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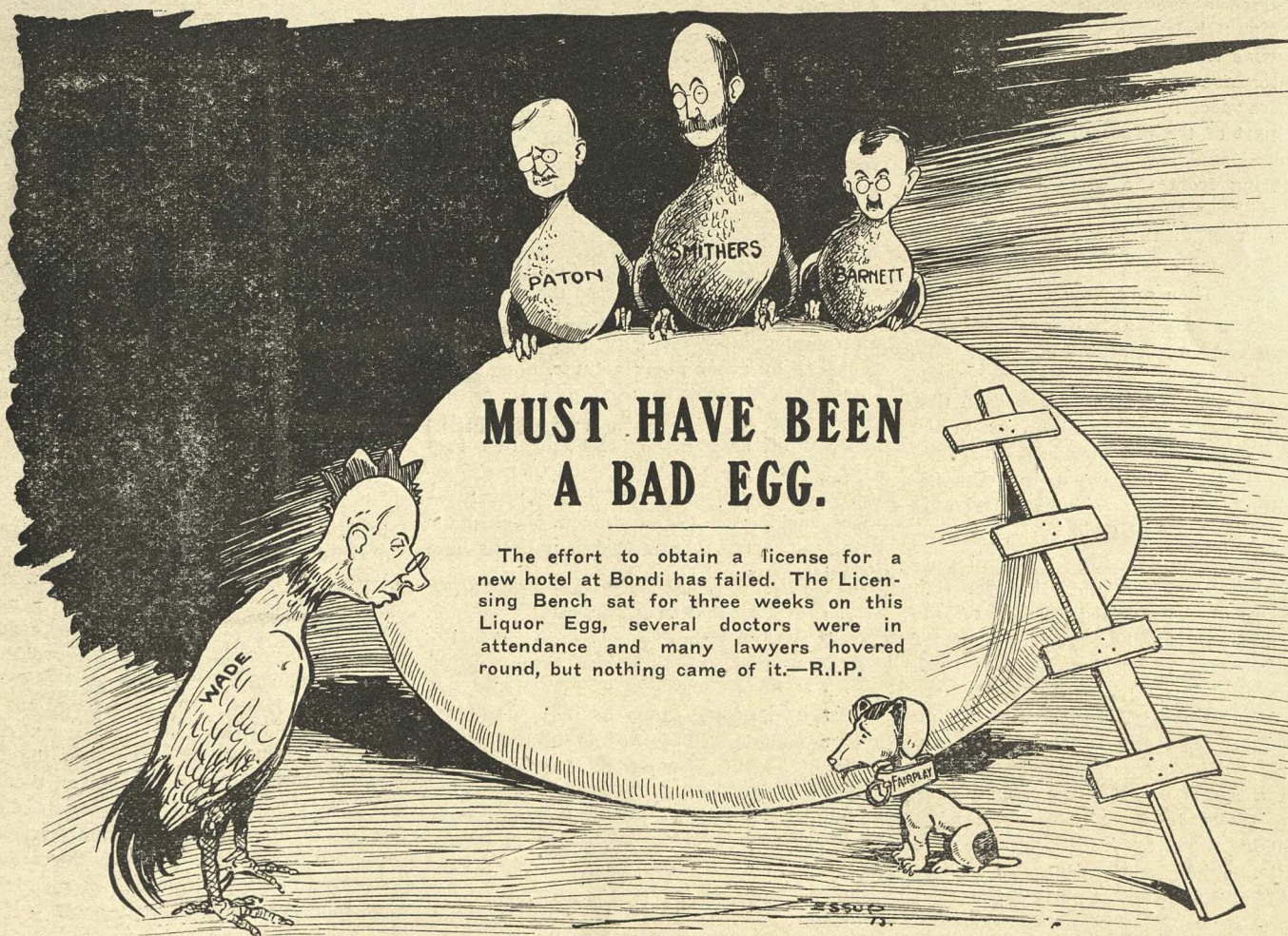


**A JOURNAL OF MORAL REFORM AND NO-LICENSE.**

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## EFFICIENCY.

HOW DRINKING INTERFERES WITH IT—SOME NOTABLE OPINIONS—EXPERTS TELL OF THE INJURY DONE TO INDUSTRY BY ALCOHOLIC INDULGENCE.

A notable gathering was that of a number of Columbus, O., manufacturers at a dinner recently given by the Scientific Department of the W.C.T.U. Representative manufacturers talked about the effect of drinking habits among their officials and employees.

There was a turnout of men handling large enterprises, and some of their statements were specially interesting and instructive. A part of the proceedings appeared in "The New Republic," and we have pleasure in reprinting from the same the following address, which was made by Daniel J. Ryan, general counsel of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association.

### Then and Now.

About a year and a half ago the Ohio Manufacturers' Association of this city, composed of about 600 manufacturers, made an inquiry into the identical proposition that we are now discussing to-night, as to the effect of alcohol in producing and contributing to accidents. They went into the inquiry with the railroads—the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio.

The railroads were the first commercial organization in this country to discover that the use of alcohol, or the effect of the use of alcohol, was an important factor in the percentage of accidents on the road. And from the data and figures that were confidentially submitted to our association by these two immense railroad lines, the executive committee was led to prepare and send out a series of resolutions, simply as economic advice to its members. And I think, in Ohio, besides the railroads, the first organization looking to the education both of the employer and the employee—the first step came from the Ohio Manufacturers' Association.

I remember the conditions of rail-roading years ago. I remember riding on a small train that used to run from Portsmouth to Hamden, and when we stopped at a station the conductor, the engineer, the fireman, the brakeman and every man employed on that

train all used to climb down and go into the saloon and get a drink. Then they would all go back to the train, climb into their places, ring the bell, and away she would go. And when one day we heard that the engine had blown-up and killed the engineer, everybody said, "Poor Denny! He had just one drink too many in him!"

Now that has all been changed. It has been recognised by the railroad companies that without any reference whatever to the moral aspect of the situation, it is an economic crime they will not tolerate, to have men laboring under the effects of alcohol, even in the slightest degree; and these good women here, who have started the movement to bring to the attention of the employers and employees of this city ought to be encouraged by every manufacturer, not only in this city, but in this State. And I am authorised to say to Mrs. Burt, that as far as the association that I have the honor to represent is concerned, they will lend their assistance to every honest and economic movement looking to the exclusion of alcoholic drinks—give it their fullest sympathy and heartiest support.

### Alcohol as a Factor.

It is assumed that 500,000 workers in the United States are killed or injured each year. Probably 50,000 or more of these are in our own State. Many of these accidents are unavoidable. They are due to conditions inherent to the occupation. Probably they would have occurred even though everything possible to avoid them had been done. But some of those who investigated this matter maintain that fully 50 per cent. of the industrial accidents of the past could have been avoided.

Among the factors producing these industrial accidents is alcoholism. It is not one of the biggest factors, but it is one of the contributing causes that go to swell the number of these industrial accidents. Involved in this factor are not only the accidents that result while the man is actually

intoxicated, but also the accidents that result from the mental and physical condition that follows intoxication, voluntary or involuntary, from the standpoint of some people.

I cannot speak from experience on this point. From observation I know that when a man has been intoxicated at night and is suffering the next morning from that affliction known as the "big head," he is both languid and impatient. Much of the machinery that is in operation to-day requires constant alertness and presence of mind on the part of the operator, and a second or two of thoughtlessness and an impatient move might result in a serious accident, and it is not hard for us to understand how a man who is languid and impatient from the effects of intoxication is more likely to be guilty of this thoughtlessness or of making these impatient moves that might result in the loss of life or limb.

We have had this experience, that as far as we have gone our statistics show that more industrial accidents have occurred on Monday than on any other day of the week. German statistics, covering years of experience, show the same thing, and so do statistics from nearly every country.

Some authorities and students on the subject assume that the indulgence in alcoholic drinks between Saturday and Monday is largely responsible for this great per cent. of accidents on Monday, and this claim does not seem at all unreasonable. I am inclined to think that the question of actual intoxication is not so much of a factor in industrial accidents as it is in what the condition of the man afterwards becomes.

### Many Accidents Avoided.

A man who is intoxicated is more likely to be hit by a street car, a railroad train, or an automobile than to be injured in the course of employment, because, as a general rule, an employer will not permit a man to remain at his work in such a condition. Hence many such accidents are avoided.

It would be a revelation to the ordinary man if he investigated and found out from medical authorities how much the affects of alcohol and syphilis enter into the treatment of injuries. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been spent in attempts to treat injuries that would not respond to ordinary treatment, because the attending physician was not informed of an alcoholic or syphilitic condition that could be traced back over a course of years.

How much we will be able to accomplish along that line is a question. Whether we attribute it to false pride or any other reason, but it is true, what might seem to be natural reasons, people afflicted with either one of these things are prompted to conceal it.

(Continued on Page 10.)



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## When Lincoln Kissed Me.

THE STORY OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S RIDE.

BY HENRY E. WING.

A story of the American Civil War, of quite unusual interest, is told in the "Christian Advocate" by Henry E. Wing, one of the New York "Tribune" correspondents with the Army of the Potomac. The great campaign, he says, that was to end at Appomattox, nearly a year afterward, was begun from about Culpepper on May 4, 1864. "The objective point," Grant had written to Meade, "will be Lee's army. Where he goes, there you will go also." Lee's army was at and about Orange Court House.

The immediate undertaking, therefore, was to get the Union Army, of more than 100,000 men, over into open country, before Lee could intercept it. This was no small task. There were actually but two miserable and narrow roads: one toward Spottsylvania; the other to Chancellorsville. Over these two highways, for an average distance of twenty-five miles, before Lee could fall them, were to be pushed something like thirty miles of marching infantry, ten miles of cavalry, five miles of artillery, and sixty miles of army waggons. It is evident that the key to the success of this initial move was push.

The Second Corps (Hancock's), escorted by Gregg's Division of Cavalry, crossed at Ely's Ford in the early morning (May 4) and reached the open country, near Chancellorsville, about noon. Meanwhile, Warren, with his Fifth Corps, crossed at Germania Ford, and reached the junction of the Orange Court House turnpike. Instead of pushing right on, and joining Hancock, he halted here, and got into position for a possible attack by Lee, leaving Sedgwick, with his Sixth Corps, "bottled up" in the narrow road, two or three miles behind him, and Hancock, cut off from all support, five or six miles in front. Here, on Thursday morning, May 5, Lee found us. And here ensued the breadful battle of the Wilderness.

