, O Lord Jesus, for the victory which Thou, the second Adam, didst secure. Oh, make us sharers in it and help us to resist Satan, for Thy name's sake. Amen.—John Hall.

WEDNESDAY.

"My Kingdom is not of this world."

I turn to Jesus, and in all His human life there seems nothing to me more divine than the instinctive and unerring way in which He always reached up to the highest, and refused to be satisfied with lower help. In the desert the devil offered Him bread—good, wholesome bread. Apparently He could have had it if He would; but He replied, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God." . . . On the cross they offered Him the sponge full of vinegar, but the thirst that was in Him demanded a deeper satisfaction, and He gave His soul to His Father, and finished His obedient work. So it was everywhere with Him. The souls around Him found their helps and satisfactions in the superficial things of earth.—Phillips Brooks.

THURSDAY.

"Seek ye the Kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you."—

Luke 12:31.

Can he in whom the words of Christ abide pray an unanswered prayer? . . . Can he in whom this word of Christ's abides, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness," go on clamouring with miserable mercenary prayers for food and drink, houses and lands, as if they were the first things to seek? Or he in whom this everlasting word abides, "In the world ye shall have tribulation"—can you conceive of him vexing God with querulous supplications to be released from suffering, and not delighting God with holy petitions that he may be brave and patient under it—that he may be purified and made perfect by it?—Ibid.

(Continued on Page 16.)

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SYDNEY'S UNFRONTIERED PRAYER MEETING

Reported by HELEN GRAHAM.

These extracts from letters lately received, give some idea of the impressions and effects registered on those privileged to attend even only for "a season." This one is from Queensland, and reads:

"I have been greatly interested in the Wednesday Prayer Meeting ever since I attended it eight years ago. Though I was only able to be present on one occasion, I have never failed to remember the meeting daily in prayer, and I always read the advertisement in the 'S.M. Herald'."

This one is from the country: "It was such a joy to have the privilege of being present at two of the meetings. How the many petitions and praise notes thrilled me and how the addresses moved me! Truly it was wonderful."

Another visitor from a western town writes: "Again and again I picture that splendid meeting! How privileged you people are to be able each Wednesday to go to the Basement and get such an uplifting. How I wish something like it could be started here."

Another letter from the north reads: "I am looking forward to the joy of attending the United Intercessory Prayer Meeting, and joining in the praise notes and the hymns. I know I shall enjoy that more than any other part of my visit to Sydney."

Letter after letter expresses thankfulness for such a meeting, till one wonders why other towns have not ventured in faith to start such a "holy of holies." In season and out of season, with never a break, these meetings have been carried on by the loyalty and devotion of Canon Hammond and Mr. "Cairo" Bradley and their splendid band of voluntary workers. Only the un-failing grace of God has enabled this band to "carry on."

Owing to the depression, the offerings which formerly enabled the rent and other expenses to be met, have fallen off considerably, insomuch that the question of continuing the prayer meeting has now to be seriously considered. It would be disastrous to "close down" in these times when sin abounds and lawlessness is rife, and hearts are breaking with so many sore burdens, and men and women need their faith strengthened and courage revived. So, if any reader can lift the financial responsibility a little by sending a contribution to the Editor, it would indeed be greatly appreciated. The booklet "And Nigel Conway," the proceeds of which are allocated to the rental, may be purchased by sending to me, care of the Editor. The price is sixpence a copy, postage extra. "The Tragedy and Triumph of a Sydney Girl" is twopence a copy. Both these pamphlets could be distributed among friends. I feel you will not be disappointed in reading them.

Will you pray about the following cases, and send yours to the Editor: "My boy once attended church and Sunday School, but now he is indifferent to both. Pray that the Lottery may be abolished; it is affect-

ing the family life of so many. Thank God for work; pray it may continue. Pray for a revival in our church and also in a church where dancing socials are held. My boy has been out of work for a long time; ask God to help him get a position. Pray that our Sunday School teachers may be in earnest, and may win their scholars for Christ. My husband is living without Christ; pray the Light of the World may shine into the darkness of his soul. Thank God, at the Crow's Nest Tent Mission, God gave me a new heart. I rejoice in Him daily. Pray for the following: For dear ones going through a night of doubt. For a young man trying to give up the drink; that a dear one may give himself wholly to Christ; that one far from home may feel his need of a Saviour. Two of my friends are unconverted; pray they may accept Christ as their Saviour. A certain influence is crippling a man's service for God; pray for its removal. Ask God to help us pay our rent, and our electric light. Continue to pray for my son's conversion. For nearly a year I've been suffering; pray I may get relief. I know nothing but prayer can save me. I am enclosing a pound towards the expenses of the most wonderful prayer meeting. May it long continue to be such a blessing to thousands of heavy hearted souls. Pray that my son and his fiancee may be led to Christ, and that a girl of fifteen may have her hearing restored. Pray for the conversion of a brother and the restoration to health of a sister, and for guidance for myself. Rejoice with me that my mother has been converted and is rejoicing daily in her Saviour. My husband has not tasted drink since he was prayer for. Pray for the overthrow of the drink curse. Thank God for the privilege of attending these wonderful prayer meetings. I enclose a thankoffering of a pound. A young man has been out of work for eighteen months; he needs the prayers of this meeting. Pray for a deaf mute whose wife was killed in a motor accident. Pray for a better understanding in my home among my boys;

that they may be fairer to one another. Only one is working, also one daughter. These two manage to keep the home going, but I have to be very careful. Pray that a revival may come in our church, and that it may start next Sunday. For four years there has been an absence of spiritual life. Pray that a backslider may give up drinking and may return to his Saviour. A woman has been bed-ridden for four years. Her testimony in reference to God's goodness is marvellous. Pray He may use her more and more. My boy was employed temporarily. To-day he was put on the permanent staff. I do thank God for answering my prayers. My husband, who was seriously ill, has been restored in answer to prayer. Pray for 4 young people who have drifted away from God. Pray for our State that God will send us good men who will govern as He directs. Pray for two men out of work for two years and with apparently no prospects of getting anything to do. My husband is certainly better but he has to undergo another examination. Pray for him."

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Daily Inspiration—

(Continued from Page 14.)

FRIDAY.

"Flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God."—Eph. 15:50.

"My kingdom is not of this world," said Christ. And why is it not? The apostle tells us, it is righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. These three principles are not of the world; they come down from the Father of lights and of mercies. But are the kingdoms of this world under no obligation to receive them? Is it come to this, that because a principle is not of the world, the world has no concern in it? Truth, love, holiness, are all from above, and on that very account their claim on man is stronger, and they are to be accepted gladly by the children of men.—Dr. Henry Cooke.

SATURDAY.

"Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

There are two perils connected with wealth; there is the abuse of it when it is possessed, the other is the seeking of it as the portion of one's soul. Our Lord outlines the contrast between treasures on earth and treasures in heaven, and urges this, as the rule of life, for His followers. What multitudes need this teaching? But, as the Searcher of hearts, He suggests another reason for laying up treasure in heaven. "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Oh, if we only get mammon-worshippers to examine themselves? Reader, where is your treasure?—John Hall.

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Ask your friends all about it.
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PEARSON'S AND SOAP
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.