### THE SILENT SOLDIER'S MESSAGE.

The New York "Tribune" had four correspondents in the field, of whom I was one, attached, at that time, to the Second Corps. At the close of the first day's fighting we came together at army headquarters, to compare notes and to lay plans for the future. The battle was to be renewed the next morning. It was an open secret that Meade had suggested a retreat across the river, under cover of the night, and a fresh start, over some more promising route, and that Grant had vetoed the proposition and had ordered the lines to be formed for assault upon the enemy at daybreak.

It was very quickly decided that one of us should start for the North with the several reports of the stirring events of the last two or three days. As I was the youngest, I knew the task naturally belonged to me; and my offer to undertake it was instantly accepted by the others. It was known to be an adventurous undertaking. How full of peril the enterprise really was may be inferred from the fact that, of four or five messengers for different newspapers, I was the only one who had the good fortune to get through.

My favorite mount was a Kentucky-bred racing horse. As soon as it was decided that I should make the trip, I went up to the corral, and instructed the "boy" to give Jesse a hearty breakfast, at three o'clock in the morning, and to have him groomed and saddled at four. He might have to take me more than seventy miles to Washington—possibly without even a feed or halt—the following day.

I then went up to Grant's headquarters, and, approaching him, said that I was coming out the next day, and asked him if he had any message to the people that I could insert in my despatches to the "Tribune."

"Well, yes," he replied, "you may tell the people that things are going swimmingly down here."

The remark was so evasive, or purposely misleading, at the close of a battle in which every one of his plans had gone wrong, that I smiled as I entered the exact words in my notebook, and thanked him, and turned away. I had taken only a step or two when he got up and joined me. We walked out of hearing of his companions, when he laid his hand upon my shoulder and quietly facing me, inquired:

"You expect to get through to Washington?"

I replied that that was my purpose, and that I should start at daybreak. Then, in a low tone, he said:

"Well, if you see the President, tell him, from me, that whatever happens, there will be no turning back." He silently gave me his hand, in farewell greeting, and we parted.

### THROUGH THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

At four o'clock the next morning, with three hours of sound sleep and a light breakfast, I was in the saddle. In my saddlebags were the general reports of march and battle, to fill at least a whole page of the "Daily Tribune." And, strapped behind, was a good feed of oats for my trusty comrade.

I had worked out a splendid plan (for getting captured). On Wednesday morning (only the day before yesterday, but how long ago it seemed!), riding with the Second Corps, my journalistic companion was Mr. Waud, of "Harper's Weekly." After crossing at Ely's Ford, he took me up the river a few miles, to some silver mines. Here was an acquaintance of his, a Mr. Wykoff, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who, too far advanced in life to be drafted into the Confederate service, had stayed to look after mining properties owned by Northern capitalists. My scheme was now to get Mr. Wykoff to go along with me, at least across the country to the Rapahannock river, guiding me by by-roads and cattle-trails with which he must be familiar, through that portion of my route in the immediate rear of our army, and most likely to be overrun by bands of guerillas and scouting parties of the enemy's cavalry. So I turned Jesse's head toward Culpepper mines, and in a short time was at Mr. Wykoff's door.

Mr. Wykoff dismissed my proposal without the slightest hesitation. He was known through all that neighborhood as an uncompromising Union man, and no course could be devised that would more surely defeat my purpose than to be found in his company. He was almost certain that I would fail in my undertaking, but, when he realised that I was determined to try, he elaborated the scheme to which I was to owe my success at last. I must be going to Washington, and I must have an errand there that would justify my haste and that would win the sympathy and possible co-operation of the enemy. So this was my story: There had been a great battle in which the Yankee army had been overwhelmingly defeated, and I was hurrying with the good news to our friends in Washington. To fortify me in the prosecution of this adventure Mr. Wykoff made me familiar with the names of a half dozen prominent Southern sympathisers in the capital city. Then he wisely determined that I was too well dressed for the part. The "Tribune" took pride in having its representatives well equipped, and my outfit included pantaloons of the most costly Irish corduroy, a fine "buckskin" jacket, a dark soft felt hat, calf-skin boots, and Alexandra kid gloves. These I exchanged for a regular "butternut" suit, with coarse, broad "bro-gans" and a disreputable hat of quilted cotton.

(To be continued.)

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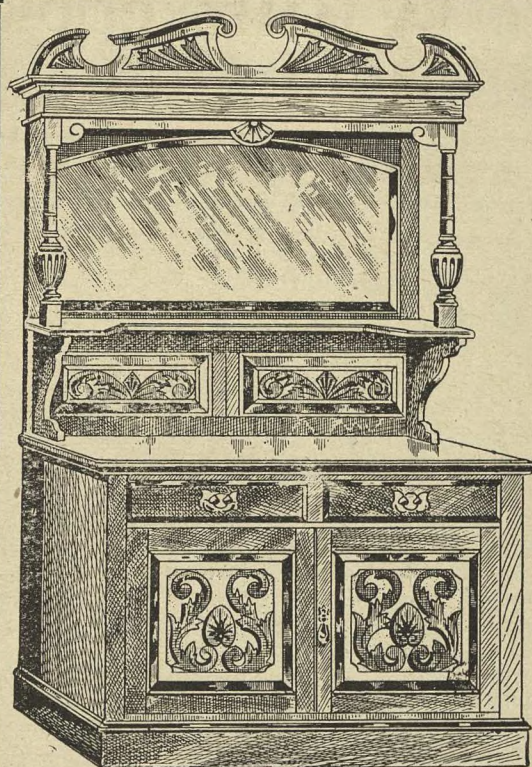
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## New South Wales Alliance

### RECEPTION TO REV. C. H. MARTIN.

The Alliance, under the Presidency of Ven. Archdeacon Boyce, tendered a reception to Rev. C. H. Martin at Bray's Cafe last week. Mr. Martin is the General Secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association in India, and during the course of a most interesting address imparted to a representative audience some valuable information concerning the progress of the Temperance movement in the Indian Army.

Out of 75,000 men doing service in India, no less than 33,000 of them are total abstainers.

The visit of Mr. Martin emphasises the need for pressing home upon the electors the value of Temperance from a defence standpoint, at a time when military and naval affairs are claiming so much public attention.

### THE BONDI VICTORY.

The successful opposition offered to the application for a new license at Bondi has been the cause of much congratulation, and friends who know of the active part played by the Alliance in opposing the same have been very generous in their commendation of this remarkable fight which lasted for twelve sittings of the court.

### LEAFLET CAMPAIGN.

No doubt all readers of "Grit" are treasuring last week's issue containing the first print of eight leaflets to be used in the coming campaign. They are now on sale at 5/6 per 1000, postage or rail added. Every No-License worker should avail himself of a good supply of leaflets, and by this means educate the people on the practical advantages of No-License.

### GENERAL SECRETARY'S TOUR.

The General Secretary had a fine series of meetings at Wellington and Dubbo, which were extensively reported in the local papers. The open-air ones were especially effective.

### VETERANS AT RYDE.

At a meeting addressed by Mr. Marion at Ryde last week, there were on the platform Messrs. A. Gow, Parry, and Forsyth. These gentlemen knew each other as young men in Balmain 50 years ago, and have been staunch Temperance advocates right on through half a century. They are all well and vigorous in the cause.

### ILLNESS OF MR. G. HOUSE.

His many friends will regret to learn of the very serious illness of

Mr. George House, Grand Chief Templar of the I.O.G.T., and also a member of the Alliance executive. Latest reports hold out very little hope of his recovery. We deeply sympathise with Mrs. House and family in this time of anxiety.

### MRS. LEE-COWIE.

Mrs. Lee-Cowie has returned from the Richmond and Clarence Rivers districts, and is now on the Manning River. The following are her fixtures for the future:—Ryde electorate, Wednesday, 23, to Wednesday, 30, inclusive; Burwood, Thursday, 31st; Annandale, August 1; Leichhardt, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, August 2, 3, and 4; Bondi, Tuesday, 5; Bowral, 6th and 7th; Goulburn electorate 8th to 14th inclusive.

### SPECIAL NO-LICENSE CONFERENCE.

This Conference passed off most successfully on Thursday night last, when there was an unusually large attendance of delegates at Chalmer's Presbyterian Hall, kindly lent for the occasion. The ladies provided an excellent tea, and all are deeply indebted to Rev. J. Paterson, M.A., Pastor of the Church, for his enthusiasm in the direction of perfecting local arrangements.

The President, Archdeacon Boyce, presided, and at the request of the executive made a stirring speech. He urged all present to recognise that the Temperance question was now one of first national importance. Papers were read by Rev. J. Paterson, Mr. J. J. Franklyn, and Rev. Fisher-Webster, and several well-known workers participated in the discussion. Mrs. Lee-Cowie was present and gave an inspiring talk. Mr. A. Toombes, of Goulburn, spoke on the work in Goulburn. The information imparted and the enthusiasm engendered, will be a great help to our work in the metropolitan area. A full report will appear later.

### GLOUCESTER.

Mr. Stewart Reid has been appointed organizer to the Gloucester electorate. Rev. W. Tassie announces his arrival, and the fact that he is getting into harness.

**'HURRY ON, PLEASE'**

To the PUBLIC MEETING

in the

**TOWN HALL, CHATSWOOD**

and hear the Rev. R. B. S.

**HAMMOND**

on the NO-LICENSE QUESTION.

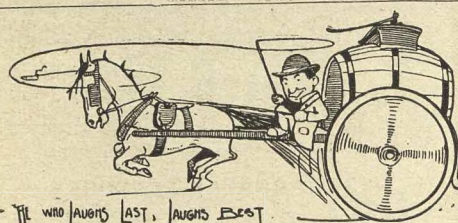
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## “COMMENTS OF THE MAN ON THE WATER WAGON.”

### THE ANCIENT INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE.

It is extraordinary how very lightly we all speak of the most solemn civil contract any of us can enter upon. It is a time-honored custom to joke about the various relationships it carries in its train, from the much despised “mother-in-lawship” even to “parentship” itself. When a young couple show signs of “pairing off” at a picnic, they draw upon themselves a cheerful volley of badinage. When they finally marry, they are despatched on their honeymoon in an equally easy and mirthful manner.

Probably half the picnickers are there, too, and the longer journey throughout life is undertaken as friskily as was the trip to Balmoral in the picnic days.

It is necessary right here, to break in and say that we are not advocating the introduction of a hearse at the wedding feast, by way of toning down the high spirits of the company. It is most certainly the right time to rejoice with those who do rejoice.

None should be happier than the “high-contracting-parties” at a marriage festival.

But that is a different thing to taking the whole proposition as carelessly as, we are afraid, our young people do at the moment. An introduction—a few months of frequent meetings at social functions—an engagement followed by marriage—and—fairly often—a divorce.

In thousands of cases where no relief is sought—an utterly miserable married life drags wearily to a finish.

The man is not an observant one who fails to notice the appalling increase in the number of such wretched unions.

What we have to consider is just this—in what way can we sound a note of warning—how to help to educate the young up to a proper view of the great responsibilities of life. That is the question.

#### PHYSIOLOGICAL LAWS IN MATRIMONY.

A quotation from Rev. R. W. Haweis, the well-known clergyman, may be of some interest here, tending to show that self-restraint is often needed in the choice of a life-partner. That is to say, one often has to curb one's own feelings, and withdraw from an attraction or fascination, that common sense disapproves. In his quaint way, Mr. Haweis says:—

“So, too, with regard to social life, we never dream of noticing physiological laws in marriage. It never occurs to us that we are to a great extent, responsible for whom we fall in love with. But we are equally responsible for what is called the impulsive part of our lives; and people ought to look before they leap.”

Still, says this most original preacher:—

“I know you won't do what I tell you. You will go and fall in love, anywhere, anyhow. Self and the moment will win. You will then get married to the wrong people. You will do it. This makes the despair of legislation. You will go on ruining yourself and blighting posterity for time and eternity, because you married wildly wrong, and when you are married, decline to study and obey healthy conditions.”

Few readers of middle age, will fail to record instances in earlier life when propinquity and mild attraction urged the yielding to the desire for love-making, whilst common sense reminded us, “This is not your life-partners—however fascinating—learn to wait.” Had we yielded to “self and the moment”—what shipwreck? How clearly we see it now, what self-denial we practiced then.

Mr. Haweis continued with a few potent truths, wrapped in short, but pithy sentences:—

“And after marriage we are responsible for the families we bring up. It was a subject ignored in sermons and books, but we ought to exercise self-control, and not sin against physiological laws of health.

As to the one excess of intemperance, for instance, it had been proved that five different kinds of transmitted insanity were the direct result of drunkenness in married men. The children and grandchildren bore the stripes. The fathers ate the sour grapes—the children's teeth were set on edge.

Our little homily this week will not be in vain if every reader will seek to influence his other young friends—not after they have cultivated attachments—but beforehand. We should seek to steady their judgment, and lead them to contemplate the great responsibility resting upon them to choose for himself and herself that one partner specially suitable—to learn to wait—and not rush hurriedly and lightly into the most solemn covenant they can make.



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# The Battle of Bondi.

A GREAT TEMPERANCE VICTORY.

SPECIAL FEATURES AND INTERESTING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Friday, July 4, 1913—the day of glorious memory to Americans—will be remembered by many temperance workers in this State, as the happy culminating point to one of the greatest battles against a liquor license fought in our courts. That victory should have come to the forces of morality, was sufficient to send a greater thrill through one's being, than one anticipated. And we all felt "good" on that historic night.

The reason of this, was not so much the fact that a liquor bar had been refused to a syndicate of speculators at Bondi, but we felt that should the Licensing Court have granted this application, it would have meant the nullification of the good work accomplished in reducing the number of licenses, opened the door for other applications, and have frustrated the will of the people beyond democratic endurance.

## THE POSITION STATED.

A statement of the position may here be necessary. Bondi, where the license was sought to be obtained, is a part of the old Waverley electorate, and, both in 1907 and in 1910, reduction was carried. Under our three years' time Compensation clause, one bar has yet to be closed at Bondi. And notwithstanding the decision of the Special Court to rub out this license, with wonderful audacity a movement was set on foot to secure another. The proposition was made as attractive as possible. This new license was not for an ordinary "pub." Oh, no; it was to be for a high first-class-half-sovereign-a-day-minimum-tariff hotel, and would contain 114 bedrooms, right on Bondi Beach. Mr. Frank Hall was put up by a syndicate, containing Mr. Frank Cox, estate agent, Dr. Lamrock, Mayor of Waverley, and others, as the applicant.

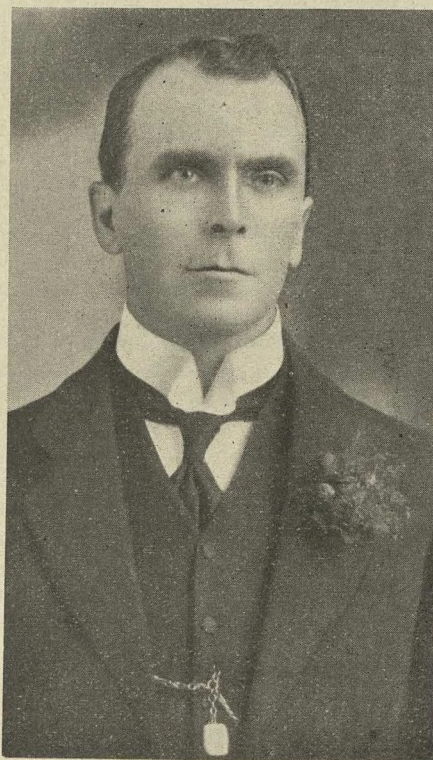
## SECURING A PETITION.

Under section 18 of the Liquor Act, before an increase of licenses can be granted, it is necessary to secure at least, half the signatures of the adult residents (within a one-mile radius of the proposed site) of those favorable to the granting of a license. The syndicate put on six canvassers to do this, and it took them from October, 1912, to the end of February, 1913, to collect the same. A Mr. Diddams was in charge of the contingent of canvassers, and he admitted that if the license was granted, he would get a bonus of £100. Mr. Diddams may attempt an essay on how I nearly got the century! Although it was thought impossible, the necessary names were secured, but it was brought out in evidence that many persons signed not for an hotel, but for residential chambers, and under cross examination, the canvassers admitted that they did not personally see more than fifty per cent. of the names signed. Witness after witness came into Court, and swore that they had been

deceived, and had signed the petition under misapprehension. Whilst scores of persons who had signed the petition, requested the Bench to have their names removed, but their request was not accepted by the Bench. However, it was considered that the petition, while badly damaged, was sufficiently bona fide, and the case was sent up to a special Licensing Court to be dealt with on its merits.

## THE BAR.

I mean the legal bar, not the liquor bar, consisted of the following gentlemen: For the applicant, Mr. C. G. Wade, K.C., M.L.A.,



WILLIAM C. CLEGG.

(author of the Liquor Act), supported by Messrs. Watt and Cohen who were instructed by Messrs. Smithers, jun. and Buchanan. Mr. Smithers, jun., by the way, has been very fortunate lately in licensing cases, having handled the Grace Brothers' wine license and Usher transfer (both of which have attracted considerable notice) with success. Mr. Smithers, jun. is the son of Mr. Smithers, sen., who was chairman of the Licensing Court. Mr. Wade is the former Premier of the State, and it was rather co-incidental that such an extraordinary combination should be concerned in this special case.

For the objectors, Mr. Gannon, K.C., appeared with Mr. Pickburn, instructed by Messrs. Bradley and Son; the objection from this quarter being more financial than other-

wise, whilst for the New South Wales Alliance, on behalf of objectors from Bondi, Mr. W. C. Clegg, LL.B., appeared. No less than eight lawyers sat around the table, and two police inspectors.

## REMARKABLE FEATURES.

The case lasted nearly three weeks, and must have cost someone a great deal of money. Altogether, eighty-eight witnesses gave evidence; thirty of these appeared in opposition to the license, and we are especially proud of the effective way in which certain ladies from Bondi gave their evidence. The police also effectively objected, and five witnesses appeared on their behalf.

The copy of the depositions is a most voluminous compilation, and will make one of the most remarkable additions to the temperance speakers' library, that we could possibly obtain.

Counsel for the applicant evidently realised the fact that they were up against a stiff proposition, and called witnesses to prove nearly everything except the real question, "Did Bondi want more bars?"

The managing director of the "Daily Telegraph," secretary of the A.J.C., secretary Royal Agricultural Society, and other leading citizens all declared that the new pub on Bondi beach would be "just the thing," whilst medical men came forward and swore that such a place would be an ideal place for children! Mr. Wade asked one witness was it not a fact that the people came down in large numbers from the hot interior in summer-time? Yes, retorted Mr. Gannon, and if this license is granted, they will take back a hot interior.

Two things Mr. Wade did not try to prove, one was the population within the mile radius, and secondly the amount of liquor that was likely to be consumed if the license was granted.

The addresses by counsel were both interesting and instructive. Mr. Clegg, who in cross-examination elicited some startling evidence, made a fine appeal to the Bench. It took the magistrates five days to make up their minds, and they refused to recommend the license. The answer came the very night on which a meeting had been called at Bondi in connection with the case. This meeting was presided over by Alderman Rogers, who took a lively interest in objecting throughout, and was addressed by Rev. R. B. S. Hammond.

This is the second victory that the Alliance has scored during the past few weeks. Portland being the centre of the other fight.

Throughout the long and heavy case, splendid support was rendered by Revs. Dunstan and Calvert, and Miss Richards, Mr. Porter and others, whilst Organisers Pigott, Herps and Reid participated in the canvass. The General Secretary had his hands full in preparing the case, and whilst hard work often brought tired bodies and fagged brains, yet the splendid victory is a grand compensation. The lesson to be learned from this fight, is to get ready to carry No-License, under which it will not be possible for new licenses to be granted, until restoration is carried.



# WINNS' WINTER SALE

IS A RECORD OF UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

EXCEPTIONAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

This Sale is planned with the object of quitting all Winter Goods.  
Everything marked at Absolutely Clearing Prices.

## BARGAINS IN FURS.

Black Foxaline Bag-shaped Muff, Usual Value, 7/6. SALE PRICE, 5/11.  
Black Sealette Sets, Stole 78in. long, finished with Black Silk Fringe, pillow-shaped Muff, finished with Fringe to match. Usual Value, 12/11. SALE PRICE, 8/11.  
Black Foxaline Bab-shaped Muff, Usual Value, 7/6. SALE PRICE, 6/9.  
Imitation Ermine Stoles, 68in. long. SALE PRICE, 2/11.

## DRESS SKIRTS, ALL REDUCED.

Serviceable Green, Brown, or Green Striped Tweed Panel Skirts, finished at sides with self strappings, and buttons. Usual Value, 4/11. SALE PRICE, 2/11.  
Navy or Black Amazonia Cloth Skirts, panel front, inverted pleat at back, in 38 and 40 inch lengths only. Usual Value, 4/6. SALE PRICE, 3/6. Better Quality Panel—Usual 4/11. SALE 3/11. (See Gen. Catalogue M73.)  
Grey or Brown Striped Tweed Panel Skirts, well stitched at foot. Usual Value, 6/6. SALE PRICE, 4/11.  
Ladies' Good Quality Heavy Serge Green Two-piece Skirts, panel back, ordinary waist, finished with deep hem at foot. Worth 7/6. SALE PRICE, 3/11.

## SILK BLOUSES, ALL REDUCED.

White Jap. Silk Blouses, neatly tucked, with high insertion collar. Usual Value, 4/11. SALE PRICE, 3/6.  
White Jap. Silk Blouses, neatly tucked, high collar, fastening at back. Usual Price, 3/11. SALE PRICE, 3/11.  
Good Quality White Jap. Silk Blouses, elaborately trimmed with Val. Insertion and Pin Tucks, with either high collar or square neck. Usual Value, 7/6. SALE PRICE, 5/11.

## WRAPPERS AND DRESSING JACKETS AT SAVING PRICES.

Light Weight Flannelette Wrappers, kimono style, finished with Oriental trimming, in Navy, Brown, Dark Green, or Helio. Usual, 4/11. SALE PRICE, 3/11.  
Self-colored Flannelette Wrappers, with large shaped collar, edged with frill of self and trimming to match, in Marone, Saxe, Grey, and Vieux Rose. Usual Value, 7/6. SALE PRICE, 5/11.  
Ladies' Padded Japan Silk Dressing Gowns, handsomely embroidered and finished with silk cord, in Red, Navy, Grey, Pink, and Sky. Usual Value, 35/-, SALE PRICE, 25/6.  
Fleecy Flannelette Dressing Jackets, with scalloped edges in Red, Pink, Sky, and Saxe, SALE PRICE, 3/6.  
Striped Fledgling Dressing Jackets, small shaped collars and centre front, finished with Fancy Wool Border, in Pink, Helio., and Sky. Usual Value, 4/11. SALE PRICE, 4/3.

## BARGAINS IN FLANNELETTES AND CREAM VOILE BLOUSES.

Ladies' Dark Striped Flannelette Blouses, neatly tucked, fastening at back. Usual Price, 1/11. SALE PRICE, 1/6.  
Light or Dark Ground Golfing Flannelette Blouses, fastening at back. Usual Value, 1/11. SALE PRICE, 1/8½.  
Cream Voile Silk Embroidered Blouses, neatly tucked, embroidered collar and cuffs. Usual Value, 6/11. SALE PRICE, 5/6.  
Cream Voile Blouses, Fancy Yoke and Pin Tucks in front, high collar, fastening at neck. Usual Value, 4/11. SALE PRICE, 3/6.

## BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S COATS.

Children's Navy Amazonia Cloth Coats, round collars, finished with velvet tabs and gilt buttons—  
In Sizes 24 27 30 33 36 39 in.  
Usual 3/11 4/9 5/6 5/11 6/6 6/11  
SALE PRICES 2/6 2/11 3/6 3/11 4/9 5/6  
(See under Gen. Catalogue, M25.)  
Children's Navy or Grey Mixture Tweed Coats, shaped collar, finished with pipings and buttons—  
In Sizes 27 30 33 36 39 in.  
Usual 4/11 5/11 6/11 7/11 8/11  
SALE PRICES 3/11 4/9 5/6 5/11 6/11  
(See M26, Gen. Catalogue.)  
Children's Cream Beaver Coats, finished with circular collar—  
In Sizes 22 24 26 in.  
Usual Value 6/6 7/6 8/6  
SALE PRICE 4/9 5/6 6/6

Children's Cream Beaver Coats, sailor collar, centre front and cuffs trimmed with White Face Cloth and Silk Braid, in sizes only

	24in and 26in.
Usual Value	9/11 10/11
SALE PRICE	7/6 8/6

Colored Cloth Coats, in Cardinal, Green, and Royal, large circular collar and turned back cuffs, finished with silk braid—  
22-inch—Usual Value 5/6, SALE PRICE, 3/11.  
24-inch—Usual Value 6/6, SALE PRICE 4/11.  
In sizes 22-inch we can supply Brown, but not Royal.

## BIG VALUES IN LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies' Grey Fleecy Lined Underskirts. SALE PRICE, 1/9.  
Ladies' Grey Fleecy Lined Bloomers. SALE, 1/9.  
Special Line in NAVY BLOOMERS, elastic waistband. Usual Price, 2/11. SALE PRICE, 2/6.  
Ladies' Cream Flannelette Underskirts, shaped band, scalloped edge. Usual Value, 2/3. SPECIAL SALE PRICE, 1/9.  
Dark Striped Flannelette Underskirts, with frill. Usual Value, 2/6. SALE PRICE, 1/11.  
Ladies' Moire Underskirts, with frill, in Reseda and Cerise only. SALE PRICE, 1/6.  
Also better quality, in Helio., Saxe, Red, Sky, Emerald, Cerise and Black. Usual Value, 2/11. SALE PRICE, 2/6.

## BARGAINS IN CALICO AND FLANNELETTE UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies' Cream Flannelette Nights, trimmed frills, turn down collar, good quality flannelette. Usual Price, 2/11. Sale Price, 2/6.  
Better Quality trimmed square neck, edged lace, also turn down collars. Usual Price, 4/3. SALE PRICE, 3/6.  
A Special Line of Calico Nights, nicely trimmed, deep yoke of Cambric and Barmen Insertion, V-shaped Neck. Usual Price, 3/11. SALE PRICE, 3/6.  
Special Line of Ladies' Cream Flannelette Knickers, trimmed frills. SALE PRICE, 1/-.

## HANDKERCHIEFS, BUTTONS, AND TRIMMINGS.

Swiss Embroidered Fancy Edge Handkerchiefs. Worth 5½d. SALE, 3½d. each.  
Ladies' Black Sateen Umbrellas. SALE, 1/6.  
Black Jet Buttons. Large sizes, usual 9½d. SALE 5½d.  
Black Jet Buttons. Large sizes, Usual 1/-, SALE 7½d.  
Pearl Buttons, Blouse sizes, 1d. and 1½d. doz.  
Fancy Silk Braid Trimming, in Brown, Reseda, Vieux Rose and Amethyst, 1 to 1½in. wide. Usual, 3d. to 5d. yd. SALE, 1d., 10½d. doz.  
Silk Galoon Trimming, in Navy, Brown, Moss, Amethyst, and Dark Green, ¾ and 1in. wide. Usual 2d. and 2½d. SALE PRICE, 1d., 10½d. doz.

## BARGAINS IN NECKWEAR.

Special Line of Jabots, in Paris, Edelweiss Lace, also net edge Val. Lace, with high collar, very smart effect. Usual Price, 10½d. SALE PRICE, 7½d. each.  
New Design in Muslin Jabots, also Net in Paris with pleated frill and Gibson collar. Usual Value, 1/4. SALE PRICE, 10½d. each.  
Assorted Collars, in Embroidery Peter Pan Guipure Peter Pan; also Muslin Robespierre Collar, edged with lace. Usual Value, 9d. and 1/- each. SALE PRICE, 6d. each.  
Large Variety of Guipure Peter Pan Collars in Ivory and Paris, all good designs. Usual Value 1/9. SALE PRICE, 1/3 each.  
Exceptional Value Guipure Collars, all new designs pointed on round shapes, in Ivory and Paris. Usual Value, 2/3. SALE PRICE, 1/9 each.  
Special Assortment of Guipure Round Coat Collars, in shovel and square back, in Paris or ivory, with or without revers. Usual Value, 3/6. SALE PRICE, 2/6 each.

## BIG VALUE IN GLOVES.

KID GLOVES, 2 Dome, in Brown and Tan, 3-Button, in White. Usual, 1/6. SALE, 1/3.  
KID GLOVES, in White, 12-button length. Usual 3/6. In Beaver, Grey, and Navy, 10-button length. Usual, 3/11. ALL SALE PRICE, 2/11½.  
LISLE GLOVES, 3-button and 2-dome, in Beaver, White, Pastelle, Vieux Rose, and Amethyst. Usual 7½d., 9d. pair. SALE, 4½d.  
CREAM KNITTED, Elbow length, Black, Beaver, and White. Worth 9½d. Sale 7½d.  
LISLE ELBOW LENGTH GLOVES. Usual 10½d. SALE, 6d.

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and No-License.

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

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## Important Notice.

From January 1, 1913, the price of "Grit" posted each week will be 6/- a year. After five and a half years' experience we are compelled to make this small increase and believe no one who reads "Grit" will object to this most reasonable charge.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1913.

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A knowledge of bookkeeping is useful to every man, and INDISPENSABLE to every one in business or qualifying for commercial pursuits. We have now three certificated accountants on our staff, in addition to other teachers, and can give you instruction in Elementary or Advanced Bookkeeping, or prepare you for the Intermediate and Final Examinations of the various Accountancy Corporations. Any arrangement may be made to suit the convenience of students. Instruction may be given either day or evening, for from one hour weekly to six hours daily. All information on application to J. A. Turner, A.C.P.A.

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## The Case for No-License

IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

By ARCHDEACON F. B. BOYCE.

Just published by the N.S.W. Alliance, 33 Park Street, Sydney. PRICE, SIXPENCE. Postage, One Penny. A large reduction for quantities.

Twenty pages of the 76 are given to interesting illustrations of the success of No-License in Canada, the United States, and New Zealand. The exaggerations and boogies put forth by License advocates in the last campaign here are exposed.

It is as a handbook to the No-License controversy in this State, and is right up-to-date. Speakers, writers, and other workers in the great cause will find it invaluable.

# A Personal Chat with my readers

MY MAIL BAG. The following letter is a genuine "reviver," and I could stand a few more of the same kind.

I am sometimes reminded when opening my mail that many people might profitably act on the advice of the famous man who said, "When you are feeling strongly on a matter, sit down, write fully, and as you feel, and the next morning burn it." This would save many a sorrow in the life of the over-worked honorary helper of a good cause. Will the writer of this "reviver" accept my thanks:—

"Dear Sir,—Enclosed find postal notes for 11/1, being 8/1 sub due by me to Dec. 31, 1913, and 3/-, being amount of half-yearly sub. for "Grit," to be posted to the enclosed address. Good luck to your little paper, Mr. Hammond, and the whole 'bloomin' lot of you.' I'm as 'poor as wood,' or would often respond to appeals in 'Grit.' But keep smiling, I've got you a subscriber, and will try and get more. And when I'm prosperous——!"

ARE YOU A GENTLEMAN?

The question always comes up: What is a gentleman? Some say he is a man with a silk hat, and others a man with a smooth tongue. But men connected with the newspaper trade have a canon of their own. "Mr. Editor," said a patron one day, "how is it you never call on me to pay for your paper?" "Oh," said the man of type, "we never ask a gentleman for money." "Indeed!" the patron replied. "How do you manage to get along when they don't pay?" "Why," said Mr. Editor, "after a certain time we conclude he is not a gentleman, and we ask him."

CRICKET AND CHARACTER.

The Board of Control has come to a most important decision in the interests of Australian cricket. The report re the charges of misconduct made against certain members of the last Australian Eleven when in England, says:—

"The committee strongly endorses the recommendation of the manager, Mr. Crouch, that in the selection of future teams to visit England or South Africa, qualifications of candidates other than individual cricket ability should be weighed, and that in order to give effect to this, recommends that the

names of all players available for selection in international cricket should, before publication and final selection, be first submitted to the board for approval."

Commenting on this in a leading article the "Herald" says:—

"It will not be always an easy decision to carry out. It is not difficult to imagine a popular outcry against some future enforcement of the principle which involves the rejection of a player of brilliancy. But if it is a matter of winning with a team unfit to represent Australia, or losing with a team of the right sort, then we should be prepared to lose every time. Any national benefit that Australia will obtain from her peculiar devotion to sport will come from standing or falling by that principle, not only in the international field, but on every cricket or football ground in the country."

All this emphasises the value of moral qualities in physical games, and I, as an old player of many games, know that there are practically no moral failures in the realm of sport that are not traceable to liquor.

THE BOY SCOUT.

At a farewell tendered to him at Coonamble, Senior-Sergeant Moroney, who is one of the crack rifle shots in the district, and who is deservedly popular, told his audience some of the secrets of being a crack rifle shot.

"A man must live an abstemious life if he wants to be a successful rifle shot," said the Senior-Sergeant. "If a man is off his shooting," he continued, "it can very often be traced to the fact that he has been calling too often at certain places on the way to the butts." Cut the drink out boys, it is too big a handicap. More than anything else it is responsible for the failure of gifted ones to realise their ambition.

The Editor

A provincial journal inserts the following ingenious puff:—"We have no pity for the man who blunders right into the arms of a fierce creditor simply because he is too mean to buy a pair of Highsite's glasses."

YOU WILL NEVER HAVE INDIGESTION IF YOU EAT AT YOUR MEALS  
**GRANOSE BISCUITS**

A DELICATE WHOLE WHEAT FOOD.

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(VEGETARIAN CAFE), BRANCHES IN EVERY STATE.



## The British Soldier as Abstainer.

ALCOHOL A BACK NUMBER.

THE WONDERFUL RECORD OF THE R.A.T.A.

The Rev. H. C. Martin, one of the chaplains of the British army in India, and among other things, Secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association, is at present in N.S.W. He says:—

"I have come to Australia to try and discover if there are in the country and openings sufficiently attractive to give promise of future success to men whose military service ends while their regiments are stationed in India. I am not here to beg for assistance or concessions of any kind; or to push men into any State where they are not needed; or to increase the number of unemployed in the towns; or to interfere in any way with union rates; or to urge their admission on any pretext whatsoever.

"Nor is the man I represent too old to work, or likely to become in a short time a burden on the country; nor is he diseased, or a drunkard, or debilitated by India's climate, or in any way undesirable; for I came to inquire on behalf of the best soldiers, selected out of the best part of the British Army, the best army in the world.

"There are two classes of men for whom I am making inquiries: first, the fully time-expired man of twelve years' service, aged 28 to 30, entitled to a free passage to any British port of any British colony, with savings up to £100, generally unmarried; men who have for twelve years been kept up to the highest pitch of physical efficiency; the majority holding certificates for education, shooting, riding, and so on, through a range of nineteen certificates procurable in India.

"The second class is of men of 18 to 21 years' service; aged 36 (if enlisted as "boys") to 40, also entitled to free passage for selves and families anywhere; savings up to £500, plus a pension from £40 to £100 per annum; usually married (of course, to pure Europeans only), with a growing family of four or six children; men in the prime of life who have extended their service beyond twelve years because they held such positions as farrier, pioneer sergeant, carriage-smith, etc., or because they would obtain higher rank, as sergeant-major, quartermaster, sergeant, or warrant officer.

### THE EFFECT OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

"In 1889, 1174 soldiers died in India, and 1806 were invalided home.

"In 1910, only 330 died, and 484 were invalided.

"In 1889, 688 underwent treatment for delirium tremens; in 1910, only 37.

"As regards conduct, in 1901 there were 545 court martials for offences attributable to excessive drinking. In 1906 only 217. In 1904, 2231 good-conduct medals were awarded. In 1910, there were 4581.

"The number of total abstainers (borne out by the consumption of drink), among 75,000 soldiers in India, in 1889 was 12,140; in 1899, 23,688; in 1912, 32,000. The increased number of educational certificates, the improvement in morale and military efficiency synchronise with the increased temperance and thrift. There are regiments in India, 1000 strong, whose men put into the savings bank £350 a month.

### THE FORCE THAT MAKES FOR SOBRIETY.

"The Royal Army Temperance Association, India, was formed in Agra in 1862. The Association consists of soldiers of all ranks and religious denominations, united for the promotion of sobriety in the British army. It is recognised by the Government of India, from which it receives a liberal grant-in-aid, as well as rooms for the use of its members in the barracks of every British corps.

"The governing council consists of every general in India, with two exceptions. An executive committee of six, manages the business of the Association; four of these are generals, and the other two are colonels. One of these is a Victoria Cross man, and three wear the distinguished service order.

"There are 75,000 soldiers in India, and 35,856 are members of the R.A.T.A., being 45.1 per cent.

"When the Society was formed by the Rev. G. G. Gregson, who devoted twenty-four years to promoting total abstinence in the army, every soldier had an allowance of two drams of rum per diem, which was reduced in 1864 to one dram. At this time, it is recorded in a G.O. of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in 1864, that "his Excellency is persuaded that many young soldiers, sober from childhood, have contracted habits of inebriety from drinking at the canteen, what they conceive to be the regulation allowance of spirits for soldiers."

"In 1886, Lord Roberts organised his Institute scheme, into which he incorporated the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, which then took its present name.

"In 1905, his Majesty King Edward VII., permitted the word 'Royal' to be prefixed, and later became patron to the Association, his sympathy being followed by similar favor-

**C. M. CHALMERS,**  
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INITIALS EMBOSSED IN GOLD ON BAGS.

**458 GEORGE STREET**  
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able recognition by his Imperial Majesty King George.

### THE CREME DE LA CREME.

"Four cavalry regiments average 61.7 of total abstainers in each regiment, the highest being the 14th Hussars with 67.0 per cent.

"Ten artillery regiments average 64.5 abstainers per regiment, with the 93rd R.F.A. first with 82.5 per cent. Sixteen infantry regiments average 62.4 abstainers, the Royal Fusiliers having 88.5, and the Cheshire Regiment 87.4.

"The Second Royal Fusiliers with 88.5 per cent. of total abstainers, were winners of the Schumacher Empire Day Cup, open for competition among all regiments and ships of the British service. They were also second in the Educational Test for the army in India.

"The Cheshire Regiment, with 87.4 per cent. of total abstainers, was first in the Educational Test, and have not only the champion hockey team, but a very remarkable sports record.

"The West Riding Regiment, with 71.5 per cent. total abstainers, was third in the Educational Test, has the champion Rugby team, and was chosen to give the display in physical endurance at the Delhi Durbar, 350 men of this regiment taking part, and not one of them falling out during the test.

"The 'G' Battery, R.H.A., had for many years the largest percentage of members of any unit in India, and in 1910, won the Beatty Challenge Shield, having 67 per cent. of its members over one year's membership. The president of this branch is Sergeant H. C. Chapman, light-weight champion of India from 1905-07, middle-weight champion of the Ninth Division, and Sergeant Instructor.

"The Second Bu. Leinster Regiment is a fine example of the worth of the R.A.T.A. In 1909, this regiment had 384 cases of drunkenness, and only nineteen members of the Association. In 1911, 470 joined the R.A.T.A., and the convictions for drunkenness dropped to eighty-eight.

It is such records as these that place total abstinence beyond argument, and are the guarantee that liquor will, in a comparatively short time, be discarded by all sane people.

# Presents with Grainus

GRAINUS PORRIDGE FOOD is the most nourishing Breakfast Meal. Ask your DOCTOR. He will tell you that Grainus is all nourishment. It cures indigestion. There is a present in every packet of Grainus to please the youngsters.



# "ABBOTT'S" Magic Novelty Coy., (One Door from Campbell-st.), HAYMARKET, SYDNEY.



**MULTIPLYING BILLIARD BALLS.**  
 "Having magically produced a solid billiard ball, the conjuror, by simply moving his hand in the air, causes a second ball of corresponding size to appear beside it; while everyone is watching as closely as possible a third ball appears with the second, and finally a fourth ball appears. These are shown to be solid. They are now caused to vanish, one at a time, until the hands are shown empty again. The balls may at any time be passed for examination, proving their solidity.  
 Note.—The production is accomplished with one hand only. The trick is by far the best billiard ball trick in existence.

PRICE, complete with full instructions, 3/9 per Set, POST FREE. EASY TO PERFORM.  
 SEND FOR "ABBOTT'S" BOOK OF MAGIC AND MYSTERY—FREE.

## The Queensland Drink Bill for 1912.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—The following is an estimate of the amount of money spent last year in Queensland on alcoholic liquors.

I have estimated the quantities as being retailed at "proof" strength, but it is common knowledge that there is considerable "breaking down," so the amounts are obviously an under-estimate.

I have to thank the State statistician and the Customs officials for returns and data supplied me.

The following is my estimate:—  
 Spirits, imported—513,731 gals. at 40/- ..... £1,027,462  
 Spirits, excise—79,868 gals. at 40/- ..... 159,736  
 Wine, imported in bottle—553,774 gals. at 7/- ..... 157,894  
 Beer, imported in bulk—77,080 gals. at 5/- ..... 19,270  
 Beer, excise—6,371,992 gals. at 3/- ..... 955,798  
 Wine—315,788 gals. at 10/- ..... 157,894

£2,513,981

This shows an increase over 1911 of £84,463. The amount spent per head of the mean population of 631,579 was £3/19/7½, an increase of 6¼d. per head.

The quantities consumed per head of the mean population were:—Spirits, 9.94 gals.; wine, 9.50; beer, 11.07; total per head, 12.51 gals.

The following is a comparison of the Drink Bills for the previous years that I have been privileged to compute them:—

Year	Amount	Per head
1908	£1,888,107 or £3 8 0	per head
1909	2,008,148 or 3 10 2	"
1910	2,187,864 or 3 15 10½	"
1911	2,429,518 or 3 19 1	"
1912	2,513,981 or 3 19 7½	"

Even those who watch unmoved the moral degradation associated with the traffic in intoxicating liquors should view with grave concern the wasting of such a gigantic sum. The colossal waste recurring each year—with unfortunately increasing amounts in Queensland—calls for serious thought from every student of political economy. Such a huge sum of money turned into other trades would provide a wealth of employment for an army of individuals, as "the trade" (sic) employs a notoriously small number for the prodigious amount of money it consumes.

The Commonwealth Year Book (1910) gives the following luminous comparisons:—

	Output.	Wages Paid.	Employees.
Breweries and Distilleries...	£3,101,529	£443,315	3,471
Boot and Shoe Factories...	3,112,212	900,812	14,203
Gas and Coke Works & Agricultural Tools	3,177,582	809,076	14,543
Coach Furniture and Hats...	3,145,221	1,196,456	14,416
Railway Rolling Stock & Workshops	3,234,955	1,628,379	3,176

The turning of this £2,513,981 into other channels would thus provide at least four times the amount of employment given by the liquor business.

Professor A. A. Hopkins in his "Wealth and Waste" says:—"That capital is best employed and best serves the creation and distribution of wealth, in the reproduction of which the largest amount of labor is engaged and in the returns from which labor has the largest share."

Judged by this standard the traffic is not entitled to any consideration from the political economist.

The liquor traffic also hits the individual hard. It consumes his capital without giving him any return—direct waste; and it also reduces his efficiency and reliability, thus causing waste of wealth producing capacity.

The nurturing and fostering of this vampire passes all comprehension. The time has arrived when every patriot should assist the movement for the destruction of this octopus, remembering "he serves his country best who joins the tide that lifts her nobly on."

(Signed) ARTHUR TOOMBES.

## EFFICIENCY

(Continued from Page 2.)

I hope that we may be able to see some good accomplished from encouraging this movement. Every accident that is done to this cause is an avoidable one, and, taking human nature as we know it to be by experience, without assuming to ourselves any greater degree of intelligence than our fellowmen, without any better intention of doing right than our fellow-men, the facts remain and cannot be contradicted, that we have got to protect some of our fellow-beings against the acquaintance of their own weaknesses. Therefore, let us do it along the most enlightened line we possibly can devise.



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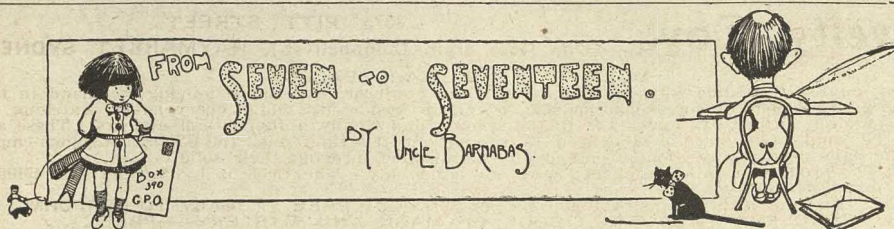
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### THE PARABLE OF THE NETTLE.

I suppose most of you know the nettle; you know how it stings. In hot countries there are nettles whose sting is very dangerous. It causes violent pain, just as if a red-hot iron were placed upon the skin; it lasts for about twenty-four hours, returns when cold water is applied, and the effect continues for eight days. How does the nettle sting? Its stem and leaves are covered with fine hairs. Just where the hairs grow out of the stem or leaf there is a little bag of an acid juice which is poisonous. These hairs are little tubes, which narrow to a very fine point. The point consists of a flinty substance, which the plant has taken up from the soil, and which is very hard and sharp, and easily penetrates the skin. On this point there is a very small round ball, which acts as a lid, covering the tiny tube that runs down the hair; but as soon as your hand comes into contact with the hair this little lid drops off, and the sharp flint enters the hand, while the mere touching of the hair squeezes up the acid through the tube, and it enters the skin by the tiny hole made by the flinty point of the hair. If, however, you grip the nettle quickly and sharply it cannot sting.

Now I wonder if there are any boys and girls like the nettle? I wonder if any of you ever do cruel things or say cruel things? Sometimes a boy takes a "set" at another boy because he does his work and his lesson better than he does, and as he has some influence with the other boys, he gives him a very bad time. That is cruel and cowardly. Boys are sometimes very thoughtless without thinking. They will pull off the lags in their treatment of animals. They are cruel without thinking. They will pull off the legs of an insect without thinking of the pain they are causing it.

But perhaps the greatest cruelty is to say what is wicked and untrue about others. This poison that comes from the tongue is a much worse poison than that of the nettle. A lady once came to Philip Neri to confess to him that she had said wicked things about others which were not true. He asked her if she frequently did this, and she said "Yes." "Then," he said, "your fault is very great, but the mercy of God is greater. Go and buy a fowl, and pluck it as you return home." She did this, and returned to him. "Now," he said, "go and gather up all the feathers." "But," she said, "that is impossible; they have been scattered by the wind in every direction, and cannot now be found." "So," said he, "is it with the false, cruel words you have spoken; they have gone forth, but cannot be recalled. Go and sin no more."

Boys and girls, let us try to remember this lesson. Be merciful and kind to others, never be cruel to a dumb animal, and never say what is false and hurtful about others.—Uncle B.

### FOR SUNDAY.

The Bible contains 3,568,480 letters, 773,743 words, 31,173 verses, 1189 chapters, and 66 books. The word "Lord" occurs 1855 times. The word "reverend" occurs but once, which is in the 9th verse of the 11th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet, except the letter J. The longest verse is the 8th chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the 9th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John. There are no words or names of more than six syllables.

### FOR MONDAY. THE WEATHERCOCKS.

Any number of players may take part in this exciting game, which is really great fun. The four corners of the room are named after the four compass points, North being diagonal to South, and East diagonal to West. One of the players is called the Wind, the rest are Weathercocks. The latter should stand in a line in the centre of the room. When the Wind points to one corner, calling out the name of that cardinal point, the vanes must immediately face the opposite point. Thus if the Wind says South, they face North, and so on. If, however, he should make a point they are already facing, they must remain perfectly still. When the Wind cries "Variable," the "vaness" must raise themselves to their toes and sway back and forth until the name of one of the cardinal points is again called, when, as before, they turn to the opposite point. Whenever the Wind shouts "Storm" or "Tempest," each vane must whirl completely around three times. Any player failing to obey any one of these directions, which are more confusing than they sound, must forfeit some article, such as handkerchief or hair ribbon, to be redeemed by a humorous joke after the game is over.

### CHILBLAINS, NO GOOD.

Molly, Wellington, 10/6/13, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I am trying to keep up my reputation of not being a scallawag by writing to you again. I am still a very busy person, but I try to manage time to write a few letters occasionally. We are having some beautifully cold weather here now. Frosts and fogs are the order of the day.

By the way, Uncle, have you ever had chilblains? If you haven't, my advice to you is don't. I am just covered in them; that is, my hands and feet are, and they just do give me a time of it. When do you intend coming up to our poor old wayback town again? We are just longing for a sight of you. I am rather inquisitive as to what you are like, as your photos are so very unsatisfactory. I have heard from Daisy and Grace since I wrote last, also had a "bonny" postcard from Bonny Edwards. I think I will have a try for the best verse on No-

license if I have time, but I am afraid I am not much good at verse-making.

Our gasometer blew up a couple of weeks ago, and our town was in awful darkness for a few days. It did not affect us, however, as we don't use gas.

Well, I am afraid my letter is very short and uninteresting, but I cannot think of anything more to tell you, so will have to stop. Love to all relatives.—From your loving niece.

(Dear Molly,—It is a month since I received your letter, and owing to the rush of work I have not been able to answer sooner, so you are not the only "very busy person." I am sorry to hear of your chilblains. They are the result, so the doctors say, of a poor circulation of the blood. "Grit" cannot have chilblains if such is the case, for its circulation is very good at present, and with a little energy on the part of my ne's and ni's I believe it could be nearly doubled. I hope to come to Wellington soon, and my first thought will be to see what my ni is like.—Uncle B.)

### A NEW NI.

Ivy Martin, Mountain Range, Woonoona, 11/6/1913, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me. This is my first letter to "Grit," and I hope to continue them, that is if you will have me as a niece. I live a mile from the town, on the side of the mountain. I go to school every day, and Sunday school every Sunday afternoon. We had a grand time here Tuesday, 3rd inst., when the official starting of the lighting of the town by electricity was celebrated. The town looks lovely from our place at night. Dear Uncle, I will write more next time if you say I may.

P.S.—Mother :

"Grit" in my letter. This is all this time. With best wishes. Please find enclosed a postal note for 6/-.

(Dear Ivy,—You are very welcome as a ni., and I hope you will often write. Tell me when your birthday is and how old you are, and will you send me a photo of yourself? So you walk a mile to school. Why the thought of such a thing makes some of your city "cousins" feel tired. Will you thank mother for her subscription.—Uncle B.)

### A SCALLAWAG SISTER.

Elaine Roddan, "Astolat," Murray-st., Cooma, June 12, 1913, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I have not much to tell you. It was snowing on Sunday. I did not go to Sunday school, but I went to church. I have been sick, and I did not go to school. My teacher has been sick. Our church had a social, and Maggie and I sang "Arrah Wanna," and my sister Ivy played a piece on the piano. I think Ivy is a scallawag. She never wrote for three years. I think I will say good-by. Your loving niece.

(Dear Elaine,—Thank you for your letter. I quite agree with you about Ivy. Will you write "scallawag" on a piece of paper and pin it up in her room, and perhaps she will take it down and write me a letter on the other side just to get free from such a name. I wish I had been there in the snow. We would have had lots of fun.—Uncle B.)



## A GOLD MEDAL.

Myrtle Luxton, Woodend-road, Ipswich, writes:—

Dear Uncle Barnabas,—I have written to you at last. I am sure I must be among your list of scalawags. I have such a lot to say, that I do not know where to commence. A few days ago I received a gold medal for passing so high in the Scripture examination, and also a beautiful book, entitled "From Bethlehem to Olivet." A book is now in the hands of the Queensland school-teachers, called "Health and Sickness." One outstanding thing in it is, "Beer and spirits must on no account be touched." This, you will be pleased to hear. We are to have a Sunday-school treat on Tuesday, June 2. I should like you to send me a collecting-card. I may not be able to get much, but still every little helps. I should like to be able to reply to Mrs. Lee-Cowie's challenge, but my poetical faculties are arid. Nevertheless, I may have a try yet. Your photo has not arrived yet, perhaps you are waiting to send one to all your nieces and nephews as a Christmas-box? Here is the text with the missing words included, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Is not that correct, Uncle? Well, now, one thing more, and then I must close. Did the girls, whose answers were published first in connection with the holiday competition, get the first prize? I shall now close. Love to all.—I remain, your loving niece.

(Dear Myrtle,—Hurrah, for you and the gold medal. I am proud of you, and so are all your cousins. That is good news about that book, "Health and Sickness." Thank you so much for taking a card. Quite right, that is the text. I am quite ashamed to say the prizes have never gone. Never mind, they will go the first minute I get to send them in.—Uncle B.)

## AN ACTIVE NE.

Bruce Stephen, "The Parsonage," Leichhardt-street, Leichhardt, writes:—

Dear Uncle Barnabas,—I would like to become one of your nephews. I am thirteen years old, and my birthday is on the 11th of January. We take "Grit," and I enjoy reading the letters very much. I go to Fortsreet Boys' High School. I am the organist of our Endeavor Society, in which are about sixty members. We have five committees, which are all trying to do their work faithfully. I am on the Missionary Committee, and my sister is Convener of the Sunshine Committee. I collected last year £4 14s. for missions, and am collecting this year.

We have been having a great deal of rain lately, and this morning Parramatta-road, the main street in Leichhardt, was under six inches of water, and a great rush of water was in the gutters.

I enclose an answer of the Sunday Exercise in this week's number of "Grit." I must close now, with love and "three cheers for 'Grit.'"

## An Acrostic of "Jesus."

Just the friend I need,  
Every day the same.  
Saves me from sinning,  
Understands all about me  
Sustains me all the way.

(Dear Bruce,—I am very pleased to have you as a ne. I am delighted to hear that you play the organ for the C.E. Will you tell me something of your ordinary C.E. meetings, and how the committees work? Your acrostic is excellent.—Uncle B.)

## SOMETHING TO MAKE YOU SHIVER.

Lillian Ivers, "Rozella," Belgrave-street, Burwood, June 12, 1913, writes:—

Dear Uncle Barnabas—I am very sorry for not writing to you, but I have not had time. My mother went to Wagga Wagga and then to Junee, and my father, brother, sister, cousin and myself got up at five o'clock and went along to the station to meet her. One of my sisters is a school-teacher, and teaches at Burwood School. I have a little nephew, and he is only seven months old, and is such a dear little baby. My married sister lives at Burwood, and I go and mind the baby. We have a cousin staying with us. His name is Jack Hardacre, and he lives at Wagga Wagga. I am nine years old, and my birthday is on the 25th of May. I must close now.—Love from

(Dear Lillian,—When your "cousins" read that you were up at 5 a.m. it will make them shiver. Can you tell me why so many children find it hard to go to bed and a little harder to get out of bed? When am I going to get your photo?—Uncle B.)

## LOTS OF RAIN.

Isabel McCulloch, "Nilma," Come-by-Chance, 15th June, 1913, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—Well Uncle I suppose it is time I found some news to tell you. We had our show on the 21st and 22nd of May. We all went in to Walgett. I put two things in the show, but did not get the prize. One of the things was folded serviettes, and the other was a little fox terrier. And my sister put two paintings in but did not get the prize either. Mother put some things in, too. One of the things was butter and bread, and the other a jam sandwich. She got the prize for that, but did not get the prize for the others. We only got one prize out of the lot. We stayed in there three days, and on the night of the third it rained 160 points, and we were stuck in there, but on Sunday we started for home. There was water all about, and it splashed up in our faces and everywhere. We had it in our hair. We did not get home that night. We stayed at a

man's place that night, and went home the next day. I wrote to Enid Blanch the other week. I often get a letter from her now. I think it is about time I stopped, as it is bed time. With best love to all cousins and self, I remain your loving niece.

(Dear Isabel,—I am glad to hear from you again. It seems a very long time since you last wrote. I am sorry you did not have a better result at the show, but, never mind, we can't all be winners, can we? And sometimes it is better to be a good loser. What a time you must have had in the wet. I never mind getting wet going home. It is not half bad fun splashing round in the rain.—Uncle B.)

## SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO.

Rosa Jamieson, Mount View, West Wyalong, June 14, 1913, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—Just a few lines in haste, to ask you if you will please send me a collecting card. We are having lovely weather here after all the bountiful rain.

I wrote to "Grit" some weeks ago, but have not seen it in print, but suppose that all the cousins are awakened now and that you are rushed for space. I must close now, hoping to receive the collecting card shortly.—Your sincere Ni.

P.S.—Will write a long letter later on about turning of the first sod at West Wyalong of the Wyalong-Lake Cudgellico railway line.

(Dear Rosa,—Thank you for your letter. Hope you are being encouraged with your card. Do not forget to send that long letter; we will all be looking forward to it.—Uncle B.)

\* \* \*

Margie MacNeil, "Waihemu," Burrowa, June 20, 1913, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.—I think it is time I wrote to you. I am sending you a postal note. We have got a dear little dog called Spot. He can just keep up with us on horseback. Our old cockatoo broke my shoe lace for me. I gave him a hit on the head. My birthday is on the 10th of July. Tosh is going to write to you soon. We had very heavy rain last night. The creek was high, I think. We had an old pony called Betty. We ride her bareback, and can canter. I don't like fast trots. I am always the front. The ferns are beautiful just now. My favorite books are—"Red Book for Girls," "Little Folks," and "The Australian Girls' Annual." I have no more news.

(Dear Margie,—I am very pleased with your letter, and I quite look forward to a trip some day to your home. I wonder if Betty would object to my having a ride—only I would want a saddle. Please tell Tosh I am looking out for a letter. Next time you write send me a piece of pressed fern, and I will be so glad to have a photo.—Uncle B.)



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### A SHORT STORY.

A wedding of unusual interest took place at Church Point. The bride (Rose Bay), who was a daughter of Mr. Mosman Bay, a Long Cove from La Perouse, was married to Mr. George Watson, a fine Manly fellow, who rode a spirited horse known as Watson's Bay. The bridesmaids, Elizabeth and Pearl Bay, wore very narrow skirts, which everyone said reached Folly Point, as they were so tight.

The bridegroom's father, an old retired Kurnell, wore a Quaker's hat which nearly hid his Long Nose.

After the ceremony, the groom asked the bride for a keepsake, and she gave him a Curl Curl, saying "I have Narrabeen asked for one before."

The clergyman, a very Sirious Cove, had already attended one wedding, and would not partake of anything but a Cremorne.

The bride's father had more Newport than was good for him, the Old Man's Hat being on one side, and making him look very rakish. The bride was overcome with excitement, but was revived with a little Freshwater, and the groom was in a great state of mind, asking her what she wanted, and saying at last, "If you can't speak Darling Point to what you want."

Of course, they received lots of presents, the most valuable being an old fashioned piece of furniture, Lady Macquarie's Chair.

As the happy couple were leaving, the guests all drank something out of a Bottle and Glass to the health of the departing pair, and the bride's brother, Yowie Bay, got very

excited and threw a Flat Rock, narrowly missing the heads of a couple, and landing on young McMahon's Point. After a short Ryde, during which the chauffeur, a Careening Cove, ran over a Sow and Pigs, they arrived at Mona Vale, where they spent their honeymoon, returning later to Kissing Point, where they settled down under their own Figtree; but five years later finds wifey getting hubby to Rock Lilly, while she smacks George's Head for letting the Hen and Chickens into the garden.

\* \* \*

### THE REMEDY.

Now my weary heart is breaking, for my left hand tooth is aching, with a harsh, persistent rumble that is keeping folks awake; hollowed out by long erosion, it, with spasm and explosion, seems resolved to show the public how a blessed tooth can ache. Now it's quivering or racking; now it's doing fancy acting, then it shoots some Roman candles, which go whizzing through my brain; now it does some lofty tumbling, then again it's merely grumbling; and anon it's showing samples of spring novelties in pain. All the time my woe increases, I have kicked a chair to pieces, but it didn't seem to soothe me or to bring my soul relief; I have stormed around the shanty till my wife and maiden auntie said they'd pull their freight and leave me full enjoyment of my grief. I have made myself so pleasant that I'm quarantined at

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present, and the neighbors say they'll shoot me if I venture from my door; now a voice cries: "If thou'd wentest in the first place, to a dentist—" it is strange that inspiration never came to me before!—Walt Whitman.

\* \* \*

### THE NEW HISTORY.

A small boy handed in the following on an examination paper in United States history:

"General Braddock was killed in the Revolutionary War. He had three horses shot under him, and a fourth went through his clothes."

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,  
It pleases them, no doubt,  
For probably they're greater friends  
When they have had it out.  
And let me a'so here remark,  
That I couldn't life endure  
Unless I took in Winter time  
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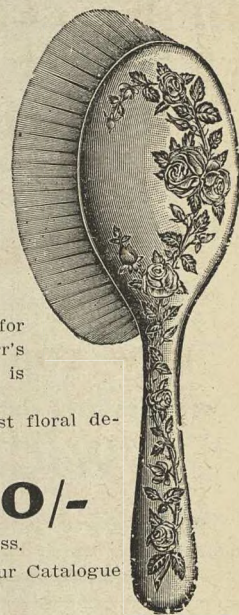
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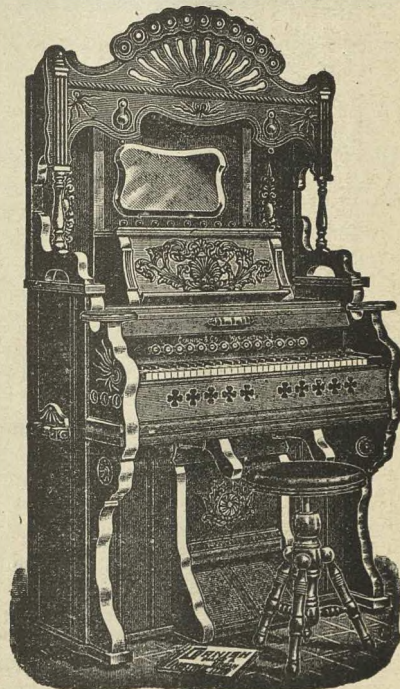


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## What the Parson Says.

SOMETHING FOR THE INNER MAN.

### HOW GOD FORGIVES.

#### WHAT IS THE OFFICE OF CHRIST'S ATONEMENT?

By LYMAN ABBOTT.

Theorise about the doctrine of the atonement as we may, there can be no question of the fact. Wherever the life, teachings, and death of Jesus Christ have been preached, the burden of remorse has been lifted off from the souls of men and their sins have ceased to haunt them. Repentance, which is the abandonment of sin, has been submitted for remorse, which is suffering from sin. Bunyan, in "Pilgrim's Progress," represents Christian as carrying upon his back a burden which nearly sinks him in the Slough of Despond. When he comes to the Cross of Christ, it rolls off his back and he sees it no more and goes on his way rejoicing. This has been not only the personal experience of unnumbered thousands of those who have accepted Jesus Christ as their Master, but it has been in a large way the experience of the world wherever the story of Christ's life and sufferings has been told. The result has always been that the face of humanity has been turned from the past to the future, and the heart of humanity has been quickened by a new-born hope.

The object of the religions of paganism has been to rid men of the irreparable past. They have been religions of sacrifice, pilgrimages, penances, self-inflicted pains. By these, men have sought to avert the wrath of the gods, to become reconciled to them, to secure their favor, or at least their forgiveness. The question which has brought them to their temples and their priests, and wrung from them their piteous tears and their self-sacrificing offerings, has been the question which the Prophet Micah puts into the mouth of Israel: "Wherewith shall I come before Jehovah, and bow myself before the high God?"

Shall I come before Him with burnt offerings, with calves a year old? Will Jehovah be pleased with thousands of rams, or with ten thousands of rivers of oil? Shall I give my first-born for my transgression, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?" To men thus haunted by the memory of the past and tortured by fears for the future, the Glad Tidings came with its message: "He pardoneth and absolveth all those who truly repent and unfeignedly believe in His holy Gospel." This was the message of the Apostolic Church to the Roman world; and this has been the message of the Church to mankind from that day to this.

It is true that the Church itself has only half believed its message; true that it has itself been only half converted; true that it has not dared to substitute the inspirational power of hope and love for the deterrent power of fear, and has attempted to unite them in a Christianised paganism; true that it has often substituted belief in a theory of atonement for belief in the forgiveness of sins. But, laying aside for the moment all theological theories and all theological phraseology, the message of Christianity might be stated thus:

#### THE MESSAGE.

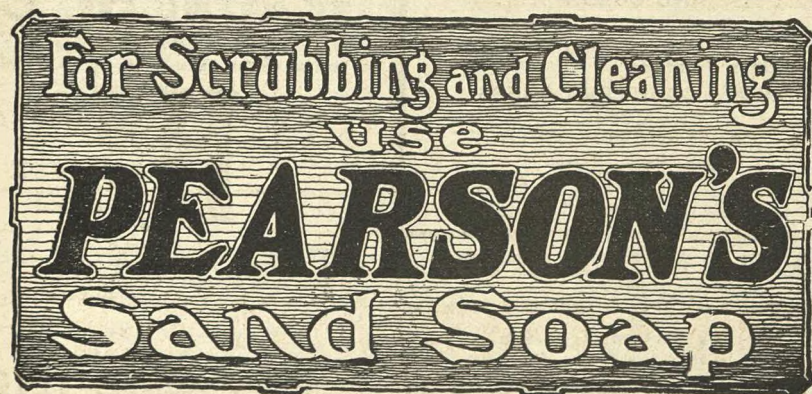
You have sinned against God and against your own soul. You say: "We have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts. We have offended against Thy holy law. We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done, and there is no health in us." That is true. The Gospel offers neither defence, excuse, nor apology for such wrongdoing. And the evil you have done cannot be undone without sacrifice. But you are mistaken in thinking that the sacrifice must be offered by you or on your behalf, either to appease the wrath of an angry God or to satisfy the requirements of an offended law.

It is not to be offered by you to God. It is offered by God for you. It is not an inducement to Him to forgive. It is the means by which He exercises forgiveness. It is not the suffering of the child which wrests forgiving love from a reluctant mother. It is the suffering of the mother, in the shame and degradation of her sinful child, which enables her to recover him to her and to himself. The suffering which your wrongdoing has brought upon yourself God shares with you. The evil consequences of your wrongdoing which you can repair you must repair. What you cannot repair leave with Him. Forget the past, which you cannot alter. Turn your thoughts to the future, which is still yours.

#### BEECHER AND MOODY.

I make no attempt here to state any theory of the atonement. I recall no better statement of the experience of atonement than the following sentence from an address delivered by Henry Ward Beecher to the London ministers in 1886: "I know not what the tablets of eternity have written down, but I think that when I stand in Zion and before God, the brightest thing I shall look back upon will be that blessed morning of May when it pleased God to reveal to my wandering soul the idea that it was His nature to love a man in his sins for the sake of helping him out of them; that He did not do it out of compliment to Christ, or to a law, or a plan of salvation, but from the fullness of His great heart; that He was a Being not made mad by sin, but sorry; that He was not furious with wrath toward the sinner, but pitied him—in short, that He felt toward me as my mother felt toward me, to whose eyes my wrongdoing brought tears, who never pressed me so close to her as when I had done wrong, and who would fain with her yearning love lift me out of trouble."

Mr. Beecher was a liberal; Mr. Dwight L. Moody was a conservative. And Mr. Dwight L. Moody, when he expressed his faith in the Gospel, in terms of experience, expressed the same faith as did Mr. Beecher. "I used to think," he says in one of his sermons, "of God as a stern Judge on the throne, from whose wrath Jesus Christ had saved me. It seems to me now I could not have a falser idea of God than that. Since I have become a father I have made this discovery: That it takes more love and sacrifice for the father to give up the son than it does for the son to die."—"Outlook."

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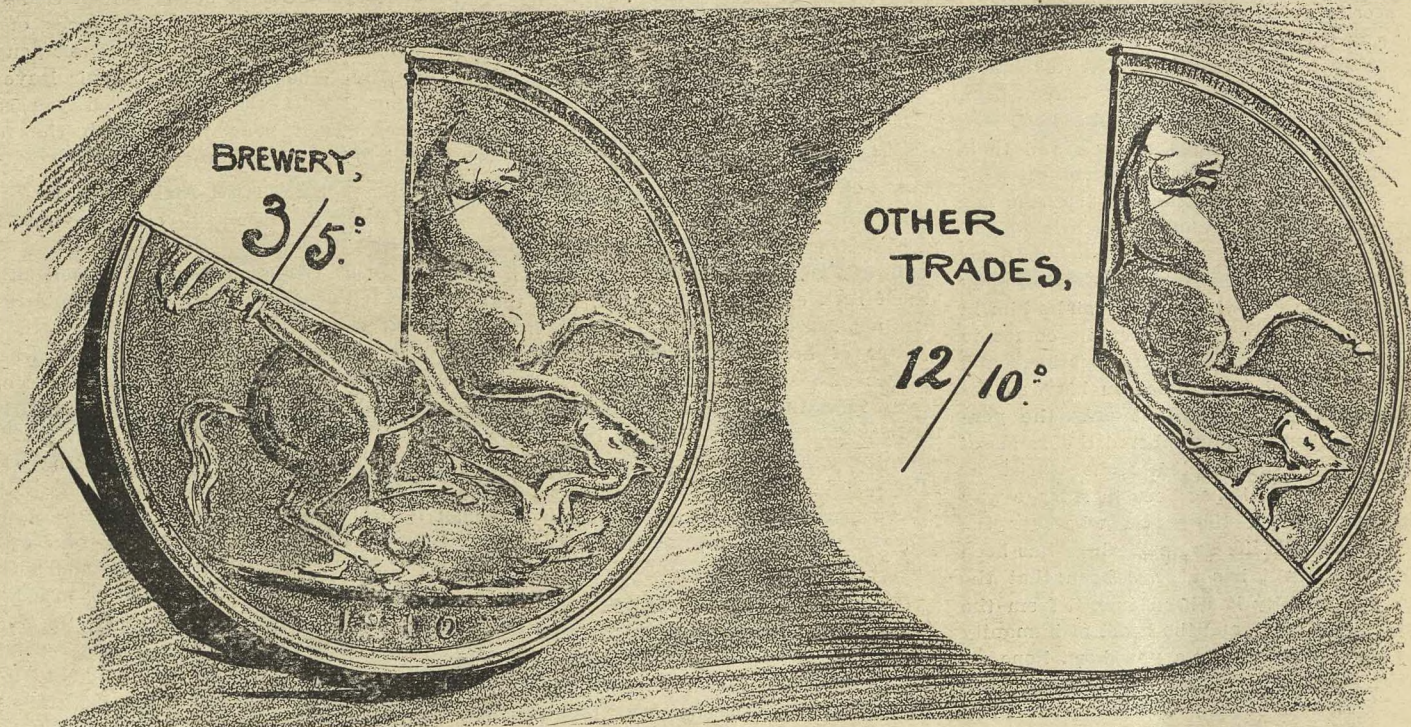
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